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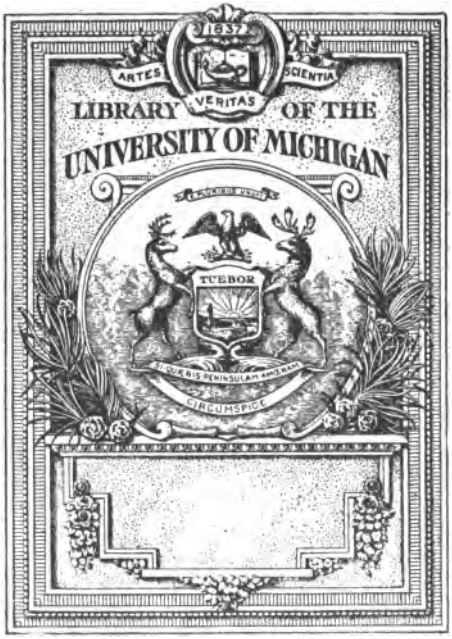
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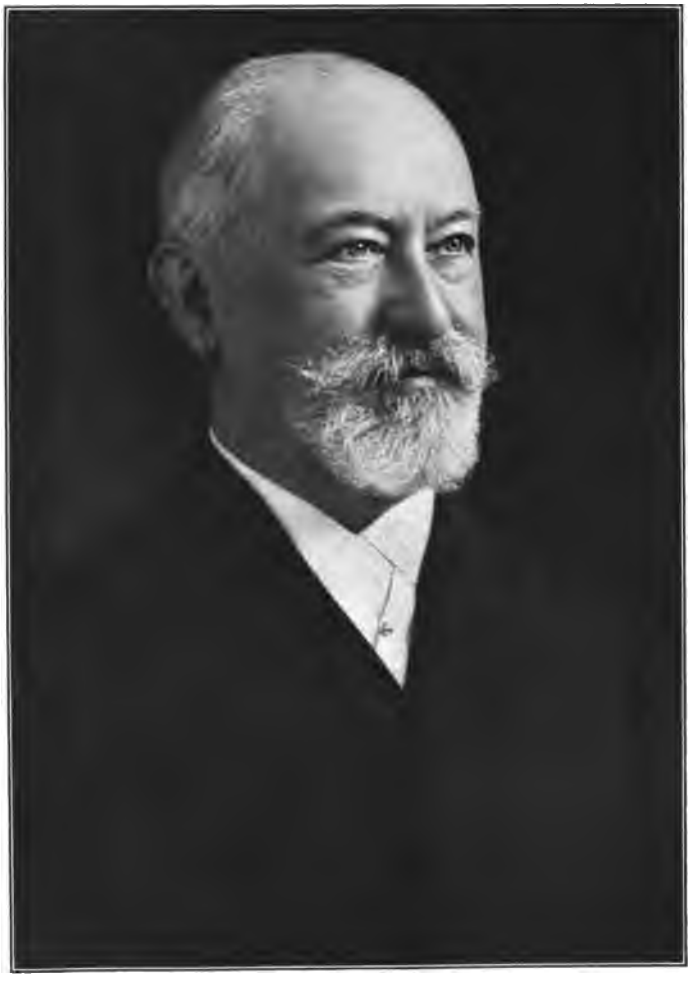

JACOB HENRY SCHIFF

BORN JANUARY 10, 1847. DIED SEPTEMBER 25, 1920

The American Jewish Year Book 5682

October 3, 1921, to September 22, 1922

Volume 23

Edited by
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN
for the
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA
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1921

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PREFACE

The past year has witnessed no marked change in the life of the Jewish people. There has merely been a development according to tendencies resulting from pre-war conditions and the events of the past seven years. In the chronology for 5681, although we have again reports of numerous acts of humiliation and violence committed against our brethren in Eastern Europe and Hungary, yet many hopeful signs of returning order, sanity and humanity are already visible, and there are indications that with the return of normal economic conditions and political stability the situation of the Jews in this region will greatly improve. In the meantime, the Jewry of the United States has become the new center of gravity of the Jewish people. If we may disregard several misguided, though dangerous, movements to transplant anti-Semitism on American soil—movements which have met with failure thanks to the courage and clear vision of leaders of thought and opinion, and the spirit of justice and fairness which characterizes the American people—we may say that the Jews of the United States have been most favored of Providence in being spared all of the many evils and sorrows visited upon the Jews of Eastern Europe.

The leading article in the present volume is a biographical sketch of the late Jacob H. Schiff by Doctor Cyrus Adler. In the passing of Jacob H. Schiff the entire Jewish people have been bereft of a staunch champion and a worthy representative. His influence in our own country was so benign and so far-reaching that in the United States, both Jews and non-Jews,

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will long cherish his memory, and as "mankind is enriched by the story of great personalities, and future generations are stimulated to high deeds by the knowledge of the acts of those who have gone before," it is but natural that the leading place in this volume should be given to a sketch of the inspiring life of this great American and devoted Jew. His splendid service to the Jewish Publication Society of America, only one of the many institutions which he loved, makes it all the more fitting that his memory should be thus honored, and readers of the American Jewish Year Book are fortunate in having the fascinatingly interesting details from the pen of Doctor Cyrus Adler, who was a close personal friend of Mr. Schiff and his enthusiastic co-worker in many an enterprise, especially those dealing with the promotion of Jewish education and learning.

In the tragic death of Israel Friedlaender and in the passing of Abram S. Isaacs, the Jews of America have suffered further sorrow, and the Jewish Publication Society has lost two of its most conscientious workers. Brief notices of the lives of these two notable figures are, therefore, also given in this volume.

Discussion about the immigrant and his place in American life has become very general within recent years, and it was considered valuable to give a survey of those agencies which the Jews of the United States have established for the purpose of helping their immigrant co-religionists to adapt themselves to conditions here, to imbibe American ideals, and to make their own contribution to those ideals. The account presented to us by Doctor Charles S. Bernheimer shows that the resources created for this purpose are numerous and varied, and are intelligently and efficiently administered.

In order to reduce the greatly increased cost of paper, printing, and binding, the endeavor has been made to condense the

contents of this volume wherever this could be done without reducing the usefulness of the various sections. Thus, the Record of Events has been made somewhat briefer; from the List of Periodicals, the section on Organization and Trade Journals has been omitted, and the Calendar for One Hundred Years, published in Volumes 21 and 22, has not been reprinted.

The section on Statistics of Jews has again been revised by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research which availed itself of new information wherever this was accessible.

In the preparation of the chronology for France, I had the enthusiastic assistance of Mr. Sylvain Halff, of Paris, who is already known to readers of the American Jewish Year Book. I also wish to acknowledge the valuable and painstaking aid of the late Mr. George Kessner, who met his death by drowning during the past summer. Miss Rose A. Herzog has again contributed her experience and care to the compilation of the Record of Events and to the revision of the various Directories and Lists. Thanks are extended also to Mr. I. G. Dobsevage, the Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society, who gave valuable advice and assisted in the reading of proof; to Doctor Cyrus Adler for his helpful criticisms: and to Doctor B. Halper, the Editor of the Society.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN.

AUGUST 25. 1921.

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CALENDARS

בשנ
תרפ"א—5681
1920—1921

1920		5681	
Sept. 13	New Year	Tishri	1
Sept. 15	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Sept. 22	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Sept. 27	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Oct. 4	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Oct. 5	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Oct. 12	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Nov. 11	First New Moon Day (of Kislev)	Heshvan	30
Dec. 6	Hanukkah	Kislev	25
Dec. 11	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
Dec. 21	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
1921			
Jan. 10	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Feb. 8	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Mch. 10	First New Moon Day (of Adar Sheni)	Adar	30
Mch. 23	Fast of Esther	Adar Sheni	13
Mch. 24	Purim	Adar Sheni	14
Apl. 9	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
Apl. 23	Passover	Nisan	15
May 8	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
May 26	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
June 7	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
June 12	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
July 6	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
July 24	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	18
Aug. 5	New Moon Day	Ab	1
Aug. 14	Fast of Ab	Ab	10
Sept. 3	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
Sept. 25	Selihot Services	Elul	22
Oct. 2	Eve of New Year	Elul	29

ב"
19

1921	
Oct. 3	New
Oct. 5	Fast of
Oct. 12	Day of
Oct. 17	Tabe
Oct. 24	Eighth Day
Oct. 25	Rejoicing
Nov. 1	First New Moon
Dec. 1	First New Moo
Dec. 26	Har
Dec. 31	First New Moo
1922	
Jan. 10	Fast
Jan. 30	New M
Feb. 28	First New Moo
Mch. 13	Fast
Mch. 14	F
Mch. 30	New M
Apl. 13	Pas
Apl. 28	First New Mo
May 16	Thirty-third
May 28	New M
June 2	Feast o
June 26	First New Moon
July 13	Fast of
July 26	New M
Aug. 3	Fast
Aug. 24	First New Moo
Sept. 17	Selihot
Sept. 22	Eve of

ARS FOR 5681—5683

ב' ו—5682 -1922						וחא תרפ"ג—5683 1922—1923			
		5682		1922			5683	
ar	Tishri	1	Sept. 23	New Year	Tishri	1
edaliah	Tishri	3	Sept. 25	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
onement	Tishri	10	Oct. 2	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
acles	Tishri	15	Oct. 7	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
f the Feast	Tishri	22	Oct. 14	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
the Law	Tishri	23	Oct. 15	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
y (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30	Oct. 22	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
ay (of Kislev)	Heshvan	30	Nov. 21	New Moon Day	Kislev	1
kah	Kislev	25	Dec. 15	Hanukkah	Kislev	25
Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30	Dec. 20	New Moon Day	Tebet	1
			Dec. 29	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
Tebet	Tebet	10	1923			
n Day	Shebat	1	Jan. 18	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30	Feb. 16	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Esther	Adar	13	Mch. 1	Fast of Esther	Adar	13
im	Adar	14	Mch. 2	Purim	Adar	14
on Day	Nisan	1	Mch. 18	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
ver	Nisan	15	Apl. 1	Passover	Nisan	15
Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30	Apl. 16	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
ay of 'Omer	Iyar	18	May 4	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
n Day	Sivan	1	May 16	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
Weeks	Sivan	6	May 21	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
y (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30	June 14	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
ammuz	Tammuz	17	July 1	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17
n Day	Ab	1	July 14	New Moon Day	Ab	1
Ab	Ab	9	July 22	Fast of Ab	Ab	9
Day (of Elul)	Ab	30	Aug. 12	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
rvices	Elul	24	Sept. 2	Selihot Services	Elul	21
w Year	Elul	29	Sept. 10	Eve of New Year	Elul	29

5682

is called 682 (תרפ"ב) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a perfect common year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths, 355 days, beginning on Monday, the second day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Thursday, the seventh day of the week; therefore its sign is בשה, i. e., ב for second, ש for perfect (שלמה), and ה for fifth. It is the first year of the 300th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the twenty-sixth year of the 203rd solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Tishri			
3	M	1	New Year א' דר' השנה	Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1—2: 10
4	T	2	New Year ב' דר' השנה	Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1-6	Jer. 31: 2-20
5	W	3	צום גדליה	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
6	Th	4			
7	F	5			
8	S	6	וילך, שבת שובה	Deut. 31	Hos. 14: 2-10; Joel 2: 15-17 *or* 27: *Seph.* Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
9	S	7			
10	M	8			
11	T	9			
12	W	10	Day of Atonement יום כפור	Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11 *Afternoon:* Lev. 18	Is. 57: 14—58: 14 *Afternoon:* Jonah *Seph. add* Micah 7: 18-20
13	Th	11			
14	F	12			
15	S	13	האזינו	Deut. 32	II Sam. 22: 1—51 *or* Ezek. 17: 22—18: 32
16	S	14			
17	M	15	Tabernacles א' דסכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	Zech. 14
18	T	16	Tabernacles ב' דסכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
19	W	17		Num. 29: 17-25 *Seph.* 29: 17-22	
20	Th	18		Num. 29: 20-28 *Seph.* 29: 20-25	
21	F	19	חול המועד	Num. 29: 23-31 *Seph.* 29: 23-28	
22	S	20	*	Ex. 33: 12—34: 6 Num. 29: 26-31	Ezek. 38: 18—39: 16
23	S	21	הושענא רבא	Num. 29: 26-34 *Seph.* 29: 31-34	
24	M	22	Eighth Day of the Feast שמיני עצרת	Deut. 14: 22—16: 17 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	I Kings 8: 54-66 *or* -9: 1
25	T	23	Rejoicing of the Law שמחת תורה	Deut. 33: 1—34: 12 Gen. 1: 1—2: 3 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	
26	W	24	אסרו חג		
27	Th	25			
28	F	26			
29	S	27	בראשית, [מב' הח']	Gen. 1: 1—6: 8	Is. 42: 5—43: 10 *Seph.* 42: 5-21; 61: 10; 62: 5
30	S	28			
31	M	29			
Nov.					
1	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Heshvan			
2	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
3	Th	2			
4	F	3			
5	S	4	נח	Gen. 6: 9—11: 32	Is. 54: 1—55: 5 / *Seph.* 54: 1-10
6	S	5			
7	M	6			
8	T	7			
9	W	8			
10	Th	9			
11	F	10			
12	S	11	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1—17: 27	Is. 40: 27—41: 16
13	S	12			
14	M	13			
15	T	14			
16	W	15			
17	Th	16			
18	F	17			
19	S	18	וירא	Gen. 18: 1—22: 24	II Kings 4: 1-37 / *Seph.* 4: 1-23
20	S	19			
21	M	20			
22	T	21			
23	W	22			
24	Th	23			
25	F	24			
26	S	25	חיי שרה, [מב' הח']	Gen. 23: 1—25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
27	S	26			
28	M	27			
29	T	28			
30	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
Dec. 1	Th	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Kislev			
2	F	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
3	S	2	תולדת	Gen. 25: 19—28: 9	Mal. 1: 1—2: 7
4	S	3			
5	M	4			
6	T	5			
7	W	6			
8	Th	7			
9	F	8			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* 11: 7—14: 10 *Seph.* 11: 7—12: 12
10	S	9	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10—32: 3	
11	S	10			
12	M	11			
13	T	12			
14	W	13			
15	Th	14			
16	F	15			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* Obad. 1: 1-21 *Seph.* Obad. 1: 1-21
17	S	16	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4—36: 43	
18	S	17			
19	M	18			
20	T	19			
21	W	20			
22	Th	21			
23	F	22			
24	S	23	וישב, [מב' הח']	Gen. 37: 1—40: 23	Amos 2: 6—3: 8
25	S	24			
26	M	25	Hanukkah, Feast of Dedication חנוכה	Num. 7: 1-17 *Seph.* 6: 2—7: 17	
27	T	26		Num. 7: 18-29 *Seph.* 7: 18-23	
28	W	27		Num. 7: 24-35 *Seph.* 7: 24-29	
29	Th	28		Num. 7: 30-41 *Seph.* 7: 30-35	
30	F	29		Num. 7: 36-47 *Seph.* 7: 36-41	
31	S	30	New Moon מקץ, א' דר' חדש	Gen. 41: 1—44: 17 Num. 8: 9-15; 7: 42-47	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan. 1922		Tebet			
1	S	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15; 7: 48-53	
2	M	2	Eighth Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7: 54—8: 4	
3	T	3			
4	W	4			
5	Th	5			
6	F	6			
7	S	7	ויגש	Gen. 44: 18—47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
8	S	8			
9	M	9			
10	T	10	Fast of Tebet צום עשרה בטבת	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
11	W	11			
12	Th	12			
13	F	13			
14	S	14	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28—50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
15	S	15			
16	M	16			
17	T	17			
18	W	18			
19	Th	19			
20	F	20			
21	S	21	שמות	Ex. 1: 1—6: 1	Is. 27: 6—28: 13; 29: 22, 23 *Seph.* Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
22	S	22			
23	M	23			
24	T	24			
25	W	25			
26	Th	26			
27	F	27			
28	S	28	וארא, [מב' הח']	Ex. 6: 2—9: 35	Ezek. 28: 25—29: 21
29	S	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan.		Shebat			
30	M	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
31	T	2			
Feb.					
1	W	3			
2	Th	4			
3	F	5			
4	S	6	בא	Ex. 10: 1—13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
5	S	7			
6	M	8			
7	T	9			
8	W	10			
9	Th	11			
10	F	12			
11	S	13	בשלח, שבת שירה	Ex. 13: 17—17: 16	Judges 4: 4—5: 31 / *Seph.* 5: 1-31
12	S	14			
13	M	15	New Year for Trees ר"ה לאילנות		
14	T	16			
15	W	17			
16	Th	18			
17	F	19			
18	S	20	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1—20: 26	Is. 6: 1—7: 6; 9: 5, 6 / *Seph.* 6: 1-13
19	S	21			
20	M	22			
21	T	23			
22	W	24			
23	Th	25			
24	F	26			
25	S	27	משפטים, [מב' החו'] פ' שקלים	Ex. 21: 1—24: 18; 30: 11-16	II. Kings 12: 1-17 / *Seph.* 11: 17—12: 17.
26	S	28			
27	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
28	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mch.		Adar			
1	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
2	Th	2			
3	F	3			
4	S	4	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1—27: 19	I Kings 5: 26—6: 13
5	S	5			
6	M	6			
7	T	7			
8	W	8			
9	Th	9			
10	F	10			
11	S	11	תצוה, פ' זכור	Ex. 27: 20—30: 10 Deut. 25: 17-19	I Sam. 15: 2-34 *Seph.* 15: 1-34
12	S	12			
13	M	13	Fast of Esther צום אסתר	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
14	T	14	Purim, Feast of Esther* פורים	Ex. 17: 8-16	
15	W	15	Shushan Purim שושן פורים		
16	Th	16			
17	F	17			
18	S	18	כי תשא, פ' פרה	Ex. 30: 11—34: 35 Num. 19	Ezek. 36: 16-38 *Seph.* 36: 16-36
19	S	19			
20	M	20			
21	T	21			
22	W	22			
23	Th	23			
24	F	24			
25	S	25	ויקהל, פקודי, [מב' הח'] פ' ההרש	Ex. 35: 1—40: 38; 12: 1-20	Ezek. 45: 16—46: 18 *Seph.* 45: 18—46: 15
26	S	26			
27	M	27			
28	T	28			
29	W	29	יום כפור קטן		

* The Book of Esther is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mch.		Nisan			
30	Th	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
31	F	2			
Apl.					
1	S	3	ויקרא	Lev. 1:1—5:26	Is. 43:21—44:23
2	S	4			
3	M	5			
4	T	6			
5	W	7			
6	Th	8			
7	F	9			
8	S	10	צו, שבת הגדול	Lev. 6:1—8:36	Mal. 3:4-24 *or* II Kings 7:3-20 *Seph.* Mal. 3:4-24
9	S	11			
10	M	12			
11	T	13			
12	W	14	Fast of the First-Born תענית בכורים		
13	Th	15	Passover א' דפסח	Ex. 12:21-51 Num. 28:16-25	Josh. 3:5-7; 5:2—6:1, 27 *Seph.* 5:2—6:1, 27
14	F	16	Passover ב' דפסח	Lev. 22:26—23:44 Num. 28:16-25	II Kings 23:1 (*or* 4) -9, 21-25
15	S	17	*	Ex. 33:12—34:26 Num. 28:19-25	Ezek. 36:37—37:14 *or* 37:1-14
16	S	18	חול המועד	Ex. 13:1-16 Num. 28:19-25	
17	M	19		Ex. 22:24—23:19 Num. 28:19-25	
18	T	20		Num. 9:1-14 Num. 28:19-25	
19	W	21	Passover ז' דפסח	Ex. 13:17—15:26 Num. 28:19-25	II Sam. 22
20	Th	22	Passover ח' דפסח	Deut. 14:22—16:17 Num. 28:19-25	Is. 10:32—12:6
21	F	23	אסרו חג		
22	S	24	שמיני, [מב' הח']	Lev. 9:1—11:47	II Sam. 6:1—7:3 *or* 6:1-19
23	S	25			
24	M	26			
25	T	27			
26	W	28			
27	Th	29			
28	F	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28:1-15	

* The Song of Songs is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Apl. 29	S	Iyar 1	New Moon תזריע, מצרע, ב' דר' חדש	Lev. 12: 1—15: 33 Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66: 1-24
30	S	2			
May 1	M	3			
2	T	4			
3	W	5			
4	Th	6			
5	F	7			Amos 9: 7-15 *or* Ezek. 22: 1-19 (*or* 16 *Seph.* Ezek. 20: 2 (*or* 1)-20
6	S	8	אחרי מות, קדשים	Lev. 16: 1—20: 27	
7	S	9			
8	M	10			
9	T	11			
10	W	12			
11	Th	13			
12	F	14			
13	S	15	אמר	Lev. 21: 1—24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
14	S	16			
15	M	17			
16	T	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל"ג בעומר		
17	W	19			
18	Th	20			
19	F	21			
20	S	22	בהר, בחקתי	Lev. 25: 1—27: 34	Jer. 16: 19—17: 14
21	S	23			
22	M	24			
23	T	25			
24	W	26			
25	Th	27	יום כפור קטן [מוקדם]		
26	F	28			
27	S	29	במדבר, [מב' הח']	Num. 1: 1—4: 20	I Sam. 20: 18-42

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS		PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Sivan				
28	S	1	New Moon	ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
29	M	2				
30	T	3				
31	W	4				
June						
1	Th	5				
2	F	6	Feast of Weeks	א' דשבועות	Ex. 19: 1—20: 23; Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12
3	S	7	Feast of Weeks*	ב' דשבועות	Deut. 15: 19—16: 17; Num. 28: 26-31	Hab. 3: 1-19; *Seph.* 2: 20—3: 19
4	S	8		אסרו חג		
5	M	9				
6	T	10				
7	W	11				
8	Th	12				
9	F	13				
10	S	14		נשא	Num. 4: 21—7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
11	S	15				
12	M	16				
13	T	17				
14	W	18				
15	Th	19				
16	F	20				
17	S	21		בהעלתך	Num. 8: 1—12: 16	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7
18	S	22				
19	M	23				
20	T	24				
21	W	25				
22	Th	26				
23	F	27				
24	S	28		שלח לך, [מב' הח']	Num. 13: 1—15: 41	Josh. 2
25	S	29		יום כפור קטן		
26	M	30	New Moon	א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Ruth is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Tammuz			
27	T	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
28	W	2			
29	Th	3			
30	F	4			
July					
1	S	5	קרח	Num. 16: 1—18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14—12: 32
2	S	6			
3	M	7			
4	T	8			
5	W	9			
6	Th	10			
7	F	11			
8	S	12	חקת, בלק	Num. 19: 1—25: 9	Micah 5: 6—6: 8
9	S	13			
10	M	14			
11	T	15			
12	W	16			
13	Th	17	Fast of Tammuz צום שבעה עשר בתמוז	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 / *Seph. none*
14	F	18			
15	S	19	פינחס	Num. 25: 10—30: 1	Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
16	S	20			
17	M	21			
18	T	22			
19	W	23			
20	Th	24			
21	F	25			
22	S	26	מטות, מסעי [מב' חח']	Num. 30: 2—36: 13	Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 / *Seph.* 2: 4-28; 4: 1, 2
23	S	27			
24	M	28			
25	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Ab			
26	W	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
27	Th	2			
28	F	3			
29	S	4	דברים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1: 1—3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
30	S	5			
31	M	6			
Aug. 1	T	7			
2	W	8			
3	Th	9	Fast of Ab* צום תשעה באב	Deut. 4: 25-40 *Afternoon:* Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	*Morning:* Jer. 8: 13—9: 23 *Afternoon:* Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph.* Hos. 14: 2-10 Micah 7: 18-20
4	F	10			
5	S	11	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3: 23—7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
6	S	12			
7	M	13			
8	T	14			
9	W	15			
10	Th	16			
11	F	17			
12	S	18	עקב	Deut. 7: 12—11: 25	Is. 49: 14—51: 3
13	S	19			
14	M	20			
15	T	21			
16	W	22			
17	Th	23			
18	F	24			
19	S	25	ראה, [מב' הח']	Deut. 11: 26—16: 17	Is. 54: 11—55: 5
20	S	26			
21	M	27			
22	T	28			
23	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
24	Th	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Lamentations is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Elul			
25	F	1	New Moon* ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
26	S	2	שפטים	Deut. 16: 18—21: 9	Is. 51: 12—52: 12
27	S	3			
28	M	4			
29	T	5			
30	W	6			
31	Th	7			
Sept					
1	F	8			
2	S	9	כי תצא	Deut. 21: 10—25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
3	S	10			
4	M	11			
5	T	12			
6	W	13			
7	Th	14			
8	F	15			
9	S	16	כי תבא	Deut. 26: 1—29: 8	Is. 60
10	S	17			
11	M	18			
12	T	19			
13	W	20			
14	Th	21			
15	F	22			
16	S	23	נצבים, וילך	Deut. 29: 9—31: 30	Is. 61: 10—63: 9
17	S	24	Selihot* משכימים לסליחות		
18	M	25			
19	T	26			
20	W	27			
21	Th	28			
22	F	29	ערב ר"ה		

* The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSE

(Adapted, by permission, from

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho) Portland, Me.				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon) Boston, Mass.				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New Connecticut, Rhode Pennsylvania, New Northern Ohio, Indi linois, Southern low braska, Northern Co Utah, Nevada, Califc New York City Chicago, Ill.		
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40
Mch. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11
Apl. 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.13	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35
10	2.13	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53
Sept. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36

IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

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York, land, rsey, ia, Il- , Ne- rado, nia)	Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
6.22	5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
6.29	5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
6.38	5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
6.51	5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
7.00	5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
7.12	5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
7.22	5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
7.32	4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
7.44	4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
7.56	4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
8.08	3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
8.21	3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
8.32	3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
8.45	3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
9.00	2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
9.23	2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
9.32	2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
9.36	2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
9.37	2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
9.31	2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
9.21	2.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
9.06	3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
8.50	3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
8.33	3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
8.10	3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
7.54	4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
7.36	4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
7.16	4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
6.58	4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
6.43	4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
6.31	4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
6.21	5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
6.15	5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
6.11	5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
6.11	5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
6.14	5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

JACOB HENRY SCHIFF

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY CYRUS ADLER

I

Jacob H. Schiff was known in all parts of the American continent, in every country of Europe, in Japan, in Palestine, in fact throughout the civilized world. Vaguely he was considered as the combination of a great financier and a great philanthropist, but in neither capacity had the extent of his deeds been brought home to any considerable proportion of the vast numbers to whom his name was familiar.

What manner of man was this who, of no ruling family or exalted official station, so impressed himself upon the imagination of people in many climes and in all conditions of life? To answer this question is well nigh impossible in a brief sketch. And yet the attempt should be made, for mankind is enriched by the story of great personalities, and future generations are stimulated to high deeds by the knowledge of the acts of those who have gone before. The public, too, has a right to know of the lives of those whom it has followed and admired, so that it may be ennobled by the consciousness of the "merits of the fathers."

Jacob H. Schiff was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main on January 10, 1847, and died in New York on September 25, 1920. He was descended of a family known to have been settled in Frankfort since 1370. The pedigree carefully worked out in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* presents the longest continuous rec-

ord of any Jewish family now in existence. The earliest Schiff, named Jacob Kohen Zedek, was dayyan (ecclesiastical judge) of the Frankfort community in the fourteenth century. Another, Meir Kohen Zedek Schiff, was parnas (president) of the community in 1626. Among those who followed were business men and a number of Rabbis. Of the latter several were men of distinction, notably Meir ben Jacob Schiff, called Maharam Schiff (1608-1644). He was a prolific author, composing commentaries on the entire Talmud some of which were published in 1737. Another member of the family who gained eminence in the Rabbinate was David (Tebele) Schiff who became chief rabbi of England in 1765 and died in London in 1792. He was a preacher of great power and also a man of native ability as is shown by his correspondence recently published by Doctor Charles Duschinsky in his work *The Rabbinate of the Great Synagogue.*

It is impossible and indeed inappropriate even to endeavor to give here an outline of the history of this distinguished family. The few facts mentioned are intended to indicate that for over six hundred years there can be traced an unbroken line of rabbis, scholars, men of affairs and communal leaders, all of whose qualities went to make up the background of the very remarkable man who is the subject of this sketch and in whose single person nearly all the traits of this long line of ancestors were blended—some appearing in greater proportion than others but all nevertheless present.

His immediate forebears were Moses Schiff and Clara Niederhofheim. The father, a man of high sense of duty, exact and stern, was rigorously devoted to religious observances, and demanded a similar devotion on the part of his children; the mother was a woman of sweet and conciliatory nature. The

distinctive traits of both of these personalities were found in the son, for Mr. Schiff set before himself a life of exacting duty, whilst toward others he showed great kindliness and consideration.

His education, both secular and religious, was thorough for a layman. In the course of time by wide reading and contact with men he acquired a broad, general cultivation. He had a good knowledge of the Hebrew language, and could freely quote the Bible in the sacred tongue. He read some favorite commentaries, and kept himself abreast of the developments in biblical studies. His exactness in method and his knowledge of, and interest in, Jewish learning undoubtedly went back to the excellent if severe training of his boyhood days.

In 1865 he left Frankfort ostensibly for England, but he had already determined upon America as his future home. As the voyage across the Atlantic was in those days still a fearsome enterprise, he stopped in England long enough to write a series of letters to his mother which were left in the hands of a friend to be mailed at regular intervals, so that the mother should be spared the anxiety of his passage across the ocean until a letter would have been received from New York announcing his arrival there.

In New York he was employed for a time in the brokerage firm of Frank and Sons, and later became a partner in the firm of Budge, Schiff and Company. After the death of his father in 1873 he went to Germany intending to live with his mother, but the spirit of America had entered his soul, and his mother to whom he was deeply attached, herself suggested that he should return to the United States.

On January 1, 1875, he became a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and before many years the

older members of the firm, recognizing his financial genius, were glad to accord him the headship of the house.

II

To describe the financial career of Mr. Schiff is not the purpose of this sketch designed for the American Jewish Year Book which will naturally place a disproportionate emphasis upon his relation to Jewish institutions and to Judaism.

Still not even a brief sketch can be prepared without giving some idea of the financial operations in which his firm was engaged under his leadership. During this period it became one of the two most influential private international banking houses on the Western Hemisphere. It was characteristic of Mr. Schiff that as a banker his activities were all creative, looking to the development of the resources and the extension of the commerce of the United States. Hence, he was largely concerned in the financing of railway enterprises, recognizing that the prosperity of a great country depended, in large measure, upon the extent and efficiency of its transportation agencies.

He believed it important for America to bring the Atlantic and Pacific closer together, thus aiding in uniting the citizenship of the United States economically and politically. In 1897 he reorganized the Union Pacific Railroad which was described at the period as being "battered, bankrupt and decrepit"—an achievement of the first rank and constructive in the best sense.

Mr. Schiff had faith in his intuition of men, and being swift to recognize genius, gave his support to Edward H. Harriman. According to financial authorities the Harriman-Schiff railway combination became the most powerful, the most aggressive, and the most successful that America had ever known.

In like manner he was one of the first supporters and associates of James J. Hill, who, by the building of the Great Northern Railway, virtually became the founder of a vast empire in the Northwest. Mr. Schiff was for many years a director of the Great Northern, retiring only after a conflict of interest developed between it and the Union Pacific Railway. The operations of Kuhn, Loeb and Company as bankers for railways began with their association with the Chicago and Northwestern some fifty years back. One of their most important connections was with the Pennsylvania Railroad system which came especially to the notice of the general public under the presidency of A. J. Cassatt who dreamed the great dream of a tunnel under the Hudson and of a Railway Station in the City of New York commensurate with the importance of the great city. Kuhn, Loeb and Company succeeded in floating for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company large loans in this country and abroad. Two checks drawn to the order of the Company on February 17, 1915, for the amount of $49,098,000, and on June 1, 1915, for $62,075,000, which hang in modest frames in the offices of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, attest the magnitude of their loans.

Other railroads whose financial operations his firm aided were the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Delaware and Hudson, the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific. Of many of these railroads Mr. Schiff became a director, but his participation in large financial enterprises was by no means limited to them. He also financed a number of important industrial undertakings, such as the Westinghouse Electric Company, the U. S. Rubber Company, Armour and Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He

served as a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of the National City Bank, of the Central Trust Company, American Railway Express Co., and of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

His advice was sought in these and many other enterprises because of his wide knowledge of affairs in America and Europe and of the sound conclusions he was able to draw from this knowledge. His confidence in the great trans-continental railways was heightened by his repeated journeys to the West and the South, so that he appreciated from personal observation the richness of our great national domain. He was alive to the fact that agriculture was the backbone of commerce, and once, when asked what the stock market indicated with regard to business possibilities of the season, said that he did not follow the stock market but rather the crop reports.

As to the correctness of his judgment, B. C. Forbes, a well-known financial writer, has declared, in speaking of him, that "Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have issued more good investments and fewer bad ones than any other banking concern in America."

The Japanese loan of 1904-5 which Mr. Schiff financed attracted world-wide attention, and had important consequences. In 1904 war broke out between Russia and Japan. Gold, Mr. Schiff said once, was not essential to the conduct of a war if the war was really a national effort—for the greater part of the cost of the war was borne by the people of the country who, if the war were popular, readily took the paper money which all governments put out to meet the greatly increased expenditures for military purposes. Gold was useful for stabilizing the paper issues and only necessary for purchases made abroad by the warring nations. He used emphatically to declare, long before it became the stock in trade

of a certain kind of propagandist, that the statement that bankers could make or prevent wars was a pure myth, and that nations went to war whenever they wanted to. When Japan requested a loan in waging what seemed at the beginning a very unequal war, Mr. Schiff welcomed the opportunity to undertake the financing of so much of the loan as was to be placed in America.

The Japanese Government and people have always been appreciative of this support, and have recognized his personal influence in securing it. In 1905 the Mikado conferred upon him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan "in recognition of the services rendered by you in connection with the raising of the loans of the Imperial Government in the American and European markets."

On February 22, 1907, he undertook a journey to Japan accompanied by his constant companion Mrs. Schiff and a party of friends. Of this journey there exists a unique literary record in the form of a beautifully printed quarto on Japan paper and charmingly illustrated, bearing the title "Our Journey to Japan, by Jacob H. Schiff. Printed as a surprise to the Author January 10, 1907." The simple explanation of this rather unusual title-page is that Mrs. Schiff printed the letters which he sent home, and presented the volume to him on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

The volume contains a lively and intimate description of the stops of the party at Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Honolulu, but naturally deals principally with Japan. Here is a part of the record:

"*Wednesday, March 28th* is the great gala day for me personally, the private audience with the Mikado being set for half past eleven o'clock, luncheon to be served right after the audi-

ence. I am told it is the first time that the Emperor has invited a foreign private citizen to a repast at the palace, heretofore only foreign Princes having been thus honored. . . . . We are first shown into a large reception room, where we are received by Mr. Nagazaki, the Master of Ceremonies, who speaks English fluently, and who informs the Minister of Finance that the Emperor will receive me alone. He leaves us and returns shortly, stating to me that he has been commanded by his Majesty to invest me with the insignias of the Order of the Rising Sun, which the Emperor has graciously condescended to bestow upon me. Accordingly he divests me of the Star of the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure, which I had received the previous year, and replaces it by the two decorations, composing the second class of the Order of the Rising Sun. Thereupon I am taken through long halls into a smaller reception room, where the Emperor receives me standing. He is dressed in military house uniform (short jacket and Koppi), also wearing the Order of the Rising Sun and a number of medals. Mr. Nagazaki is at his side as interpreter. The Emperor extends his hand and bids me welcome to Japan, saying that he has heard of the important assistance I have given the nation at a critical time, and that he is pleased to have an opportunity to thank me in person for it. I reply that I feel my services have been over-estimated, but from the start my associates and I, believing in the righteousness of the cause of Japan, when we had the opportunity practically to prove our sympathy gladly embraced it."

There follows a description of the luncheon and of other festivities, notably the report of a speech made at a dinner by Mr. Bakatani, the Finance Minister, who, characterizing Mr. and Mrs. Schiff and their party as " the most distinguished

guests that we have ever had from the United States of America," recites the details of the aid Mr. Schiff had rendered to Japan. He said that when Japan was undertaking, in London in the spring of 1904, to negotiate a loan of ten million pounds and was finding difficulty in securing the amount "Mr. Schiff in a single conversation with Mr. Takahashi offered to underwrite single-handed a half of what we wanted." He concluded with the statement: "The amount of our loan subscribed by Mr. Schiff from the first to the fifth issue arrives at a grand total of £39,250,000." After the Russo-Japanese War was ended the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. placed a large issue of City of Tokio Bonds, the only Far Eastern municipal loan ever taken in the United States. So recently as in June, 1921, the Japanese consul attended the opening of a Parkway in New York named in his memory "Schiff Parkway," while the Japanese Commissioner on his way from London to Tokio laid a wreath upon his grave.

Besides the Japanese loan, he financed loans for other foreign governments such as Sweden, Argentine, Cuba, Mexico, and China. Prior to the World War his firm had important transactions with the Central Powers. In 1900 in conjunction with The National City Bank they issued 80,000,000 marks of German Treasury Notes and in 1912 in association with The National City Bank and Kidder, Peabody & Co., $25,000,000 of Austrian Treasury Notes.

Mr. Schiff on numerous occasions refused to participate in Russian loans and used his great influence to prevent the entry of Russia into the money markets of America, solely because of the ill-treatment of the Jews by the Russian Government. On various occasions, when Russia was pressed for funds, offers

were made to him by agents of the Russian Government to relax the restrictions upon the Jews in a particular province in exchange for a loan of fifty million dollars. Mr. Schiff invariably rejected such advances, declining to buy better treatment for a section of his coreligionists.

While not chronologically in place, there may yet be a certain orderliness in discussing here Mr. Schiff's attitude to the World War. Its outbreak filled his heart with anguish. He was the only member of his family who had migrated to America. Two of his brothers and his sister had remained at the ancestral home, while his other brother was established in London. During the war his near relatives were fighting in the armies of three countries in Europe, on opposing sides. Mr. Schiff was an American of the intensity which we sometimes witness in men who have migrated here. The natural born citizen frequently takes his citizenship as a matter of course. For the naturalized citizen it often becomes almost a sacrament. Lack of complete harmony with American ideals and aspirations was unthinkable to Mr. Schiff. Yet Germany was the land of his birth. He had many ties of affection and friendship there, and he beheld the conflict with horror. He hoped for a speedy peace and to that end urged a peace without victory, and, affrighted at the danger to civilization by the civil war of the white races in Europe. desired America to act as a neutral mediator.

From the very beginning of the war he realized the disaster to the world in a German victory. He recognized the iniquity of the German Government, and stood firmly with the American attitude toward submarine warfare. None was more bitter than he in denunciation of German outrages but,

like Mr. Wilson, he felt that there was a difference between the German Government and the German people.

Mr. Schiff maintained relations with individuals in Germany until the entrance of the United States in the war in April, 1917, but during the entire period of the World War, beginning with 1914, Kuhn, Loeb and Company did no financing directly or indirectly for the German Government or its allies. On the other hand, they placed large loans for the French cities of Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, which were issued primarily for humanitarian purposes. He was also willing that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company participate in the Anglo-French loan of 1915 if none of the money were made available to Russia. This statement was issued by him on October 1, 1915, in regard to the loan:

"With differing sympathies on the part of individual members of our firm, we decided at the outbreak of the war to refrain from financing public loans for any of the governments of the belligerent nations.

"Concerning the present Anglo-French Dollar Loan, we have felt that as American bankers we should assist in what we believe will result in promoting the interest of the country's commerce and industries, but it not having been found practicable to give any actual assurances that the Government of Russia—against whose inhumanity the members of our firm have ever raised their voices—is not to derive benefit from the funds that are to be raised through the Anglo-French Loan, I have felt constrained to advise my firm to refrain from becoming participants in the Loan."

When the Czar's Government fell in 1917, Kuhn, Loeb and Company at once advised the allies' bankers that there was no longer any impediment to their participating in the

allied financing. He was in sympathy with the Kerensky Government, and evinced this by a subscription of one million rubles to the loan issued by that Government which, for the time being, at least, is valueless. He sent congratulations to Professor Miliukoff, and received from him a cordial reply. He hoped for great things from this Government which he thought would establish a constitutional régime in Russia. It is needless to say that he was bitterly opposed to the Soviet Government and to all of its doctrines.

He participated largely in the Liberty Loans and in all efforts on their behalf, advised our Government in financial matters, and by word and act invited many another to patriotic effort—in fact did all that an American who had reached his seventieth year could do.

During his long life in America he took his duties as a citizen with great seriousness. In national politics he was a Republican, and supported that party. In 1913, however, he gave his vote to Mr. Wilson, aided his campaign, and supported him for his second term. Although personally very fond of Mr. Roosevelt and his supporter in state and national politics, when he represented the Republican party, Mr. Schiff did not approve of the Progressive schism, and never supported that party in either national or state politics. It was his intention, had he lived, to vote for Mr. Harding in 1920.

In the City of New York he was a strong adherent of movements to get municipal affairs out of the hands of machine politicians, and took a prominent and active part in all public efforts to that end. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy in 1898, of the Committee of Fifteen in 1902 and of the Committee of Nine in 1905.

III

To many it was as the philanthropist—the man who not only loved his fellow-men but translated his creed into action that Mr. Schiff was most widely known. His method of giving unasked might be illustrated by many examples. One will suffice. In 1886 the Reverend Doctor Sabato Morais of Philadelphia decided to establish a Jewish Theological Seminary in New York. In the new institution a library was required and the securing of what then seemed a large sum (though it would now be insignificant) for the purpose was undertaken. Mr. Schiff had not been asked to participate. One day he wrote that he had heard of the enterprise, that if the entire sum had not been collected, he would like to contribute, and that at all events he always regarded it as a privilege to aid in the advancement of Hebrew learning and wished to be given the opportunity to take part whenever such projects were proposed.

From 1886 to 1901 Mr. Schiff contributed to the support of the Seminary as he did many other institutions. In the latter year, however, he realized that both for the conservation of Judaism as well as for the promotion of Hebrew learning in America it was necessary to place the Seminary upon a better financial and scholastic basis. Taking the lead as usual, with a few others, he established an endowment fund of $500,000 to which he was the largest individual contributor. He purchased a piece of ground and erected a substantial fire-proof building, entirely at his own expense, and bought two valuable collections—those of Steinschneider and Kautzsch—for the library. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday he gave $100,000 to the Seminary on the condition that the income should be used to increase the salaries of the faculty, and he

bequeathed $100,000 to it in his will. Added to these large gifts, he made annual contributions to its various funds. He attended every meeting of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, except when he was out of the country, was present at practically all the student dinners, dedicated their House, and attended and spoke at the Commencements, and in general showed the liveliest interest in the welfare of the Institution.

With Doctor Solomon Schechter he formed a firm friendship. These two strong natures, at the outset of their relationship, occasionally clashed, but they were both big men, and their differences ended in a laugh, Mr. Schiff saying: "We are both Cohanim (priests), and the priests traditionally have high tempers." With Professor Friedlaender, too, Mr. Schiff had formed friendly relations. The former's tragic death was a severe blow to him. When the news came in July, 1920, Mr. Schiff was already seriously ill. But all his thoughts were of the great loss the Seminary and Jewish scholarship had suffered and of grief and pity for the bereft widow and children. It required almost physical force to prevent him from going to the meeting held in memory of Professor Friedlaender on September 9, though Mr. Schiff's own final summons came but two weeks later.

In 1911 he created, in connection with the Seminary and the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, a fund for the support of two Teachers Institutes, one of them east and the other west of the Allegheny mountains. He so strongly recognized the need of proper teachers for Jewish religious schools that he came to regard these teachers institutes of equal if not superior importance to the rabbinical seminaries, though he

considered both essential and close co-operation between them of primary importance.

This opinion resulted in an incident very characteristic both of Mr. Schiff's temperament and of his bigness of character. In 1904 Dr. Schechter inaugurated the course for teachers at the Seminary Building on West 123rd Street. The classes were held in the evenings, and seemed to languish. After an experiment of three or four years Dr. Schechter became convinced that the Seminary was situated too far from the neighborhood in which nearly all of the students lived, to make night courses successful. Accordingly the question was broached of their being held elsewhere. Mr. Adolphus S. Solomons, the senior member of the Board of Directors, introduced a resolution providing for the removal of the Teachers Institute to a locality further down-town, which would be more accessible to the students. Mr. Schiff opposed the resolution. He considered it bad administration, tending to weaken both establishments, and rendering proper supervision of the Institute by the head of the Seminary impossible. His arguments were vigorously combated. Mr. Schiff had, as has been said, the priestly high temper, and replied with the statement that he regarded this resolution as so dangerous that if it were adopted, much as he loved the Seminary and close as it was to his heart, he would feel constrained to resign from the Board. The resolution to remove the Institute from the Seminary building was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Schiff left the meeting room deeply chagrined.

His associates felt that he would not continue on the Board of Directors. He appeared, however, at the next meeting of the Executive Committee held a fortnight thereafter, and without in any way referring to the previous occurrence, at

the close of the meeting arose, stated his conviction of the great need for the training of Jewish religious teachers, and announced his intention to create a special Trust Fund to this end to which he at once contributed $100,000.

This story is characteristic of traits of Mr. Schiff, which were noticeable especially in his earlier years; a quickness of temper, a momentary insistence upon his own judgment, and a willingness to recognize upon reflection that he had been hasty, to accept the views of his fellow-fiduciaries and to make ample amends. Within a very few years, at about his sixtieth year, he mellowed greatly. The flashes of temper disappeared, and he in turn exhorted others not to be hasty and at all times to be patient.

But the Seminary was not the only Jewish institution of learning to which Mr. Schiff gave his interest and support, and since he aided institutions which represent different shades of Jewish religious belief and practice, it may be fitting at this place to endeavor to give some idea of his point of view with regard to Judaism. He had been reared in the rigid school of Frankfort Orthodoxy, of which Sampson Raphael Hirsch was the leader. Upon his arrival in America, he became a member of the Reform Synagogue, and so remained during all his life. He was attracted to this form of Judaism by a number of circumstances, but the one he mentioned most frequently was that it satisfied the religious cravings of those who could no longer adhere to the ancient rabbinical religion, and thus averted conversion to Christianity. He frequently asserted that had Reform Judaism regularly existed in Germany at the time of Moses Mendelssohn, his family and others like them would not have been lost to Judaism. There were, however, curious lapses in Mr. Schiff's adherence to the Reform Synagogue, and

he frequently said that no Jew could be a good Reform Jew unless he had once been an Orthodox Jew. In the discussions connected with the reorganization of the Seminary he expressed his notion of its policy as an adherence to "reasonable" orthodoxy, a phrase which offended some but which nevertheless was not devoid of theological value. He strictly abstained from all secular occupation on the Sabbaths and festivals, and always visited the synagogue on Saturday mornings. On Friday evening, before dinner, he read the services to his family, and that evening was his family evening. The Seder services at Passover were always a great occasion, never to be forgotten no matter what the circumstances. In his letters from Japan he gives this interesting note:

"*Monday, April 9th.* We return to the hotel and because of the weather stay indoors, preparing for the holiday which begins this evening. Thoughtful friend Neustadt has brought 'Matzoth' from San Francisco—we should hardly have been able to procure any in Tokio, as there appear to be no co-religionists here—and as the evening arrives we give the 'Seder' in our apartments, probably the first time this has been done in the capital of the Mikado. Mother has prepared the festive table just like at home—nothing is missing for the ceremonies—and with the entire party around the table, we read the 'Hagada.' Ernest [his nephew Ernest Schiff of London] reading the youngest child's part ('Ma Nishtano'). Thus in a homelike way we celebrate the old festival in distant lands." As late as April, 1920, showing that this event never lost its importance for him, he wrote: "We had eighteen at Seder which passed off quite pleasantly and I hope so did your own celebration."

The Hanukkah lights were lit not only in his own house, but he went to the houses of his children and was present at the lighting of them for his children and grandchildren, one of his dearest wishes being the transmission of these traditions to his descendants.

The Day of Atonement was a real day of fasting and prayer to him, and on the very last one of his life, Wednesday, September 22 (he died on the 25th) he fasted the entire day, read the services through with his family (not feeling able to go to the synagogue), and experienced the greatest satisfaction at having been able to get through the day.

But it did not require that a Sabbath or New Moon or Holy Day should remind him of God and his religion. He was essentially a devout person. Every morning he read his prayers at the stated time. After meals he said grace. He did not eat forbidden food. He stood outside the gate of the cemetery at Dr. Schechter's funeral because of the laws of the priesthood. During his illness he wrote once: "I shall try now to get my sleep, nerve and energy back; with care and with God's help I hope to succeed, but in any event I have so long a stretch of good health and happiness to my credit that I should have naught but gratitude to the Almighty."

This digression makes it unnecessary further to explain Mr. Schiff's interest in Jewish religious education of all kinds, even if the institution were not in exact accord with his own views. Frequently he quoted the sentence: "Would that all the Lord's people were prophets."

He was a generous supporter of the Hebrew Union College, making gifts to its Endowment Fund, its Building Fund, and in other ways indicating his interest in its progress. He attended the dedication of its new buildings, maintained an

affectionate relationship with its venerable president, Dr. Kohler, and made a large gift to the Pension Fund of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Shortly before his death the College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters.

The Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, better known as the Yeshibah of New York, also claimed his aid. In 1905 he hoped to bring about a useful modification in the policy of the Yeshibah, and at the same time co-ordinate its work with that of the Seminary. A conference was called by him to this end, and an agreement was entered into conditioned upon which he granted his assistance. Much to his regret, this understanding was not carried out.

Secondary education he recognized not only as intrinsically important but essential for the institutions of higher learning which he so greatly prized. And so it was that he interested himself in the Bureau of Education of the New York Kehillah, to which he became a generous contributor and whose activities he followed with unflagging concern. He likewise was a liberal patron of the Up-Town Talmud Torah, and of many similar establishments.

He had a good knowledge of Jewish literature and a deep interest in its diffusion. Prior to the establishment of the Jewish Publication Society of America he would occasionally aid an author to publish a work by guaranteeing its cost to the publishing firm. He had a plan in mind to set aside a sum of money to create a Fund for this purpose, when the project for a Publication Society began to take shape. He was abroad in 1888 when the meeting which organized the Society was held. He cabled his greetings and five thousand dollars. Although never in any way associated with the management of

this Society, he remained its steadfast friend, and through his interest and generosity enabled it to make the preparations for several important contributions to Jewish literature.

He was a constant reader of the Bible, and strongly favored the idea of a new English translation by Jewish scholars. In 1908 he presented the sum of $50,000 to the Society to enable it to carry out this undertaking, and its successful completion was a source of great happiness to him. The first copy on India paper, elegantly bound, was presented to him with a suitable inscription.

That he was permitted to have the merit of having done this pleased him greatly, and he used to read from this copy to his grandchildren, though for his own study he went back to a familiar Hebrew edition with a German translation and commentaries.

A dinner was given to celebrate the completion of the manuscript of this translation, and at it he announced his intention to make further provision for the publication of Jewish literature, both in the original and translation. For this purpose he gave another Fund of $50,000 for the publication, in text and translation, of a selection of the Jewish Classics. This work was delayed by the World War, but it may be expected that not many years will elapse before this Series—a further monument to his interest in Jewish learning and literature—will begin to appear. Not content with these gifts, he also gave to the Publication Society one-half of the sum necessary to create a press for the printing of Hebrew works which is now approaching completion.

The *Jewish Encyclopedia,* a monumental work which, in spite of shortcomings, has been of great service in the spread

of Jewish knowledge, was undertaken by the publishers as a purely business enterprise without a clear appreciation of the great cost and labor involved. After the first volume appeared the discontinuance of the work was threatened. Mr. Schiff had not favored the undertaking, believing that the time was not ripe nor the plans well matured. At the invitation of Isidor Straus, however, he attended a small conference, and, fearing that the honor of American Jewry would suffer if this widely-advertised work should remain a torso, he became one of a number to aid in rendering its completion possible.

He realized that the library of the Seminary in New York was designed for scholars and, situated as it was on the Heights beyond Columbia University, was far from the center of Jewish population. He knew, too, that the search after Jewish lore was unquenchable in the Jewish soul and that many a merchant or mechanic or news-boy might, by reason of the Jewish tragedy which forced the great migration from Russia to America, be a student or even a scholar. To render books accessible to these and to professional men living in the center of the city he made possible the establishment of the very excellent Jewish Department of the New York Public Library, which is probably the most largely used Jewish collection in the world.

In 1911 Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, approached Mr. Schiff with a view to securing a considerable Jewish library which was then offered for sale. After consultation and consideration he agreed to make this gift to the National Library with the understanding that a competent Semitic scholar would be placed in charge of the collection and that funds would be provided for its growth and upkeep. By this arrangement an important nucleus for a Jewish library

was established at Washington which bids fair to develop steadily and provide opportunity for the ever-increasing number of students who resort to the National Capitol. Under the generous system of inter-library loans this collection is also made available to students all over the country.

Much earlier than some of these enterprises in behalf of Jewish and Semitic learning was Mr. Schiff's interest in that department of study at Harvard University. Through family connections he became attracted to that ancient American seat of learning. Both of his brothers-in-law were Harvard men—Morris Loeb, a distinguished chemist, who unhappily died in his early prime, and James Loeb well known for his collections of Greek antiquities, the publications describing them, and particularly for the Loeb Classical Library that remarkable production, originally designed to cover in text and translation the entire Greek and Latin literature from Homer till the fall of Constantinople in 1453, of which some two hundred volumes have already appeared. Mr. Schiff was also strongly drawn by the great personality of President Charles Eliot, with whom he formed a lasting friendship. When he was invited in 1889 to act as a member of the advisory committee on the Semitic department of Harvard University he readily acquiesced. Among his most notable acts was the establishment of the Semitic Museum at Harvard. A number of gentlemen had made gifts for this purpose, but at Mr. Schiff's request they were withdrawn in order that he might have the pleasure of erecting the building and providing for the collection himself. It was also due to his generosity that Harvard was enabled to send an expedition to Samaria, which uncovered that interesting site, and secured inscriptions

which have proved important for a knowledge of the early life of Israel and for Semitic epigraphy. Incidentally these activities brought him into close and affectionate relations with Professor David G. Lyon, the well-known Assyriologist who is curator of the Museum.

But his interest in higher education was by no means confined to Semitic learning. He was one of the early friends of Barnard College, an institution for the education of women connected with Columbia University. With Seth Low, its president and sometime mayor of New York, he had intimate relations, both political and personal. For a number of years he was treasurer of Barnard College and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in America he made a gift of a large sum to that institution for the erection of a recreation hall for the students. It is significant that in this act he not only aided the cause of higher education but marked his recognition of the opportunities which America had afforded him by a gift which would be useful to students of all creeds and which was a token that all America and not a mere section of it was embraced within his noble heart.

In 1898 he founded the Schiff Fellowship in Political Economy in Columbia University.

In 1912 he made a gift of $100,000 to Cornell University to aid in the promotion of Germanic studies, and during the World War he withdrew the implied limitation upon the purpose to which the fund was to be devoted so that it might be applied to the furtherance of the study of any modern language or literature. He was a contributor to the funds of Johns Hopkins University and of other institutions of learning. He also aided in the establishment of the University of Frankfort his native town.

IV

Charity in its large sense—the doing of deeds of goodness and mercy—Mr. Schiff was devoted to both as a Jew and a humanitarian. It was his rigid rule to give at least his tithe to the poor. He was, however, a strong believer in organized charity, either as expressed through institutions or carried on by an individual based upon inquiry and investigation—and through all his acts of loving kindness ran the feeling that as God had blessed him with plenty, it was but right and just that he should share it with those less fortunate.

Of the numerous charities in which he was interested, to none did he give the attention which he lavished on the Montefiore Home and Hospital. This institution, established on the one hundreth birthday of that great Jew, Sir Moses Montefiore, was created at the suggestion of Adolphus S. Solomons in 1884. Mr. Schiff was elected president in 1885, and held that office for thirty-five years. He saw it grow from a small home for chronic invalids to one of the greatest hospitals in the country, supporting over eight hundred beds, with a great medical staff, laboratories for research, and a modern plant, complete in all of its appointments. Much of this extraordinary achievement was due to his own efforts or to his personal gifts. He was familiar with every detail of the management of this model hospital and knew personally all but the transient patients. Besides attending numerous board and committee meetings he visited this hospital every Sunday morning, spending the entire morning and allowing no other call or engagement to take him away from this duty. He rarely wrote a letter about the Montefiore Home or made a reference to it without speaking of it as his "labor of love." In

July, 1920, one Sunday morning, when already ill, he came in from the country to make his customary and last inspection and to chat with the older patients. The splendid pavilion which he provided was just approaching completion and he was happy to think that he had been able to create this additional instrument for the alleviation of human suffering. It was always a cause of satisfaction and pride on his part that this institution was conducted strictly according to the Jewish law, and that it contained a dignified and charming synagogue.

The Henry Street Settlement was another work of mercy and justice which had a strong hold on his heart and mind. This institution, under the inspiring leadership of Miss Lillian Wald, not only performed the function of a settlement in a congested neighborhood but also established and spread the idea of district visiting nurses. In illness the nurse has always been, even in the days before training was known, an agency as potent in the care of the sick as the physician. All know what the modern trained nurse has meant to the hospital and to the home. But what of the ailing poor? To bring this indispensable relief to the home of the needy was the admirable conception of Miss Wald, and for its realization she found Mr. Schiff, with others of his family and many friends, devoted champions. It was not simply the work but the atmosphere of the place from which it was conducted that exalted his spirit so that he not infrequently made pilgrimages to Henry Street, and ate his evening meal in that abode of high thinking and good cheer. But his interest in the visiting nurse was not confined to one institution. He gave a fund for rural district nursing, so badly needed, being carried on under the auspices of the American Red Cross of whose New York County Chapter he was for many years treasurer.

At the time of the Kishineff massacre, without organization of any kind and with the help of but a few friends, he brought together throughout the United States a vast sum for the victims of that atrocity.

When the World War broke out in 1914, the first call for help from the Jewish population of the affected zone was a request for $50,000 received from Mr. Morgenthau, then Ambassador at Constantinople, for the Jews of Palestine. To meet this request the American Jewish Committee voted $25,000, and Mr. Schiff personally offered to give $12,500 (the first of many larger gifts), if the provisional Zionist Committee would give a like amount. The condition was met, and there was thus begun the great work of the Jewish War Relief Committees, which, through the centralized agency of the Joint Distribution Committee, under the devoted leadership of Mr. Schiff's son-in-law, Felix M. Warburg, has distributed nearly forty million dollars.

Into the work of these collecting and distributing agencies Mr. Schiff, though then nearly seventy years of age, entered with great ardor. He attended meetings, large and small, organized dinners, headed drives, wrote and telegraphed, gave largely himself, in fact did everything in his power to alleviate the dreadful sufferings which the war brought in greater measure upon the Jews of Eastern Europe than upon any other section of stricken humanity, with the possible exception of the Armenians.

And these labors were being carried on alongside of equally strenuous work for the Red Cross and the various war work agencies, to all of which Mr. Schiff devoted himself with enthusiasm. He took a particular interest in the Jewish Welfare Board, constituted of various national Jewish organizations, to

contribute their share to the welfare of the American soldiers and sailors and particularly to provide for the religious needs of those of the Jewish faith, an organization, to the work of which his son, Mortimer L. Schiff, greatly contributed. Yet he was not unmindful of the good work of other creeds. He made large contributions to the war work of the Young Mens' Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Salvation Army. American patriot that he was, it was the men in uniform whom he was eager to serve irrespective of their creed.

V

But Mr. Schiff was not content to limit his labors on behalf of his coreligionists to the promotion of a religious life and the alleviation of their sufferings. He had imbibed the atmosphere of American liberty and equality. He knew that in the North American Colonies Jews had been granted British citizenship long before it was accorded them in the mother country. He remembered the words of Washington spoken to the Jewish congregation of Newport: "It is no longer toleration that is spoken of," and whenever he saw the oppression of his people, his righteous indignation impelled him to some sort of action—for to think of something meant with him that action should follow.

Mr. Schiff had for years been acquainted with the misery of his brethren in the Russia of the Czars. Like most Jews of the Western world he had in his earlier days known little about the Jews in Russia. In spite of the supposed solidarity of the Jewish people, there was but little contact between the Jews of the West and the East and even less knowledge the one of the other. Graetz, the great historian of the Jews, whose

monumental work was finished in 1886, practically ignored the Jews of Russia.

The increase in the hostility of czaristic Russia to its Jewish subjects, which began in 1881 evidenced by innumerable restrictive laws and regulations, added to in 1890, and followed by that horror the "pogrom," government-instituted massacres and looting of the Jews, gradually brought about a forced migration of hundreds of thousands of Jews from Russia to America. By reports and more still by actual contact with the refugees the facts became known to Jews in America, and Mr. Schiff was stirred to the depths of his being by the misery and suffering that his coreligionists—veritable martyrs to the faith—were enduring. For, be it understood, that, in spite of all statements that economic and racial questions were at the bottom of these persecutions, the waters of baptism into the Greek-Orthodox Church could always wash away economic or racial disabilities. Nor was it only the Jews who were suffering in those days. The Catholics of Poland and the Protestants (few in number though they were), in fact all dissenters from the Greek-Orthodox Church were under the harrow. There was thus presented a thoroughly cruel, illiberal, mediæval régime from which modern man had no hope.

If one wishes to have confirmation of the truth of the beliefs held by Mr. Schiff and others as to the policy of the Czar's Government towards the Jews, it can be found in the published Memoirs of Count Witte who held the important offices of Minister of Finance and Prime Minister to the Czar.

Mr. Schiff felt that the big questions connected with the condition of the Jews in Russia and Roumania and their immigration into the United States required drastic action. Sometimes he took it after consultation with others and some-

times without. Occasionally his indignation and burning zeal outran his discretion. On one occasion he seriously proposed to President Roosevelt that the United States should intervene in Russia as it had in Cuba! Again he asked Mr. Roosevelt to send a representative to the conference at Algeciras, called in 1906 to consider a settlement of affairs in Morocco, with instructions to labor for the securing of the rights of citizenship for the large number of Jews in that country. President Roosevelt did appoint Mr. Henry White, and thus took part in an International European conference in which no American interest was involved.

Mr. Schiff soon came to feel, however, that no individual should act on his own responsibility in such momentous affairs. There had been formed between New York and Philadelphia a small social group known as the Wanderers—a Saturday night supper club. This company was a variegated one. It included several lawyers, bankers, literary men, scientific men, Jewish scholars, journalists, a painter and an architect. These men smoked and talked, as such a group naturally would, about every subject under the sun; but largely under the influence of Jewish conditions in Russia and particularly of the brutal outrage at Kishineff, they came to the conclusion that an organization should be brought together calculated to help secure human rights for the Jews in Russia and in other lands where they were denied.

Moreover there was one grievance which the Jews of America had on their own account—one which they felt to be the single blot upon their American citizenship. In the days before the World War the passport was for American citizens traveling abroad an amiable formality, and the visa—the bugbear of these latter years was practically unknown, except in

the case of two countries—neither of which had reached the standards of Western civilization—Russia and Turkey. In theory the passport is a letter of credence given to a national of a country proceeding abroad and invoking courtesy on the part of the country or countries which he proposes to visit. There is no obligation in international law except as required by treaty provision for one country to receive a national of any other country. The old rule that everyone not a Greek was a barbarian still held in theory. But in practice and as the result of travel and commerce this idea had been modified, and in many cases treaties had actually been made granting the nationals of the contracting parties mutual right of travel in the respective countries. Between Russia and the United States such a treaty had been entered into in 1832.

But Russia held that this treaty did not apply to American citizens of the Jewish faith and the Russian consuls in the United States interrogated every person applying for a visa as to his religion. If the religion was given as Jewish the visa was withheld. Incidentally it should be said that the same discourtesy was extended to Roman Catholic priests and Protestant missionaries.

It was to discuss and solve questions like these that Mr. Schiff joined with others in the formation, in 1906, of an organization known as the American Jewish Committee, to which he devoted much time and attention and in whose work he was always active.

As many misstatements have been made about the passport question and the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia, and propagandists have put a sinister interpretation upon it, it may be said without qualification that the attempt to secure a proper observance of the treaty of 1832 on the basis of equal

rights of all American citizens under it, had been recognized as the duty of every American President and Secretary of State for forty years. Every diplomatic expedient had been tried, and the Czar's Government had always answered by delays or evasions or the " appointment of a commission to examine into the whole Jewish question. "

In a letter to Count Witte, when the latter was leaving America after the Portsmouth conference, in 1905, President Roosevelt urged that the Czar's Government straighten out the passport question and remove the only possible cause of irritation between the United States and Russia. Count Witte says that he gave this letter to the Czar in person, but for five years no action was taken.

At the close of President Roosevelt's administration, the American Jewish Committee brought the subject to the attention of President Taft, who endeavored to solve it by diplomatic measures with the same lack of success as had fallen to the lot of his predecessors.

Thereupon the proposal was made that since Russia was, in fact, and had been for many years, actually violating the treaty by maintaining that under its terms she had the right to discriminate between the nationals of the United States, and in pursuance of that right to conduct an inquisition into their religious beliefs on American soil, steps should be taken to abrogate this treaty. This proposal was laid before President Taft at a conference at which Senator Knox (then Secretary of State) and W. W. Rockhill (then Ambassador to St. Petersburg), Mr. Schiff, and several others were present. Mr. Schiff was treated with great honor on that occasion, which really reflected the respect in which he was held. The President, with the insistence of the Secretary of State, gave Mr.

Schiff the precedence at his right, and for two hours the subject was discussed. Some time later President Taft gave a luncheon for a number of Jewish gentlemen, and told them in effect that our Government could do nothing. As the party left the White House, one of the company said: "Alas, we are in exile," but Mr. Schiff said "this means a fight." An appeal was made to the American people and later to Congress and finally notice of the abrogation of the treaty was given by President Taft after a resolution to that effect had passed the House of Representatives with one dissenting vote and Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had informed the President that it would pass the Senate unanimously.

Mr. Schiff attended the hearing on this subject before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives at a full session. The classic presentation of the subject by Judge Mayer Sulzberger and the masterly legal argument of Mr. Louis Marshall, lasting for three hours, in which he met all questions and all comers with answers based on international and constitutional law, treaties, and precedents, greatly impressed Mr. Schiff, and when he was called upon to speak he said that he had nothing to add to their presentation, but that he had a request to make. "I know," he said, "you gentlemen are going to pass this resolution. All I ask is that you make it unanimous." And they did. This was the shortest and most effective speech a man could make.

His profound gratification at the course of events he expressed a few days later in a letter in which he wrote: "The action of the House has been most gratifying and I agree with you that we may now expect equal action on the part of the Senate. It is all like a dream and I little thought when I

said to the President last February after he had turned us down, 'this question will not down, Mr. President, we had hoped that you would see that justice be done us, but you have decided otherwise; we shall now go to the American people' that the latter would be so readily aroused, and that action on their part would be so prompt and so effectual. Louis Marshall has outdone himself all through and to him more than to anybody else is due what we have accomplished."

This incident is narrated rather fully to show what part Mr. Schiff had in it and the motive which actuated him and his colleagues. It was in no sense an international action, and was dictated by the determination to clear away the last vestige of governmental discrimination against the Jews in America on the part of a foreign government and to secure recognition of the inviolability of the American passport in the hands of all of its citizens without distinction of creed. The benefits of this action would have accrued equally to Catholic priests and Protestant missionaries. It was in effect the greatest act of justice to the Jews ever undertaken by a great State and heartened the Jews of Russia in their misery.

VI

Palestine—the Holy Land—has always loomed large in the hearts and minds of the Jewish people. The poets sang of Zion and the people daily prayed for their restoration to the land of their fathers. Mr. Schiff had joined that wing of the Synagogue in which the prayer for the restoration had been eliminated, and the mission of Israel was held to be the bringing of the knowledge of the one true God to all the peoples of all the lands in which Israel was dispersed. But there were several strains of Judaism woven into the texture of his soul,

and none chanted more fervently than he: "For out of Zion shall go forth the Torah and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

When the modern Zionist movement was organized by Theodor Herzl in 1897, Mr. Schiff, like many Jews, Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform, kept aloof from it. The absence of any distinctly religious pronouncement in the Basle platform, the presence and the leadership of a number of non-religious Jews, and the secular nationalist implications of the movement offended him, and he vigorously expressed the opinion in public and in private that his sympathies were with Jews by faith and not Jews by race.

Open-mindedness, however, was one of his most distinguishing traits, and he was attracted by the nobility and loftiness of the character of Theodor Herzl. The news of the death of that great man appeared in the press on a Sabbath morning. Mr. Schiff was very much saddened by the tidings. For many minutes he was silent, and then after expressing his grief, he related that the year previous he had made an appointment in Europe to meet Herzl, that the latter's health prevented the meeting, but that instead he had held a conference with one of Herzl's most trusted lieutenants, that Herzl's plans had been explained to him, and that to his regret he had been forced to the conclusion that they could not be carried out.

Meanwhile he was showing his interest in Palestine by aiding two projects—the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station, planned by the late Aaron Aaronsohn, the discoverer of wild wheat, and the Hebrew Technical Institute at Haifa, originally begun by the Wissotzky family of Russia. To the latter institution he made large gifts, although he declined member-

ship on the governing boards of both. These institutions proved a great disappointment to him.

This interest in Palestine did not, however, modify his attitude toward political Zionism. When his friend Dr. Schechter joined the Zionist movement, in 1906, he engaged in a public discussion with him in the *New York Times* in which he expressed the opinion that Zionism was incompatible with American citizenship. A decade later he wrote: "It is quite evident that there is a serious break coming between those who wish to force the formation of a distinct Hebraic element in the United States, as distinct from those of us who desire to be American in attachment, thought and action and Jews because of our religion as well as cultural attainments of our people.

"I am quite convinced of it that the American people will not willingly permit the formation of a large separate Hebraic group with national aspirations, and that if not we, our posterity are to become sufferers in consequence."

With reference to the proposal that the Jews should seek representation as a nation in the Council of the League of Nations he wrote on August 29, 1920: "In view of what has been proposed by the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris, we can only pray, that God grant us protection against our friends and leave us to get on with our enemies as best we can."

As the war progressed and General Allenby captured Jerusalem, when the Russian Revolution indicated a break-up of the then great centers of Russian-Jewish learning, and the horrors of the Ukraine were super-added, Mr. Schiff began to despair for the future of Jewry in Eastern Europe. He adopted a more favorable view to the settlement of Jews in Pal-

estine, which he looked upon as a future center of Judaism and of Jewish culture. He made considerable contributions to various funds for the development of Palestine, and even offered to join the Zionist organization provided that upon the occasion of his being accepted as a member a statement which he had prepared would be published by the organization. The offer was declined, and Mr. Schiff lived and died outside of the Zionist camp.

The war period witnessed a great upheaval in Jewish life in America. One of its manifestations was the growth, under Zionist leadership, of a nationalist movement with the endeavor to capture or, failing this, to overthrow existing Jewish organizations which did not accept the new dogma. Mr. Schiff was one of those who initially strongly opposed these views. This fact and various remarks of his at meetings in 1916 made him the target for violent attacks in the Yiddish press and platform. He was greatly wounded by these attacks, and made a statement which has a dignity and pathos that reminds one of the words of Samuel after Saul was crowned:

"I have lived for fifty-one years in New York. I am now almost at threescore and ten, and I believe ever since I have grown into manhood, there has not a day passed that I have not been seeking the good of my people.

"Whosoever can assert that for the time he knows me, or who knows of me, I have ever denied myself to my people, have denied myself to their wants, have denied myself to any cause, that I have waited until Jewish problems have been brought to me instead of going after them in my desire to cooperate, that I have not given, not only of my means but day in and day out—and I may say night in and night out—have not given of myself, let him rise and accuse me."

VII

His last days were saddened by the appearance of an anti-Jewish agitation in the United States, the one country in which this mediæval monstrosity had never found a lodgement. He strongly urged the American Jewish Committee not to notice these scandalous attacks, and it was out of deference to his deeply expressed feeling and the pain which a contrary action would have given him during his illness that his colleagues, even at the risk of being misunderstood, delayed a reply. This suspension of judgment in a vital matter is a measure of the respect and affection which his long services and his personality inspired.

VIII

This narration, it is hoped, has given the impression of a many-sided man of affairs and of good deeds always anxious to be of use to his fellow-men and of service to the public. But there were many other interests and incidents in his life deserving of at least a word. Convinced that a better distribution of immigration was desirable, he joined in a plan involving large expenditure and much trouble to land immigrants at the port of Galveston in Texas and arrange for their distribution through the South-west. He provided a building for the Young Men's Hebrew Association at 92nd Street and Lexington Avenue, in New York, and interested himself in the growth of similar organizations for men and women. He aided in the building of a large number of synagogues in small towns in the United States, always assuring himself by investigation that the local community was too small to bear the burden itself. He conducted a lively correspondence with Baron de Hirsch, and became one of the trustees of his foundation in America.

He was received in private audience by the king of England in 1904 and by the emperor of Germany in 1911. He served on the Board of Education of New York, and was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1893 he anonymously gave a fund to Seth Low to enable students of Columbia University who did not possess the means to visit the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He presented a model of the dinosaur in the American Museum of Natural History to the Natural History Society of Frankfort. He was chairman of the East Asiatic section of the American Museum of Natural History, provided the funds for an Ethnological Expedition to China, and made gifts to the Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park. He interested himself in the development of Cooper Union, and presented a fountain to Seward Park. He took part in the movement to create a park at 105th Street in memory of Isidor and Ida Straus, whose heroic death at the sinking of the Titanic produced a profound impression, and presided at the dedication. He was for a number of years a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society and of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

He was keenly interested in the education and development of the colored race, made a number of large contributions to Tuskegee and other colored institutions, and maintained a close friendship with Booker T. Washington and his successor, Major Moton.

His early association with the Jewish Prisoners' Aid Society developed his deep interest in the problem of delinquency, and led to his being one of the founders of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, to which he gave a substantial portion of its original building fund. This Society now covers the

entire field of delinquency among the Jews of New York, both male and female, adult and juvenile. He was also very much interested in the work of the Prison Association of New York (non-sectarian under Protestant auspices), of which he was one of the vice-presidents at the time of his death.

He gave hearty support to the work of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, as he thoroughly believed in constructive rather than palliative assistance. With this same thought in mind, he founded the Self-Support and Self-Help Funds of the United Hebrew Charities, which he maintained single-handed by large annual contributions.

He earnestly advocated cooperation among those serving the sick, as evidenced by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, on the Committee of which he served for many years.

IX

The tale of good deeds is not to be numbered, and if this story is told aright there has been awakened an interest in the personality of the man himself.

On May 6, 1875, he married Theresa, the daughter of Solomon and Betty Loeb, people of great sweetness of life and disposition. Mrs. Loeb was very much interested in the development of music, and herself sent many students abroad to have their talents cultivated. The relationship of members of the family to the foundation of the Musical Arts Society is probably due to her influence. The first impulse toward Mr. Schiff's interest in the work of district nursing also came from Mrs. Loeb. To Mr. and Mrs. Schiff were born two children—Mortimer L. and Frieda. The former, a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. since 1900, was closely associated with his father

in his business and other activities, the latter married Felix M. Warburg, also now a member of the firm and distinguished for his philanthropic work. With Mrs. Schiff's parents, their brothers and sisters, and with their own children, and later grandchildren and great grandchildren, a wonderfully sweet domestic life grew up of which as the elders passed, Mr. Schiff became the centre. In the midst of modern surroundings he maintained a relationship with all the members of his family which may be fairly likened in its dignity and simplicity to that of the patriarchs.

Mr. Schiff was short of stature, of medium build and erect carriage. He had blue eyes capable of expressing compassion or indignation. He wore a beard which had laterly grown white and was always carefully dressed appropriately for every occasion. A flower usually graced his button-hole.

Promptness was a distinguishing trait. He was always on time for an engagement, and answered every letter on the day of its receipt. He exacted promptness in return. He hated waste, saved pieces of wrapping paper and string, and used them to pack up with his own hands the newspapers and magazines which he collected in his house and which daily he sent to various hospitals and prisons.

He was a moderate, even a frugal eater for the last twenty years of his life. His exercise in the city was walking; he always walked from his house at 78th Street to 59th Street and sometimes as far as 14th Street before taking the subway to his office. At Seabright, his country place, he bicycled every afternoon—even after he had attained his seventieth year. At Bar Harbor he took long walks, and did a bit of mountain-climbing up to the summer of 1919.

He enjoyed the opera and the theatre, and usually planned to have three evenings of entertainment in the week.

In his house on Fifth Avenue he had good pictures and good books, but was in no sense a collector of either, though he took pleasure in his collection of jade.

His place at Seabright which he enlarged and rebuilt was a great delight to him. The farm, the stock, the gardens, the walks, the splendid alley of trees which he planted he was fond of showing to his guests. His hospitality was delightful; every individual's tastes and peculiarities were studied and provided for. Early every morning he was in his gardens, and himself brought to each lady of the household a rose or some other flower of the season.

He remembered innumerable people's birthdays and wedding anniversaries by a gift, a note or a telegram; and when he sent a gift it was quite certain that he had personally made the selection.

If a friend visited New York he called or left a card, or if one were ill he promptly made a visit to show his solicitude and friendship. For all the nice attentions of life he always found time, in spite of exacting business and public duties.

He was accessible to all people on all subjects, though not easily persuaded when his mind was fixed.

He was frankly gratified at a friend's appreciation. On January 10, 1917, his seventieth birthday, he wrote: "May I say to you that I am deeply touched by your beautiful, if to some extent at least, unmerited appreciation of my life upon my attainment this day of the Biblical Age. God has blessed me so lavishly that had I done less in the years that are now behind me than it was my privilege to do I should feel no respect for myself, but that I have gained the respect and good

will of men like you is certainly the highest reward I can wish for." Again he wrote: "I care very much for the good opinion and good will of my friends."

He was a loyal friend to many men in the business world—Harriman and Cassatt have been mentioned. General Wilson was a close and dear friend and a frequent companion, President Eliot has already been spoken of. A phrase in a letter from Abram S. Hewitt (Nov. 21, 1901) speaks volumes: "Among the friends whom I have made in the evening of my life no one has endeared himself to me by acts of courtesy and friendship more than yourself." Levi P. Morton, Jacob Riis, James J. Hill and many still among the living he numbered in this company and he greatly valued their good opinion. With Sir Ernest Cassel, whom he originally met in a business way, he formed an especially close friendship which many differences in life and opinions never marred and which was close and intimate in spite of the dividing ocean.

He was fond of travel—crossed the American continent five times, made twenty trips to Europe, visited Egypt, Palestine, and Algiers, and took long motor trips in America and Europe. When air travel was still in its infancy he made an ascent in a Zeppelin, and wrote notes from that conveyance to a number of friends. This was much for a man of his conservative nature to undertake, for he was fond of the old things, and his horses only slowly made way for the swifter motor.

He was earnest and impressive as a public speaker, had a fine sense of humor and skill in illustrating a point by an appropriate anecdote or to enforce it by means of a pungent witticism. He attended the annual meetings of the many organizations with which he was affiliated and expressed his personal appreciation of the manner in which the officers and

boards performed their duties. His encouragement and appreciation to all who performed a public service included those in the humblest circumstances. He hated injustice and frowned upon all conduct that savored of self-seeking, disloyalty and dishonorable practices. His standards were high yet he was charitable in his judgments. He mingled with men of every shade of thought and natives of all parts of the world. He showed great interest in the well-being of his fellow-men and evinced solicitude and affection toward his intimates.

He had a charming way with little children and made close friends among them.

He was averse to public attention and when he reached the age of seventy and many societies and innumerable admirers indicated the purpose to do him honor he slipped away from New York with his family to Atlantic City. Personal modesty was a distinguishing characteristic. He cared little for distinctions and social preferment held no charms for him, though he was sought after in many circles both for his qualities of heart and mind.

He was very democratic in his dealings with men. His office was always open, and he received innumerable visits at his home from all sorts and conditions of men for the discussion of all sorts of subjects. Yet he had the pride of noble antecedents—of a great family and of a people which had distinguished itself by giving to the world a sublime literature and many men of genius.

He prized the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science which was conferred upon him by New York University in 1916 in the following terms: "JACOB HENRY SCHIFF: In this land of your adoption you have won a place of acknowledged leadership in financial and commercial pursuits. For enterprise and

breadth of vision, for probity and worth, for the patronage of learning; for fidelity to the best traditions of your race and for altruistic service that transcends the boundaries of race and religion, New York University bestows upon you the degree of DOCTOR OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE and directs that your name be added to the roll of her Alumni."

About this he wrote (Jan. 12, 1916): "I have before this been offered similar honors but no degree, to which I could not claim some justification to receive has attracted me. The D. C. S. was not exposed to this exception and I therefore thought I might accept it."

His health began to fail in the winter of 1920. At no time, however, was he bedridden. In April of that year to went to White Sulphur Springs, in the early summer to White Plains, and in the latter part of July to the White Mountains. Not regaining his strength or sleep, he came back to Seabright and occupied himself with reading, writing, and even going to New York to his office during the last week of his life. He resented help, and by the exercise of his indomitable will was up and about—the veritable Master of the House—until the actual day of his death when he took to his bed and passed away without a struggle, just as the Sabbath concluded.

He was indeed a great man who worthily played his part.

ISRAEL FRIEDLAENDER
A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY JACOB KOHN

When news of Professor Friedlaender's tragic death in the service of his people burst upon the Jewish world, the whole of Israel shuddered. The baffled heart instinctively uttered the old protest at thought of the scholar's martyrdom: "*Zo Torah wezo sekarah,*" and felt itself doubly bereft in that a lover of his people as well as one of its sages had passed away. Prof. Friedlaender had never been a cloistered scholar, but one whose activity was manifest in many lands of the dispersion and in many spheres of Jewish life and endeavor. In him the scholar and the worker were nobly blended.

He was born in Poland, September 6, 1876, and grew to manhood dowered with the intense Jewish consciousness characteristic of Eastern Jewry and immersed in that sea of Jewish lore and learning which was the breath of its life. In 1896, however, he went to Germany, where larger intellectual vistas opened before him and where the Jewish scholarship he already possessed could be properly clarified and disciplined. He at once entered Berlin University and the Rabbiner Seminar, at which he remained a student till the year 1900. The following year he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Strasbourg, and in 1902 was conspicuously honored by an appointment as *Privatdocent* in the Department of Semitic Languages.

The companions of his student days in Germany bear testimony to the influence he exerted by his personality, his schol-

arship, his facility of speech and pen, and his profound sympathy and understanding of Jewish psychology. In the days when Zionist enthusiasm was gripping the hearts of university students and causing in many a young Jewish soul a complete revolution, away from a strident pseudo-Teutonism or a lackadaisical cosmopolitanism toward a fervid Jewish nationalism, a man like Friedlaender naturally became the centre of an admiring circle. At this time also he began his career as a translator, in the desire to interpret some of the Jewish thinkers of Eastern Europe, especially Dubnow and Ahad Ha'am, to the youths who seemed so eager and ready for their doctrines. He was anxious to place into the hands of the *Verein der Jüdischer Studenten,* whose members showed no little skill with the duellist's rapier, the shining sword of the Jewish spirit. To this end he himself inaugurated several courses in Hebrew and Jewish history, and his efforts bore fruit in the decision of the Society which required a minimum of Jewish study as a qualification for membership.

In 1903 Prof. Schechter invited Dr. Friedlaender to occupy the chair in Biblical Literature and Exegesis at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Thereafter, America became the immediate scene of his work and activity. Europe, however, had still one important contribution to make to his life. On September 26, 1905, he married Miss Lillian Bentwich of London, England. Her tender devotion, her deep understanding and sympathy for his work and aspirations, and her power of self-effacement helped to smooth the difficult path of his labor, and made possible his final brave sacrifice.

Prof. Friedlaender was never able to rest quietly in academic isolation. His vivid interest in Jewish affairs, his well-developed communal conscience, impelled him to answer the

need for men of light and leading so clearly manifest in Jewish life on all sides. A mere list of the movements and institutions with which he was intimately connected suffices to show his keen sense of public duty as well as the main directions in which his interest lay. His paramount concern was Jewish education. He was himself an able teacher in practice and anxious for the development of a right pedagogic system in Jewish schools. But quite apart from his personal contribution to the cause of Jewish education, he gave himself wholeheartedly to the upbuilding of Jewish educational institutions, whether devoted to higher learning or to the less ambitious but more fundamental task of popular instruction. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Educational Alliance. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Education of the New York Kehillah, which his influence had helped to call into being and which his energies had helped to guide and develop. The Jewish Publication Society was quick to enlist his aid on its publication committee. His own contributions, his expert advice, his sound literary judgment and his general good taste went to enrich the Society's output.

The influence which Prof. Friedlaender exerted in academic circles in his student days was paralleled by his influence among American students in the days of his maturity. His heart remained tender toward the Jewish youth and especially toward those elements among the Jewish youth which he regarded as the possible torch-bearers of Jewish culture. He was a member of the governing board of the Intercollegiate Menorah Society, high in the councils of the Intercollegiate Zionist Association, and first president of Young Judæa.

Prof. Friedlaender did not permit his preoccupation with Jewish organizations to blind him to the larger problem of

Jewish organization. His participation in the Kehillah movement as an active member of its executive committee, the part he played on the American Jewish Committee and the rôle of conciliator which he assumed during the Congress agitation, and the interest he took in organizing the American Jewish Congress, show his realization of the needs and his faith in the possibility of a united American Jewry. He was not discouraged by the fact that the course of events proved none of these organizations to be in possession of the complete formula for the realization of such union. The dogma of the unity of Israel was for him beyond dispute, and he was convinced that the proper organic expression of this unity would one day be found for Israel as a whole as well as for the various Jewries of the Diaspora. This larger unity of Israel he felt to be bound up with the Zionist movement. He was always to be found at the heart and center of Zionist endeavor in America. He was for many years a member of the National Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists, and later served on the Provisional Committee for Zionist Affairs when the exigencies of the Great War and the temporary disintegration of European Zionism called that body into being.

The influence of Prof. Friedlaender at public gatherings was a remarkable one. His catholic interest in all the important phases of Jewish life in America made him a familiar figure at Jewish meetings. This familiarity, however, so far from breeding contempt, gave birth to a genuine love only equalled by the respect felt for him by every element of the heterogeneous composite of Jewish life. He spoke and wrote, with equal facility and almost equal felicity of expression, Hebrew, German, and English, and knew Russian and Yid-

dish; but—what was more important—understood the complex psychology of Jewry as well as the varieties of its speech. He could evaluate and interpret the aspirations of Russian, German, and American Jews. His own personality had been moulded under the influence of all three. Besides, he was almost equally at ease before a learned body, at after-dinner speaking, or when addressing turbulent Jewish masses at meetings and conventions. His method of address was always quiet and soothing in tone and rich in the graceful use of the *mashal* in many varieties, ancient and modern. When a debate became stormy and beyond control, a word from Prof. Friedlaender would be sure to receive the respectful attention of contending factions and to radiate light in an atmosphere which had hitherto been all heat.

It is difficult to realize that, amidst this profusion of public activity, Prof. Friedlaender continued to live the life of the teacher and the scholar. At the Seminary he taught and expounded the literature of the Bible, and gave courses in the history of the Canon in the various phases of biblical history and archæology. In addition, he read with his students the mediæval Jewish philosophers, a branch of Jewish scholarship which, though not within the scope of his Seminary speciality, had been assigned to him by virtue of his wide acquaintance with Arabic literature in general and Jewish-Arabic texts in particular.

To his task as teacher he brought, besides the treasure of his learning, certain talents recognizable, in part, in his printed lectures and essays, but particularly noticeable in the class-room. He had a gift for popular exposition. One could detect the graceful essayist and the pleasant conversationalist behind the lecturer. The illustrations were always apt and

plentiful. As an exegete and critic, he took great pains to assemble all the divergent views on any point, but did not fail to distinguish those views which were based on an interpretation of philological, historical or archæological fact from those which were merely the expression of literary taste and predilection. His own sensitiveness to style and to literary harmonies and discords and his many interesting deductions based on these feelings did not blind him to their subjectivity either in himself or in others. He thus helped his students to evolve sound canons of criticism.

In teaching the mediæval Jewish philosophers, his wide acquaintance with philosophic literature, both ancient and modern, stood him in good stead. It was, however, his thorough knowledge of Arabic philology and Muhammedan theology and philosophy which proved most helpful to his students. The introductory lectures in these courses concerned themselves chiefly with related tendencies in Islam. The Hebrew translations of the works of Maimonides, Judah ha-Levi, and others are often difficult because of the many Arabisms with which they are laden, and the printed texts are often corrupt. Prof. Friedlaender's students soon learned that when they came to a difficult tangle in the Hebrew text, the thing to do was not to indulge in weird philosophic subtleties and to search for profound and hidden depths, but to await the simple Arabic key which would solve the mystery and which Prof. Friedlaender would be sure to have in his possession. Several of his pupils were stimulated to study Arabic; others, including the writer, continued to look to their professor as the "revealer of mysteries."

Prof. Friedlaender's interest in his students, however, was not confined to the stated hours for instruction. His pupils

had but to express a wish for some branch of Jewish knowledge, not included in the curriculum, to be sure of his services. For several years he taught Arabic voluntarily to small groups interested in that branch of Semitics, and, on the other hand, many a young man born in this country caught his first glimpse of the fresh green fields of modern Hebrew literature under the guidance of Prof. Friedlaender. The Hebrew prose of Ahad Ha'am was the usual vehicle employed for this introduction, and the reading and elucidation of the text became the occasion for prolonged discussions on the themes of the essays, discussions which continued through the late afternoon and into the darkening day. On those occasions Prof. Friedlaender was not so much the teacher as the disciple, and his enthusiasm, as it communicated itself to his pupils, blotted out the flight of time.

Prof. Friedlaender's contribution in the field of pure scholarship dealt for the most part with Arabic literature, but his main human interest reveals itself in his choice of those subjects which betray Jewish influence or influenced Jewish development. His training in Semitics, which included, besides Hebrew and Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and Assyrian, was achieved under the guidance of that eminent master, Prof. Nöldeke, for whom his brilliant pupil always cherished the highest love and reverence.* Among these Arabic studies mention may be made first of the inaugural address delivered by Prof. Friedlaender at Strasbourg on his

* Prof. Marx, in an article in *The Maccabaean* (August, 1920), calls attention to the hasidic veneration in which Prof. Friedlaender held his teachers, those within as well as those without the class-room. Prof. Nöldeke always remained one of his chosen saints.

appointment as *Privatdocent.* It was entitled "The Messianic Idea in Islam." Fortunately, this lecture was subsequently translated into English by Prof. Friedlaender himself and included in his collected writings. A work of larger scope, including, however, the matter dealt with in the inaugural lecture, was the book *The Heterodoxies of the Shiites according to Ibn Hazm* (Reprint from the Journal of the American Oriental Society, volumes 28 and 29), New Haven, 1909. The founder of the Shiite sect, in whose beliefs and traditions Prof. Friedlaender found so many traces of Jewish Messianism, was, according to the Arabic sources themselves, a Jew from Southern Arabia. It was of this Jew and the problems connected with his life and origin that Prof. Friedlaender wrote under the title "Abdallah b. Saba, der Begründer der Schi'a und sein jüdischer Ursprung" in volumes 23 and 24 (1909-10) of the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.* A third book dealing with a hero of Muhammedan folk-lore, the prophet Al-Khadhir, also points to the connection between these folk-tales and the Messianic legends current in Jewish circles. It is entitled *Die Chadhirlegende und der Alexanderroman* (Leipsic, 1913).

There was also a series of Jewish-Arabic studies published by Prof. Friedlaender which ran through the first three volumes of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (New Series). He likewise edited certain Genizah texts of Maimonides and other Judeo-Arabic authorities. The first scientific work of Prof. Friedlaender, however, was his thesis for the Doctorate, entitled *Der Sprachgebrauch des Maimonides,* which is an Arabic-German glossary of rare words used by Maimonides. In his introduction Prof. Friedlaender vindicates the purity of Maimonides' Arabic style. Certain extracts from the gram-

matical material which Prof. Friedlaender had collected in connection with this work, but which had never been completely edited and published, can be found in the introduction to his *Selections from the Arabic Writings of Maimonides,* in the Semitic Study Series (1909). A number of Arabic responsa by Maimonides appeared in several periodicals; but much valuable textual material which Prof. Friedlaender had collected for the Schechter Series, and on which he was at work at the time of his death, has not yet been made public.

In line with these latter studies, though popularly written in the graceful and flowing style which was his as essayist and lecturer, are the lectures on "Maimonides," the first of which was delivered at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Dec. 28, 1904, on the occasion of the seven-hundredth anniversary of the death of Maimonides; "Maimonides as an Exegete," delivered as one of a series of lectures at the summer meeting of the University Extension movement, Cambridge, England, Aug. 14, 1906; "Maimonides as a Master of Style," published originally in German, Leipsic, 1908. All three of these are included in *Past and Present,* and are therefore easily accessible to the general reader.

The influence which Prof. Friedlaender exerted on Jewish life, however, is not due primarily to his achievements in historical research. As essayist, publicist, and translator he enriched and refreshed the intellectual atmosphere of modern Jewry. Attention has already been called to the desire which manifested itself in his student days to interpret for the benefit of his western contemporaries those writers in eastern Europe who had particularly influenced his own thinking. His first attempt in this direction was an edition of Dubnow's *Die Jüdische Geschichte,* which he translated from the

Russian into German two years after his arrival in Berlin. In 1905 he translated *Grundlage des Nationalen Judentums* by the same author. A work much more ambitious but one which was also prompted not so much by an abstract historical interest as by the desire that the western world, Jewish and Gentile, should become better acquainted with the rich and varied life of eastern Jewry was the translation into English of Dubnow's *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland*. This translation was done largely from the author's manuscript, in part during the years of the Great War when mails were uncertain and the transmission of manuscripts, especially in Russia, was viewed with suspicion and subject to much delay. The painstaking labor required and the exasperating tedium of the long and anxious waits failed to discourage the translator only because he was convinced of the need of the work and because he had entered upon it as a labor of love.

This function of mediatorship between eastern and western Jewry Prof. Friedlaender exercised with warmest love and enthusiasm as an apostle of Ahad Ha'am. To the pupils with whom he read the collected essays of Ahad Ha'am he never failed to point out the importance of this essayist as a master of Hebrew prose, as the champion of cultural Zionism, and as one who not only understood the psychology of the Jewish people, but who, almost for the first time since the birth of the Haskalah, brought psychological rather than purely rationalistic criteria to bear on the interpretation of Jewish phenomena. As a teacher he could reach only a limited circle. He therefore published a collection of essays by Ahad Ha'am in a German translation. These essays were widely circulated, and several of them were in turn rendered into other languages.

In translating Dubnow's History, Prof. Friedlaender's motive was not solely admiration of the author's work or even the general desire to acquaint the western world with the story of so important a branch of the family of Israel. He was always keenly conscious of the significance of contemporaneous history, of the dire need created by present circumstances, and he never felt that the disinterested service of that need had other than a high claim upon the true scholar. That he was conscious of such service in the translation referred to is evident from these words in the preface: "The want of a work of this kind has long been keenly felt by those interested in Jewish life or Jewish letters, never more keenly than to-day when the world conflagration has thrown into ghastly relief the tragic plight of the largest Jewry of the Diaspora." His own heart, so keenly touched by this plight that it finally rendered up its life to ameliorate the woe, felt that to make the world understand the struggles of Russian and Poland Jewry, its age-long wrongs and its heroic endurance, would be the surest way to procure justice.

This keen awareness of the possibilities of post-war readjustment, this pervasive sensitiveness to the sufferings of his contemporaries in eastern Europe, led him also to hasten the publication of his own work, *The Jews of Russia and Poland: a Bird's-eye View of Their History and Culture* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915), even while yet engaged in preparing the proofs of the fuller history by Dubnow. Dr. Friedlaender himself disclaims any attempt on his part to offer new and independent results of investigation (preface to Dubnow, p. 6). He says: "My natural reluctance to anticipate Mr. Dubnow's large work was overcome by the encouragement of several friends, among them Mr. Dubnow himself, who from their

knowledge of public affairs thought that a succinct, popular presentation of the destinies of the Jews in the eastern war area was a word in due season." This readable little history, in whose pages many an American Jew has caught his first view of the trend and spirit of Jewish history in eastern Europe, was based upon a course of lectures delivered at the Dropsie College in Philadelphia in March, 1915, and shows Prof. Friedlaender in the light of the popular historian and the inspired publicist, who knows how to speak the "word in due season" when the cause he loves requires a spokesman.

The book from which the average reader will best be able to judge Prof. Friedlaender's style, the wide range of his interest in Jewish life and thought, and his views on the great controversial questions which agitate the modern Jew is the collection of essays entitled *Past and Present.* The author explains the spirit of the volume very aptly in the preface: "While the diversity of subjects treated in this volume is undoubtedly due—as it is in every collection of essayists—to the personal equation of the author, representing the range of his literary and public interests, yet I venture to claim that the thoughtful reader will be able to detect the common bond which links all the essays together and transforms the apparently heterogeneous mass of material into one homogeneous whole. The volume is based upon the fundamental conception of Judaism as a living organism, which is one and indivisible at all times and climes; changing and yet unchanged; harking back to a great past and struggling in the midst of a harassing present towards a glorious future. That conception views Israel as a community in which the religious and the racial elements are inseparably intertwined with one another, in which the universal ideals and the national aspira-

tions form a harmonious combination—a combination which can be realized only through the untrammeled and unhindered development of the Jewish genius on a Jewish soil."

These charming and stimulating essays in their variety of theme and treatment reveal the various aspects of the author's personality as well as his dominant point of view. Such essays as "The Political Ideals of the Prophets," "The Prophet Jeremiah," "The Messianic Idea in Islam," and the essays dealing with Maimonides, are masterly expositions, graceful and intelligible, of scholarly themes. They reflect the gift which made Prof. Friedlaender a teacher in circles far wider than the class-room. "The Present Jewish Outlook in Russia," "The Problem of Jewish Education in America," "The Present Crisis in American Jewry," and essays of a similar nature show another side of Prof. Friedlaender's spiritual nature, an aptness for dealing with a present situation, of analyzing the various factors in a problem close at hand which is seldom possessed by a mind devoted to abstract scholarship or to historical research. Even the suavity of the graceful essayist gives place to a certain fire, a polemical heat which only emphasizes the deftness of the writer in debate, in such essays as "Were Our Ancestors Capable of Self-Government?" or "A New Specimen of Modern Biblical Exegesis." The author's own point of view is most clearly traceable in his discussion of "Race and Religion," "Palestine and the Diaspora," and similar themes. We might describe it, in view of what we have already said of the author's relation to Ahad Ha'am and Dubnow, as a synthetic view of Jewish nationalism containing elements of the "spiritual nationalism" of Dubnow, the cultural Zionism of Ahad Ha'am, and the political vision of Herzl—a true synthesis, not a mere

composite, made possible by a largeness of view and a sensitive historic consciousness.

The restoration of Zion did not, in Prof. Friedlaender's opinion, involve the abolition of the Diaspora. He realized that the bulk of the Jewish people would in all probability continue to dwell among the nations of the world. Hence the problems of the Diaspora were not to be thrust aside as belonging to the sphere of the temporary and the ephemeral. Dr. Friedlaender sums up his position in the phrase: "Zionism plus the Diaspora." In the midst of this wide-flung dispersion, he was convinced that the Jewry of America was to play a leading part. There is a hint of this point of view in the preface to *Past and Present*. "The author, moreover, thoroughly shares the view which is held and has frequently been expressed by many thinking Jews of Europe, that America is destined to become in the near future the leading Jewish center of the Diaspora and that it is the duty of American Jewry to live up to the great obligation placed upon it by history. . . . . Zionism plus Diaspora, Palestine plus America —these formulæ express in a nutshell the leading thoughts of the present volume." The same thought is again alluded to in these words: "America has, in less than one generation, become the second largest center of the Jewish Diaspora, and bids fair to become the first, instead of the second, within another generation. No other country in the world offers, even approximately, such a favorable combination of opportunities for the development of a Diaspora Judaism, as does America; economic possibilities, vast and sparsely populated territories, freedom of action, liberty of conscience, equality of citizenship, appreciation of the fundamentals of Judaism, variety of population, excluding a rigidly nationalistic state policy,

and other similar factors" (p. 341). Indeed it might be said that the purpose of the essays in *Past and Present,* dealing with American conditions, is to arouse in the American Jew a realization of his spiritual opportunity and hence a sense of his spiritual obligation to Judaism and civilization.

Prof. Friedlaender was murdered by bandits in the Ukraine on July 5, 1920. He had left his wife and children and the safety of America to bring material relief and spiritual sympathy to his brothers in the turbulent, war-wrecked lands. He turned his back on Warsaw and the semi-security of Polish cities to hasten to the scene of direst distress. On the way, he and his companion, Dr. Cantor, were wantonly struck down.

To ask oneself what service Prof. Friedlaender might have rendered to his people, had he been spared to them—in that direction madness lies. The cause of higher Jewish learning, the needs of popular Jewish education in the Diaspora, the urgencies of the Palestine situation with its important Arabic element—all called to him, and all could have employed to their advantage his manifold gifts. Though his heart beat high with Israel's hope in the land of promise, he was willing to serve humbly to allay the agonies of the present amid the grim realities of the "wilderness of the nations." In his death the Jewry of America, the Jewry of the world, loses a teacher, an interpreter, a friend.

May the memory of the righteous be a blessing!

ABRAM S. ISAACS

BY LEWIS M. ISAACS

Abram S. Isaacs was born in New York City on August 30, 1851, the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, who was one of the first Jewish Rabbis in this country to preach in English. His eldest brother was the late Judge Myer S. Isaacs, largely identified with Jewish affairs during his long and active career. Isaac S. Isaacs, also a prominent lawyer and a life-long partner of Judge Isaacs, actively connected from its inception with the United Hebrew Charities of New York and other communal organizations, was another brother.

Dr. Isaacs received his education at the New York University, from which he was graduated, with highest honors, in 1871. Later he went abroad to complete his rabbinical studies at Breslau. Reared in a home where life and religion were inseparable, he was early imbued with that rare and fine appreciation of the underlying and essential tenets of his faith which so distinguished his sermons and writings in later years. Following in his father's footsteps he became a Rabbi and a teacher, filling for a number of years the pulpit at Barnett Memorial Temple at Paterson, New Jersey. For upwards of thirty-five years he occupied a chair at the New York University, first as Professor of Hebrew, then of Germanic languages, and later of Semitics; and at the time of his death he was the second oldest professor, in years of service, at the University. In 1878 he received from his Alma Mater the degree of Ph. D. *honoris causa.*

In addition to his work in the pulpit and University, Dr. Isaacs, from 1878, edited *The Jewish Messenger,* a weekly publication devoted to Jewish communal affairs, which had been founded in 1857 by his father and elder brothers, and wielded a genuine influence for good for almost fifty years. It became merged in *The American Hebrew* in 1903, at which time Dr. Isaacs withdrew from editorial work. During all these years he was a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals of the country, not only on phases of Judaism and Jewish problems, but also on topics of general literary interest. His first volume, *A Modern Hebrew Poet: The Life and Writings of Moses Chaim Luzzatto,* published in 1878, exhibited his extensive knowledge and power of expression.

Several books from his pen have been published by The Jewish Publication Society: *Step by Step* (1910), dealing with the life and time of Moses Mendelssohn; *The Young Champion* (1913), based on the life of Grace Aguilar; *Under the Sabbath Lamp,* a series of short stories on Jewish subjects (1919). At the time of his death a manuscript entitled *School Days in Our Home Town* and dealing in a charming way with episodes in his early life, during which his father conducted a Jewish school, was in the hands of the Society for publication. In addition, he published a volume of essays, *What is Judaism?* (Putnam, 1912), and *Stories from the Rabbis* (Bloch, 1894), which latter volume has passed through several editions. For both editions of the *Encyclopedia Americana* he edited the Semitic department. He was also a writer of simple and appealing verse. One of the best known of the hymns in the Union Hymnal ("A Noble Life, a Simple Faith") was from his pen.

In later years Dr. Isaacs added to his many other spheres of activity that of lecturer; and his simple, unaffected manner, combined with solid scholarship and interesting material, made him a prominent figure in this field. Among the subjects which he covered were "The Synagogue in Different Countries," "Holland and the Art of Joseph Israels," "The Child at School in Many Lands," "An Evening with Heine," and "The Art of Max Liebermann."

Dr. Isaacs died at Paterson, N. J., on December 22, 1920.

No more fitting tribute can be paid to Dr. Isaacs than the very beautiful letter written to his family, at the time of his demise, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, on behalf of the Association of Reform Rabbis. The following is an extract therefrom: "He was not only the ideal priest and the active preacher of righteousness, but he maintained the noble tradition which his father, whose fragrant memory is a precious possession of the Jewish community of this city, bequeathed to him. For many years, he effectively influenced Judaism by his editorship of *The Jewish Messenger*. His predominant interests were intellectual, those of the scholar. He enriched our American Jewish literature by the books he wrote, which brought home the truths of our faith, with simplicity, but also with power, to the hearts of his readers. He combined loyalty to Judaism with broad culture, and he exemplified in his life this harmony of intensity of Jewish faith and catholicity of intellectual interests in the way he maintained his position in the academic world, by his professorship, for many years, in the New York University.

He rendered, as minister and as man, a fruitful service to American Judaism. And by his beautiful soul, he was its eloquent representative to the non-Jewish world. The heri-

tage of American Jewish life for the coming generation is enriched by the impress of his personality. He has left us a noble memorial of himself, as the faithful, modest, self-sacrificing Jewish scholar and gentleman. Bearing a distinguished family name, he has added lustre to it, by the high standards which he embodied in his own character and service."

JEWISH AMERICANIZATION AGENCIES

BY CHARLES S. BERNHEIMER

INTRODUCTORY

Within recent years serious students of social and political problems in American life have become interested in investigating the manner in which the numerous congeries of diverse nationalities are being welded into the American nation. These studies have applied particularly to the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have arrived during the past quarter of a century. How and to what extent have these immigrants adapted themselves to those of the characteristics and ideals of the nation which are generally regarded as essentially national traits? Have they, in the process of adapting and adjusting themselves to new conditions in this country, added to these characteristics, so that they are able to point to a constructive program of helpfulness to later arrivals? We will endeavor to indicate the answers to these questions as respects the Jewish communities of the United States, in order to show to what extent the Jews of this country have recognized that they owe a duty toward their immigrant brethren and a responsibility toward the nation which has welcomed them.

In discussing the process of adaptation and adjustment generally called Americanization, it must be borne in mind that there is no single formula; that Americanism as an ideal or set of ideals does not necessarily correspond to all practices of

Americans, and that the immigrants themselves are constantly contributing towards the expansion and enrichment of the connotations of Americanism.

While Americanization has been defined as the process by which an alien acquires our language, citizenship, ideals, and an appreciation and love for American traits, the question may be raised as to whether true Americanism necessitates, on the part of the immigrant, the adoption of certain habits and customs, such as our method of preparing food, certain distinctive styles of clothing, and the like. While it is true that those who become Americans will want to conform in many of these matters, it may safely be said that the all-important thing is the adoption of the "spirit of America," and not mere outward conformity to certain habits and customs. It may even be said that although the English language is an important element, its acquirement is of itself not as vital as the attaining of the ideals of social welfare, righteousness, and justice which are the determining characteristics of the spirit of the nation. The newcomer must strive to obtain an appreciation of these ideals, and must at the same time endeavor to contribute towards their enrichment.

The history, ethics, and ideals of the Jews have made them peculiarly impressionable to American ideals, and have enabled them, from the very beginning of American history, to make important contributions in this direction. In an admirable study,[1] Oscar S. Straus, speaking of the Hebrew Commonwealth which preceded the establishment of the monarchy under Saul, says: "This scriptural model government which was democratic, ... had a deep influence upon the founders

[1] The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States.

of our government and prepared the minds of the people, especially in the New England colonies, so that they not only longed for, but would not content themselves with any other form of government than that form which had the divine sanction, the government of the Hebrews under the Judges." In his volume on the spiritual life of the American people,[1] Dr. Stanton Coit devotes an entire chapter to the "Jews in America." He says that the Jews "see an astonishing likeness between that Moral Genius of their own race which they have worshipped and the Moral Genius that is revealing itself in American institutions and history."

That the Jew actually contributes to the ideals of America is attested by many students of immigrant nationalities. It is impossible, however, to go into this phase of the matter within the limits of this article, the purpose of which is to describe those Jewish agencies which are devoted to the Americanization of Jewish newcomers.

The most recent estimate of the Jewish population of the United States placed the number at about three million. It has been computed that about one-third of this number are foreign-born. The latter came to these shores because of religious persecution or economic oppression, and they required the assistance of their coreligionists already here, who responded with energy, intelligence, and good will. Immediately upon the arrival of considerable numbers of Jews from Russia, Roumania, and Austria-Hungary, in the eighties of the past century, many societies were organized for the aid of the immigrants. Organizations sprang up which first provided for the immediate material needs of the immigrant, as-

[1] The Soul of America.

sisted him in securing a livelihood, and aided him in adjusting himself to his new surroundings.

It is not necessary to enter here into the details of the work done by the various Jewish communities of the United States in the building up of organizations and societies for the social betterment of the immigrant Jewish population; nor is it the aim of this paper to show how leaders of the Jewish community have actively participated in the solution of problems relating to the settlement of immigrants of various nationalities in this country. The following pages will be confined to the description of the various types of Jewish institutions, educational, social, and religious, which have helped the Jewish immigrant to become a member of the American commonwealth.

Of the various kinds of organizations the educational agency has a far greater appeal to Jewish immigrants than the social, which helps rather to assimilate the adult immigrant indirectly through his children. "Of all immigrants," says John Daniels, "the Jews run most distinctly to educational organizations, in which, although social and recreational features are present, first place is given to immediate instruction through classes, text books, lectures and debates. In every Jewish neighborhood of any size educational societies which are really local in character spring up, usually in great profusion."[1]

Whatever movement has had in view the promotion of a wholesome social life in an atmosphere of Americanism, whether it be the community, social, or recreation center of the public educational system, the social settlement conducted

[1] America via the Neighborhood.

under private auspices, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, or the Jewish community center, it has had an enthusiastic and satisfying response on the part of Jewish immigrants and their children, particularly Jewish young people. The clubs and classes, the lectures and forums, the gymnasiums, outings and camps, the neighborhood and civic gatherings, the entertainments, concerts, and dances, the music, art, dramatic, and cultural programs, and all the other features of neighborhood centers have met with great success in sections of the communities in which Jews reside. It has been recognized throughout the country that the activities of the social centers and settlements have received warmer response and enthusiasm from young Jews than from any one other element of our population; that Jewish young people have been a great factor in the organization and maintenance of young people's clubs and self-governing organizations; and that the social, literary, educational, and civic functions undertaken by these settlements and centers have been a potent force in placing thousands of Jewish young men and women in a wholesome environment.

Educational Centers

One of the earliest forces projected under Jewish auspices for assisting the Jewish immigrant in adapting himself to American conditions was the Educational Alliance of New York City. The Educational Alliance has been functioning for the last thirty years on the lower East Side of New York City, a section in which the Jewish immigrant population has always been a large element. Americanization has been the keynote of the Educational Alliance throughout its development. The late Isidor Straus, for many years president of

the Alliance, outlined the policy of the institution as follows: "We strive to help immigrants to understand American ideas—the dignity of American citizenship; to appreciate the American atmosphere of obedience to law and to recognize the rule of the majority." Similarly, Mr. Lee Kohns, vice-president of the Alliance, said: "Our aim is to Americanize without dejudaizing the immigrant and his children."[4]

The Alliance, like several other Jewish organizations which assumed the responsibility of providing for the adaptation of large numbers of immigrants coming to the United States three and four decades ago, concentrated its attention on the work of educating foreigners. It helped to point the way to the public educational authorities as to means by which systematic education for foreigners could be established. The results achieved by the Educational Alliance and by similar organizations eventually led to the opening of classes for immigrants under public auspices. Referring to this matter, Mr. Kohns said: "We have been pioneers in the establishment of much that was subsequently relinquished to other organized agencies. Our method of teaching English to foreigners has been adopted by the Board of Education—as has been our evening class for immigrants. Our graded classes for immigrant children are now carried on in the municipal day schools. Our special summer evening classes in English for immigrants met a similar fate in being abandoned to the Board of Education, which now continues them throughout the year." The Alliance gave up many of its classes of "English to foreigners" when the Board of Education adopted

[4] Address before the Judæans, May 2, 1915, published in the *American Hebrew*, May 14, 1915.

the function of organizing such classes. It still continues, however, with classes in English and citizenship for those who especially need its assistance. It also conducts lectures in English and Yiddish, and maintains adult organizations, including a mothers' club and a mothers' forum. It is not necessary to go into detail as to the educational, social, physical, and religious activities which take place in this large institution. Mention should only be made of the motion pictures, the dramatic, musical, and social entertainments, often attended by more than five hundred persons at a time, the swarms on the roof garden, the attendance at the summer activities, the vacation camps, the large numbers of meetings, the clubs and other activities sponsored by the Alliance. It will be clearly seen that the Alliance is a large social institution functioning in the midst of a great Jewish population and that thousands upon thousands of this population have been influenced by its comprehensive activities.

Another outstanding organization promoting Americanization activities is the Chicago Hebrew Institute. The Institute's conception of its duty towards promoting Americanism is well exemplified by a survey it made in 1916-1917. Its purpose was to ascertain facts regarding approximately twelve hundred adult Jews of foreign birth who resided in the ward in which the Institute is located. The Institute organized a "Bureau of Civics and Citizenship" to advise and assist aliens to become naturalized citizens; and in connection therewith conducts lectures on American history and government. The Bureau has under its supervision a "New Citizens League" composed of men and women who have secured assistance from the Bureau. It is organized for the purpose of promoting civic welfare in the neighborhood. From the

Bureau radiate activities, meetings, lectures and celebrations—which assist in making the Institute an important element in the community in the process of Americanization. The Institute published a series of "news letters," each with an illustration, one of which was entitled "A Citizenship Laboratory." It said: "Do you know that your Institute is the only public or private agency giving regular daily instruction in citizenship, six times a week, fifty-two weeks a year? . . . . that the Citizenship Department is the objective through which all other departments operate? . . . . that thousands of men and women during the past years have been instructed in the English language four nights each week through the entire year? The Institute purposes that intelligent patriotism shall permeate every department of its activities." Another "news letter," entitled "3000 Children Sing the Star Spangled Banner," described the activities of the Institute in the celebration of American holidays. The Institute is a Jewish cultural, educational and social agency with clubs, classes and activities of various kinds.

The Brooklyn Jewish community maintains a social center in Brownsville, a densely populated Jewish district. The Hebrew Educational Society performs a function in this district similar to that of the Educational Alliance on the lower East Side in Manhattan. Its work is naturally on a smaller scale. Like the Alliance, it was one of the pioneer organizations for the teaching of English, and the promotion of civic, educational and religious activities. It has for many years conducted classes in citizenship besides "English to foreigners" classes. It also provides lectures on political and social conditions of this country; it conducts a mothers' club, which is a valuable means of acquainting foreign-born Jewish

mothers with conditions affecting their children, and aids them in meeting the problems that arise by reason of a difference of point of view between the parents who are influenced by old-world ideas, and their children who are affected by ideas of the new world. Like similar clubs it has been a vitalizing Americanizing influence in connection with the various campaigns and "drives" conducted during the World War.

In Philadelphia, the Hebrew Education Society has for many years been a center of educational and religious work among the immigrant Jewish population of that city. In its care for the welfare of thousands of Jewish immigrants year after year it occupies a deservedly distinguished place among the Americanizing agencies which welcomed the Jewish immigrants upon their arrival on our shores.

The Central Jewish Institute of New York City is a Jewish center which lays great stress on Jewish education and culture in its community work. It includes in its activities social and recreational provision, celebrates American historical, as well as Jewish, holidays, and fosters a genial neighborhood spirit which adjusts itself to American conditions as well as to the demands of Jewish community life.

There is at present a tendency on the part of Jewish congregations to establish Jewish "centers." The aim of these centers is to broaden the religious and educational activities of the congregations so as to provide social opportunities for the younger people. The club, the entertainment, the play, the dance, the gymnasium become features of these centers of synagogue and school extension. The Jewish Center of New York is the most prominent exponent of this type. Another center of similar character is the Institutional Synagogue of New York City, in which the synagogue is the basis of educa-

tional, social and community work, including lectures, meetings, and celebrations promotive of American ideals. Cleveland, Brooklyn and other communities have organized similar Jewish centers. Altogether, one can see a distinct movement, more particularly among congregations of Jewish conservative tendencies, toward developing social and cultural opportunities for young people.

Settlements and Neighborhood Centers

The Commission of Immigration of the State of New York, of which Mr. Louis Marshall was chairman, referring to settlements, institutional churches, educational associations, clubs, and recreation centers as "Forces of Assimilation," stated: "The settlements have devoted themselves to a large extent to interpreting the alien to the community at large. In the opinion of these friends of the alien, respect for his fine traditional qualities tends more rapidly to make of him a good American, and to understand the genius of our institutions than he would by attempts to instill American traditions and nothing else. Opportunities for service to the alien on the part of the organizations referred to are met by classes, lectures and clubs, but largely by personal association."[1]

The University Settlement of New York City, which has been a social factor on the lower East Side for over thirty-five years, may be cited as a pioneer in Americanization. It has always been under non-sectarian auspices, though its present headworker, several assistant headworkers, and some of its residents, as well as a number of its leaders of clubs and other

[1] Report of the Commission of Immigration of the State of New York, Albany, 1909.

activities, are Jews. It has exerted a valuable socializing influence among the Jews of the neighborhood. Large numbers of young men and women, sons and daughters of Jewish immigrants, have through its activities come into contact with Americanizing influences which their own homes could not offer. The Settlement has been their clubhouse, their gathering-place for dances, concerts, and entertainments, for holding debates and discussions on current topics, for attending educational and cultural lectures, for athletics, and for all the wholesome diversions which young men and women desire in the most critical period of their growth. The Settlement has published a number of studies relating to Jewish immigration and neighborhood problems.

Throughout her narrative telling of the manifold activities of the Henry Street Settlement, Miss Lillian D. Wald,* its projector and head, brings out the response of the Jewish people to its cultural, educational, civic, and social influences. Her narrative gives an interesting account of the participation of the Jewish youth of the neighborhood in the dramatic and musical activities of the Settlement which found an outlet in the Neighborhood Playhouse, opened in February, 1915.

The Jewish settlements are similar to those under non-sectarian auspices. There is usually a resident headworker with a small staff of assistants and a number of volunteer workers. The activities include clubs, classes, social and athletic functions, religious services, outings and camps, and contact with the people of the immediate neighborhood, thereby establishing a personal, neighborhood and community relationship.

Federation Settlement, located in the upper East Side of New York, includes as part of its civic work circles for the

* The House on Henry Street.

promotion of Americanism, lectures on citizenship, participation in the removal of neighborhood abuses, and the furthering of improvements in the immediate locality. Its educational program is outlined as follows: "It conducts classes in domestic arts, domestic science, music, drawing, dramatics, handicrafts, carpentry. It maintains a kindergarten and a library, and conducts classes in English to foreigners under the auspices of the Board of Education." There are also recreational, religious, philanthropic, and neighborhood programs. These are fairly typical of the Jewish settlements generally and of the sisterhoods conducted along settlement lines. The agencies under distinctly Jewish auspices in New York City are: Emanu El Brotherhood, Recreation Rooms and Settlement, Sisterhood of Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues, Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Welcome House (part of the Hannah Lavanburg Home), Beth El Sisterhood, Emanu El Sisterhood, Henry Meinhard Memorial House, Temple Israel Sisterhood, and Bronx House. The settlements and the sisterhoods usually conduct "English to foreigners" classes. The organizations ordinarily maintain the rooms, and assist in securing pupils, while the Board of Education provides the instructors and supplies.

Each of these organizations usually includes a mothers' club. The Jewish mothers' club of the settlement and community center has been a potent means of Americanization. Here opportunity is given to discuss the problems of Jewish young people, to smooth the way for co-operation between parents and children, to point out to the parents the necessity for a tolerant attitude toward young people as they grow up amid conditions in this country quite different from those in the old country, and to point out to the young people that they

must not be too impatient of the lack of adaptation of their parents to conditions which are strange to them. The mothers' clubs were a factor in the various "drives" and campaigns incident to the recent war. They have been the medium of home economy, health, housing, and neighborhood improvement. The influence of these mothers' clubs naturally permeates that of their immediate neighborhoods so that they have had a most helpful Americanizing influence among the adult Jewish population.

The Neighborhood Center of Philadelphia is co-operating with other social agencies in an attempt to raise standards of social work in Philadelphia. The settlement includes among its activities classes in English and citizenship and in a number of educational, domestic science, art, and cultural subjects, as well as clubs for various age groups. The Kearney Community Center of Philadelphia is a non-sectarian social agency organized by a group of Jews. It utilizes a public school in a Jewish neighborhood of Philadelphia for social and recreation purposes, and is a pioneer of the public school community center plan in that city.

In addition to the Hebrew Institute, Chicago maintains the Jewish Educational Alliance; and in the newly developed section of Chicago, the Lawndale district, several centers have been organized by the community. Among these are the Lawndale Civic Center, Temple Judea Social Center, Herzl Community Center and Lawson Community Center. The last two mentioned have especially co-operated with public schools. The Maxwell Settlement was for a number of years a very active influence in the West Side section of Chicago. With the removal of the Jewish population to a very considerable extent from this section to the Lawndale District, the

Maxwell Settlement devoted part of its program to Lawndale until it gave up its activities.

In Cincinnati, the Jewish Settlement is responsible for having organized, nearly two decades ago, the first classes in that city in citizenship and in teaching English to foreigners. The Settlement has laid stress upon the use of Yiddish as a means of Americanization and has conducted lectures on American history and civics in Yiddish. It maintains a class in citizenship, graduation from which is accepted in the naturalization court in lieu of the usual examination. There are several classes in citizenship and in "English to foreigners" conducted by the Board of Education in public schools in the settlement neighborhood. The immigrant's co-operation has here been emphasized, and his ideas are frequently considered in connection with the Americanization activities.

The Jewish agencies of St. Louis have organized an Americanization Council of Jewish Agencies, one of whose functions is the establishment of classes for teaching English to the immigrant Jewish population. The Council has appointed an organizer, and maintains an office in furtherance of its plans. It co-operates with the public educational authorities, who are establishing the classes. One of the most noted of these Jewish agencies is the Jewish Educational and Charitable Association of St. Louis, which conducts a social settlement among other activities. In a study of "The Immigrant in St. Louis," Miss Ruth Crawford says: "By far the most complete and effective piece of social work being done for the immigrant in St. Louis radiates from the Jewish Alliance. Of course, the direct benefit is derived only by the Jewish immigrant; but, indirectly, as a community asset and

as an example of a consistently constructed program for immigrant betterment, its value cannot be overestimated."[1]

In Detroit, the Board of Education opened night schools and special afternoon classes for women for the study of English. The attendance was very small, and there was little interest or enthusiasm. The United Jewish Charities, with an educational director of Americanization in charge, conducted a house to house survey explaining the purpose and value of attending these classes. It also arranged with the Board of Education to provide a special teacher to entertain the small children while the women attended the classes in English. This plan worked exceedingly well, and there was a marked increase in the attendance of the Jewish population in the night schools and afternoon classes for women. Upon the recommendation of the Jewish organization, additional classes have been opened in districts where none were held before. At present the only classes conducted in the city are those in the districts where immigrant Jews reside, all others having been closed on account of lack of attendance. In connection with these classes, mothers' clubs were organized, and by arrangement with the recreation commission, the children were entertained while the mothers attended the meetings.

The formal Americanization activities of the Council Educational Alliance of Cleveland, Ohio, include two mothers' English classes, a mothers' club with its own organized summer camp and outings, as well as lectures and a Red Cross home makers' class for mothers.

The Emanu El Sisterhood House of San Francisco, Cal., offers educational and recreational facilities as a neighborhood

[1] Studies in Social Economics, St. Louis School of Social Economy, 1916.

center, and provides residence to Jewish girls in need of homes. Its headworker co-operates with the Americanization activities of the Council of Jewish Women. There is also in San Francisco the San Bruno Settlement House which is a neighborhood center for a comparatively large population of Jews.

Among other Jewish centers in which Americanization, including classes in English and citizenship, is promoted are the Irene Kaufman Settlement of Pittsburgh, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary; the Jewish Sisterhood of Newark, N. J.; the Jewish Educational Alliance of Columbus, Ohio; the Jewish Educational League of Toledo, Ohio; the Jewish Educational Alliance of Baltimore, Md.; the Jewish Institute of Kansas City; the Abraham Lincoln Settlement of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Jewish Settlement of St. Joseph, Mo., the Jewish Educational Alliance of Atlanta, Ga.; and the Neighborhood House of Portland, Ore.

Young People's Associations

The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association usually appeal to a group of older young men and women than the settlements, and reach a larger proportion of the more Americanized elements. Their function is to provide wholesome social, recreational, educational, and cultural opportunities in an American milieu. Some of them include in their programs formal classes in "English to foreigners." A large number of these organizations are affiliated with the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, which assists in the formulation of plans and programs. The total number of affiliated organizations is 342, of which 156

are Y. M. H. A.'s, 132 Y. W. H. A.'s, 17 Y. M. & Y. W. H. A.'s, and 37 community centers and communal organizations.

In connection with the oldest and largest Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York City the following, from an address of its president, Hon. Irving Lehman,[1] is indicative of Americanizing principles for which such an association stands: "All of these young men are sound Americans, eager to take part in civic affairs, and we try not so much to teach them as to give them an opportunity to learn for themselves the true meaning of democracy and of ordered liberty and especially the obligation of each citizen to bring to the service of our country the best that is in him and that, as Jews, they have received a precious heritage, a source of strength, that they must conserve for themselves and for their country."

The Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York City, the leading Jewish women's organization of its type throughout the country, houses a large number of working girls. The Association's work is similar to that of the men's associations, and includes lectures and classes relating to citizenship.

Among the inter-state and state federations of Young Men's Hebrew Associations, the New England Federation has more especially recognized the need of promoting naturalization and citizenship work.

The Jewish Welfare Board

The Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, organized as a national federating force, has become amalgamated with the Jewish Welfare Board, which now

[1] Delivered at the Annual Meeting, January 25, 1920.

combines the function of promoting soldier and sailor welfare work with the community work of Jewish centers in various cities throughout the country.

The Jewish Welfare Board stood shoulder to shoulder with the several organizations that assisted in the maintenance of the morale of the American soldier and sailor during the war. A number of national Jewish organizations affiliated with the Board in the promotion of its work. The Jewish Welfare Board aided the Jews and their fellow Americans in the army, in the navy and in the air service. Wherever specifically Jewish needs were to be met, the Board supplied them in religious, personal and community service. Wherever social, educational, and recreational needs were required, the Board assisted in furnishing them, irrespective of creed or nationality. The Board organized classes in English, inaugurated lectures in American history, civics, and social conditions, arranged for participation in patriotic celebrations, and aided men in the service in naturalization and citizenship. It shared, with the American Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Salvation Army, and the American Library Association, together with the government's own educational, recreation and morale service, the responsibilities of providing welfare work for soldier and sailor. It is a sectarian agency recognized by the government as a means of promoting the efficiency of Americans of Jewish affiliation and of performing social service for the families of Jewish men who have been disabled or have fallen. It exemplifies Jewish service as a socializing and Americanizing influence.

The Council of Jewish Women

Of all the nation-wide Jewish organizations, the Council of Jewish Women has the most ramified activities along Americanization lines. The Council begins its activities in behalf of immigrants from the very moment of their landing on these shores. It has established a Department of Immigrant Aid, and through its representatives at the ports of entry, especially at Ellis Island, and through its field workers at the headquarters in New York City, the Department assists the Jewish immigrant girl to establish contact with the community in which she is to live.

The Council has 165 branches or sections in various parts of the country, and in Canada and Cuba. In each section there is an immigrant aid and Americanization committee whose functions include the organization of classes in English and civics. Over one hundred such classes, stimulated by the Council, were conducted during the past year. They were established at social centers and public schools, with the co-operation of private organizations and public educational authorities. Altogether over two thousand women in at least twenty-five cities were induced during the year to join "English to foreigners" classes. The Council has furthered the system of home teaching for mothers whose duties prevent them from attending school.

Through its several sections the Council is promoting the process of adjusting immigrant Jewish women and girls to the American environment. In New York City, the Council Home is maintained by the New York Section as a social center. Its Americanization activities include "English to foreigners" classes and an immigrant girls' club. The section's secretary for immigrant aid and the field workers have

their headquarters in New York City, and promote the work of naturalization, employment, and social adjustment. The Young Women's Hebrew Association of New Orleans is supported by the Council of that city. The Neighborhood House of Portland, Ore., is under the auspices of the Council. In San Francisco the Council has established a "Council Flat" where classes for mothers have been organized and where the resident teacher co-operates with neighborhood schools. In Los Angeles a home teacher has been appointed to teach alien mothers in their homes. In Nashville the Council took the lead in the organization of an Americanization Council in which are represented the various associations of the city. The Cincinnati organization, in co-operation with other agencies of that city, made a survey of Americanization activities. The Albany section is a member of the Americanization Council of that city.

The Council has also organized a notable piece of work in connection with Jewish women on farms. Classes and lectures in English, as well as in home care, home economics, hygiene, and sanitation have been arranged in the states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island for the benefit of Jewish women in the rural districts.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society

Complementary to the work of the Council of Jewish Women is that of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, which provides more particularly for men and their families. The report for 1919 says: "One of the objects for which the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society was founded is to facilitate the Americanization of Jewish immigrants." The Society has assisted thousands of

families in adapting themselves to their new environment. It meets immigrants on their arrival at the port, provides shelter and social aid for the homeless and friendless; it helps them to settle in their homes; it aids them in securing naturalization papers; it recruits them for its citizenship classes, maintained at its own headquarters in New York City and at other institutions in various cities; it provides lectures on American history and civics, celebration of legal holidays, and the holding of Americanization meetings. It maintains branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle. The 1920 report of the Boston Branch states: "We furnish, through the press and speakers, information on the industrial, agricultural, and commercial status of the New England states; we encourage newcomers to take advantage of all educational facilities and social activities which tend to promote their Americanization; we foster American ideals among the newcomers and instill in them, through a knowledge of American history and institutions, a true patriotism and love for their adopted country."

Trade and Agricultural Institutions

Prominent among the influences which have been potent in the Americanization of Jewish immigrants coming to this country from Russia, Roumania, and Austria-Hungary is the Baron de Hirsch Fund, which was established thirty years ago. At the outset of its career it fostered various local enterprises for the education of Jewish immigrants. It still subsidizes a few local organizations, but has gradually withdrawn from this field as organizations have gained sufficient strength to maintain themselves. The main activity of the fund has been the Americanization of the Jewish colonist or farmer. In

this connection mention should be made of its establishment of the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, formerly located at Woodbine, N. J., and now in process of establishment at Peekskill, N. Y. The education of immigrants has always been part of the program of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and its activities have made an impress upon thousands of immigrants. It fostered the Woodbine Colony, which is said to exemplify "the characteristically American qualities of self-reliance, self-help, and initiative," and, through the medium of its own neighborhood life, to have been "brought into essential union with the life of America." [1]

The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, organized in 1900, says in its report for 1920: "If Americanization is conceived to be broad enough to embrace all activities tending to elevate the standards of living, then the work of our Society in all its manifold phases is Americanization of the highest type."

Likewise, the National Farm School, at Doylestown, Pa. has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been active in the training and education of Jewish young men as scientific farmers and directors of agriculture, and has exerted a real Americanizing influence on the life of the Jewish community.

Reference should be made here to several local organizations in New York City which have been influential in trade, technical, and vocational education, and which have also exerted a socializing influence. These are: The Baron de Hirsch Trade School, maintained by the Baron de Hirsch Fund; the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; the Hebrew Technical Institute; the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

[1] Daniels, America via the Neighborhood.

Other National Organizations

Various other national organizations have been helpful in the work of Americanization. The Jewish Publication Society of America does the vital service of disseminating, through the medium of the English language, a knowledge of Jewish history, philosophy and literature. The American Jewish Historical Society, as its name indicates, promotes research with regard to Jews and their relation to American history and world historical events. The importance of the work of this society has won ready recognition on the part of Jews of America.

Throughout the country are to be found lodges of the Jewish fraternal orders, where the less Americanized and the more Americanized join hands in fellowship and mutual understanding. The lodge has been a medium through which immigrants have adapted themselves to the ways of this country; they have adopted its parliamentary usage and its methods of expression and decision; they have imbibed much of the spirit of America in the meetings of their organizations. As the younger immigrant or the son of the immigrant makes the club the place of his activities, so does the older immigrant use the lodge of his fraternal order. In an annual message to the convention of the Order Brith Abraham, Mr. Samuel Dorf, the Grand Master, says: "Our order has not been lacking in the work of Americanization of the foreign born who came within its fold. Our lodges have instilled in the minds and hearts of those who entered their portals the lessons of love of America, devotion to the stars and stripes, brotherly love of their fellowmen and patriotic duty to country." Notable Americanization work was accomplished by the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel during the war.

It organized a club house in New York City as a unit of the War Camp Community Service, provided for hospitals and camps, arranged concerts, Americanization meetings, and other functions of patriotic character, and made itself useful to men in service in numerous ways. The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith has established institutions and agencies of social service for the orphaned, the aged, the indigent, and has assisted in the promotion of "big brother" work among Jews. Its distinctively Americanization work has been the giving of lectures and the conducting of educational meetings in its several districts and among individual lodges throughout the country.

Labor Organizations

Other significant factors in Americanizing influences are the labor organizations. The most conspicuous is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has a very considerable membership of Jews. It has established an Educational Department, which provides for the educational and cultural welfare of its members. It conducts a Worker's University, and has secured the co-operation of the public educational authorities of New York City, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Boston in the establishment of classes in English. The school buildings employed by the International are called Unity Centers. In New York City there are eight of these. A large place in the curriculum of these centers is devoted to the study of the English language; there are classes in English, of elementary, intermediate, advanced, and high school grades. The teachers are assigned by the evening school department of the Board of Education. At each Unity Center there is a recreation worker assigned by the Department of Community and Recreation Centers. The Union's Educa-

tional Department assembles all the members of a center to attend lectures on health and on economics, the organization providing the lecturers. In some of the cities these lectures are given at meeting-places of the Unions. The organization also provides its members with lectures on cultural subjects, and encourages their contact with educational and cultural movements by supplying reasonable means of access to concerts and theatres, and provisions for securing publications.

This movement, together with that of the United Labor Education Committee of New York, and similar movements in several other cities, is expressive of activities on the part of workers to stimulate their members toward cultural, educational, social, and civic knowledge, and is recognized as a helpful influence in the process of Americanization.

The Yiddish Press

It is no exaggeration to say that there are fully a million Jews in the United States who read exclusively the Yiddish press, and depend on it for information and enlightenment. The greater proportion of these do so under strict necessity because of insufficient familiarity with the English language. There are, however, thousands of fully Americanized Jews who prefer the Yiddish press to the English, or who read a Yiddish newspaper in addition to an English one, because it keeps them fully informed on Jewish affairs both in this country and abroad, and serves as a link binding them to their scattered brethren. The constant springing up of new Yiddish newspapers, trade journals, and literary reviews shows that there exists a sustained interest in the Yiddish press in this country.

It will be clear to the intelligent observer that the Yiddish press has fully realized its duty of inculcating in the heart of the Jewish immigrant a love for his new home, respect and reverence for its traditions and ideals, and ready obedience to its laws. It has constantly been urging the Jewish immigrant to study English, and has placed many facilities in his way. At the present moment several Yiddish papers are teaching English through their columns by a system of parallel readings in the two languages, under the direction of the well-known Jewish lexicographer, Dr. Alexander Harkavy. At various times the newspapers have carried on front-page campaigns, urging the Jewish immigrant to become a naturalized citizen, and have opened special naturalization bureaus to give the immigrant advice and information.

The Yiddish press is constantly striving to keep its readers informed of the passage of new laws and of the methods of government in general, maintaining special correspondents in Washington for this very purpose. One Yiddish newspaper has published a series of authoritative articles on civics, giving a lucid and at the same time accurate description of the various departments of the United States government. These articles were later reprinted in book form, and were sold at a very low cost to thousands of Jews. During the recent military draft every Yiddish newspaper in the United States opened a special bureau in charge of a legal authority to give the Jews of the district free assistance in the filling out of questionnaires, etc. Every Yiddish newspaper has on its staff a writer who is constantly occupied with answering queries with regard to the income tax, the new immigration ruling, etc. On the occasion of American holidays and historical celebrations, the Yiddish newspapers print editorials

and articles explaining in a popular style the significance of the event.

Without further enumeration of the various Americanization activities of the Yiddish press, it will be clear that it has been a potent force for good and has greatly aided the Jewish immigrant in adapting himself to his new environment and has endeavored to make of him a desirable citizen in his new land. The record of the Yiddish press in this respect is a strong argument against the theory that in order to become a good American citizen the immigrant must abandon his native tongue and customs.

Conclusion

We have presented essential ideals of Americanization to which the Jewish immigrant conforms. We have detailed activities affecting Jewish immigrants and their children by virtue of which they have been assisted in the process of being molded into the American nation.

We have seen that the Jew in this country brings and maintains ideals which make him a valuable element in the formation of the American nation. The Jew has organized educational, social, cultural, and religious activities which have been in accord with the best American traditions. Young Men's Hebrew Associations and Young Women's Hebrew Associations, social centers, settlements, and sisterhoods, technical, trade, and agricultural schools, organizations for the care, maintenance, and education of immigrants, agencies for their social advance, have been established with a view to the progress of the Jew in making himself a worthy part of the American people. Jewish philanthropic organizations, as

well as associations inaugurated by the beneficiaries themselves, such as the labor unions, have all had as an underlying basis the adaptation to American conditions. The organized efforts of Jews, by Jews, and for Jews have been a real force in Americanization and socialization. Their scope, breadth, and intensity have made their activities an important contribution to the elements of Americanization; they stand out as dominant factors assisting Jews to become members of the American community; they are a significant part of the social, cultural, and educational fabric of the American nation.

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A

UNITED STATES

I

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

June 2. Boston, Mass.: State Legislature unanimously adopts resolution introduced by Representative Elihu D. Stone, congratulating the Jewish people on the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland.

July 17. New York City: American Jewish Committee notifies State Department in Washington of receipt of information that a pogrom against Jews of Lemberg, Galicia, is threatened by the leaders of anti-Semites.—19. Washington, D. C.: Prince Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States, issues statement denying the reports of ill-treatment of the Jews in Poland.—30. New York City: Meeting of the Committee on Education of the New York Branch of the United Synagogue approves plan of Board of Education to give religious instruction by all denominations to pupils of secular schools, provided it does not interfere with present Jewish educational system.

August 4. New York City: Mass-meeting called by Federation of Hungarian Jews of America adopts resolutions declaring the presence of Charles Huszar, former head and present emissary of the imperialist régime of Hungary, to be inimical to the best interests of the United States, and asking his prompt deportation.—15. Nebraska Supreme Court upholds ruling of Legislature that languages other than English may be taught in Nebraska only after a pupil shall have passed the eighth grade. The law also prohibits any one to teach any subject in any language other than English in any denominational, parochial, or private school.—16. New Haven, Conn.: Committee of representative Jews of Connecticut protests against circular sent out by Sharon Chamber of Commerce asking property

holders to refrain from selling property to Jews.—New York City: Representatives of American Jewish Committee confer with crown prince of Roumania and Mr. Nicolas Filodor, representative of the Roumanian Foreign Office, who assure the members of the Committee that Roumania had accepted whole-heartedly the Minorities Treaty and would carry all its provisions into effect; they also promise to transmit to their government the request of the Committee that amnesty be extended to all political offenders not actually guilty of treason.

SEPTEMBER 10. New Orleans, La.: Mrs. Hertz Bonart gives $10,000 to Touro Infirmary in memory of daughter.—16. Washington, D. C.: President Wilson in letter to Stephen S. Wise, expresses deep sympathy for the sufferings of Jews in Eastern Europe and urges justice for them, stating that this government "most earnestly desires that Jewish persecution be ended in all lands and all times."—27-30. San Francisco, Cal.: Governor Stephens appoints these days as official Jewish War Relief Days for the State.—29. New York City: School districts four and five, in Manhattan, hold special exercises in honor of the late Jacob H. Schiff.

OCTOBER 1. Boston, Mass.: Through the co-operation of the Boston Public Library, the Committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce places a collection of Yiddish books in the East Boston Branch of the Public Library.—6. Denver, Colo.: I. Rude contributes $10,000 and L. H. Goldman $5,000 toward buying Bloomfield Park which will be called Rude Park.—13. New York City: Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, protests to Major George Haven Putnam, head of the publishing firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, against the publication by that firm of an American edition of "The Cause of the World Unrest," a series of anonymous anti-Jewish articles, originally published in the London *Morning Post*. (For full correspondence on this matter see pp. 318-28.) —15. Cincinnati, O.: Mr. and Mrs. S. Marcus Fechheimer give $5,000 to Harvard University for establishment, in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, of a fund to be known as the Nathan Fechheimer Loan Fund.—New York City: James Speyer presents to University of Frankfurt-am-Main one million marks in memory of his sister, the late Mrs. Beit von Speyer.—New York Board of Education excuses, with pay, absence of Jewish teachers on Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur.—24. New York City: Special Conference of the Provisional Organization for an American Jewish Congress adopts resolutions urging the Polish government to cease anti-Jewish discrimination and appoints a committee to confer with Count Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States.

NOVEMBER 1. New York City: Resolutions denouncing Jewish massacres in Eastern Europe adopted by New York Baptist Ministers Association.—5. New York City: Dr. John Stuart Conning, of

the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, heads campaign to proselytize Jews, with budget of $185,000.—11. New York City: In conference with a committee of representative American Jews, Prince Casimir Lubomirski hears resolutions urging the Polish government to cease its anti-Jewish discrimination, and makes statement attributing anti-Jewish excesses in Poland to state of war and promising efforts to secure their immediate cessation.—20. Philadelphia, Pa.: Dedication of bronze figure of Thorfinn Karlsefin, presented to the city by J. Bunford Samuel.

DECEMBER 1. New York City: Publication of statement addressed to American citizens by representative Jewish organizations in which the so-called "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," now being circulated in large numbers by secret agencies, are condemned as a forgery, and the charge that Bolshevism is part of a conspiracy of Jews and Freemasons to secure world domination is denounced as a malicious invention inspired by foreign reactionary forces for the purpose of breeding suspicion and hatred of the Jews and Freemasons in the United States in order to discredit "free government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in Government." Signatories include the American Jewish Committee, the Zionist Organization of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, the Provisional Committee for an American Jewish Congress, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and the United Orthodox Jewish Rabbis of America. (For full text of statement, see p. 367.)—2. Provisional American Jewish Congress sends telegram to the State Department asking it to exert its influence in preventing the threatened expulsion of the Galician Jewish refugees from Vienna.—5. Boston, Mass.: Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at quadrennial meeting adopts resolutions as follows: That impressed by the need at this period of our national existence for unity and brotherhood, it deplores all such cruel and unwarranted attacks upon the Jewish brethren, and in a spirit of good-will extends to them an expression of confidence in their patriotism and their good citizenship, and earnestly admonishes our people to express disapproval of all actions which are conducive to intolerance or tend to the destruction of our national unity through arousing racial divisions in our body politic.—6. Washington, D. C.: Representative Albert Johnson, Cal., introduces Bill (H. R. 14461) providing for the suspension of immigration to the United States for a period of two years.—Washington, D. C.: Representative Henry I. Emerson (Ohio) introduces measures in Congress providing imprisonment or fine for inciters of race hatred and barring the mails to all publications designed to stir up racial or religious animosities.—7.

Washington, D. C.: Senator William H. King (Utah) introduces Bill (S. 4528) similar to Johnson measure providing for temporary suspension of immigration to United States.—9. Washington, D. C.: State Department, in reply to telegram of Provisional American Jewish Congress, requesting it to prevent expulsions from Vienna of thousands of Galician Jewish refugees, states the understanding of the State Department is that the Austrian government has been considering means to return these people to their homes as a measure of relief from the overcrowded conditions in Vienna, and that inquiries have been made of the American Commissioner in Vienna for fuller information on the matter.—10. Washington, D. C.: Senator Thomas Sterling (South Dakota) introduces Bill (S. 4594) providing for the creation of an immigration board to regulate immigration to the United States.—Cleveland, O., and Bethlehem, Pa.: Public libraries remove the *Dearborn Independent* from their reading tables.—13. Washington, D. C.: Senator Wm. P. Dillingham introduces Bill (S. 4627) to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States to five per cent of the number of each nationality already in the country.—Washington, D. C.: House of Representatives by vote of 293-41 passes the Johnson immigration bill with an amendment limiting the period of suspension of immigration to one year.—23. Salem, Mass.: *Dearborn Independent* removed from public library.—24. American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities publishes appeal protesting against the outbreak of propaganda against the Jews in England and the United States and condemning every effort to arouse passion against them.—30. Cambridge, Mass.: *Dearborn Independent* withdrawn from circulation in the public library.

JANUARY 3. Washington, D. C.: Hearings before U. S. Senate Committee on the Johnson Immigration Bill (H. R. 14,461). The following representatives of Jewish organizations appear in opposition to the bill: Louis Marshall, representing the American Jewish Committee; E. H. Jeshurin, representing the Workmen's Circle; Max Pine, representing the United Hebrew Trades; John L. Bernstein, representing the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Morris Rothenberg, representing the Provisional Organization for an American Jewish Congress.—7. Chicago, Ill.: Albert A. Michelson perfects device for measuring the diameter of stars.—13. Fitchburg, Mass.: *Dearborn Independent* withdrawn from public library.—14. Chicago, Ill.: Julius Rosenwald contributes $50,000 to Herbert C. Hoover's fund for the starving children of Eastern Europe.—16. Bennington, Vt.: John Spargo makes public Christian protest against anti-Semitism, signed by 119 prominent Americans, including President Wilson, ex-President Taft, and Cardinal O'Connell.—20. Roxbury, Mass.: Rep. Coleman Silbert introduces bill in House of Representatives prohibiting publication of libels on

a race, people or sect.—30. Denver, Colo.—Resolution expressing faith in the Jew as citizen and patriot read in every Methodist Church.—31. Chicago, Ill.: Meeting of four hundred Protestant ministers adopts resolution condemning anti-Semitism and calling on members to repudiate it.

FEBRUARY 10. New York City: Board of Aldermen renames Delancey Street "Schiff Parkway," in honor of the late Jacob H. Schiff.—11. Washington, D. C.: World Brotherhood Congress adopts resolution against persecution based on religious differences.—14. Detroit, Mich.: Congregations Beth El and Shaarey Zedek and Pisgah Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, challenge Henry Ford to prove statements published in the *Dearborn Independent* in regard to alleged plots by international Jewish groups, and offer to pay the entire cost of an investigation into the charges.—16 Legislature of Wisconsin passes joint resolution condemning anti-race propaganda.—19. Washington, D. C.: Senate passes Dillingham Immigration Bill by vote of 62 to 2.—23. Cleveland, O.: Mayor forbids the selling in the streets of the *Dearborn Independent* and any other publication aiming to create religious and racial dissension.—26. Washington, D. C.: Johnson Immigration Bill passes House of Representatives by vote of 296 to 40.

MARCH 1. New York City: Publication of "The History of a Lie" by Herman Bernstein, presenting documentary evidence of the forgery of the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion."—Philadelphia, Pa.: Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, of the Knights of Columbus, announces that the twenty-two hundred lecturers of the order will be called upon to combat anti-Semitism.—Pittsburgh, Pa.: Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom donate about $100,000 to charities on occasion of silver wedding anniversary.

APRIL 5. New York City: Board of Aldermen grants freedom of city to Chaim Weizmann and Albert Einstein, delegates of the World Zionist Organization.—Salt Lake City, Utah: President Grant, of Mormon Church, warns communicants against participation in anti-Semitic agitation.—6. Albany, N. Y.: State Senate rules are suspended to permit adoption of resolution introduced by Nathan Straus, Jr., welcoming Prof. Albert Einstein and Chaim Weizmann, on behalf of the people of the State.—7. Cincinnati, O.: Mrs. Minnie Freiberg Ransohoff presents University with $25,000 for establishment of chair of surgical anatomy in medical college.—9. Winnetka, Ill.: Louis B. Kuppenheimer gives $50,000 to community to improve school conditions.—10. New York City: Zionist Organization of America gives reception at Metropolitan Opera House to Chaim Weizmann, Albert Einstein, and other delegates of the World Zionist Organization.—12. New York City: Popular reception tendered to visiting representatives of World Zionist Organization.—16. Washington, D. C.: Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, transmits to Repre-

sentative Albert Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, a paraphrase of extracts from consular reports on the character of immigrants seeking admission to the United States. These reports contain many statements derogatory to Jewish immigrants.—17. New York City: Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, issues appeal for Keren Hayesod (the Palestine Foundation Fund).—22. Washington, D. C.: Dillingham-Johnson Bill, restricting immigration to three per cent of nationals of any country residing in the United States, passed by the House of Representatives.—23. Alexandria, La.: New public school named Rosenthal School in honor of Jonas Rosenthal.—27. New York City: Mass meeting under auspices of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society to protest against the Dillingham-Johnson Immigration Bill.—29. Columbus, O.: State House of Representatives passes Gorrell Bill providing for compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools.

MAY 3. Washington, D. C.: Conference report on bill, limiting admission of immigrants to three per cent of the number of each nationality resident in the United States in 1910, accepted by the Senate. Senator James A. Reed of Missouri casts the only dissenting vote.—16. Washington, D. C.: Department of State, in reply to letter from the Provisional Organization for an American Jewish Congress, gives assurance there is no danger of pogrom in Vladivostok. —19. Washington, D. C.: President Harding signs Johnson-Dillingham immigration restriction bill.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—JUNE 2. Cleveland, O. Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.—12. Troy, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Temple Brith Sholom.—22. Rochester, N. Y.: Temple Brith Kodesh celebrates tenth anniversary of incumbency of Horace J. Wolf; gift of Liberty Bonds presented. SEPTEMBER 10. San Francisco, Cal.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of establishment of *Emanu El*, English weekly.—12. Atlanta, Ga.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of David Marx as Rabbi of Hebrew Benevolent Congregation. Money gift is returned to Congregation for educational purposes.—20. Rochester, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary by local section of Council of Jewish Women. OCTOBER 8. Birmingham, Ala.: Celebration by Congregation Emanu El of twenty-fifth anniversary of incumbency of Rabbi Morris Newfield.—19. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of Jubilee of Congregation Rodeph Shalom.—Youngstown, O.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Mahoning Lodge, No. 339, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—27. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary

of Cleveland Independent Aid Society.—29. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. NOVEMBER 20. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Congregation Anshe Chesed. DECEMBER 15. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Roxbury Ladies' Aid and Fuel Society. JANUARY 14. Troy, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rabbi Hyman S. Lasker's service in Troy, by members of Congregations Shaare Tephillah and the Beth Israel Bikur Cholem.—23. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of silver jubilee of Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol.—24. Scranton, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of South Side Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. FEBRUARY 11-13. New York City: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Congregation Shaare Tefila. MARCH 25. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Isaiah Temple. APRIL 3. Baltimore, Md.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Chizuk Amuno.—New York City: Celebration of golden jubilee of Sinai Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.—29. Los Angeles, Cal.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the *B'nai B'rith Messenger*.—MAY 28-30. Little Rock, Ark.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Little Rock Lodge No. 158 Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS:—JUNE 29-JULY 5. Rochester, N. Y.: Annual convention of Central Conference of American Rabbis reaffirms stand on the Balfour declaration expressed at 1918 convention. (*See* AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5680, p. 183.) SEPTEMBER 5. Chicago, Ill.: Meeting, attended by representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Council of Jewish Women, executive committee of the B'nai B'rith, and the governing board of the Anti-Defamation League, adopts resolutions deploring present anti-Jewish propaganda in the United States.—9. New York City.: Over one hundred organizations hold joint memorial meeting in honor of Professor Israel Friedlaender and Rabbi Bernard Cantor.—30. Louis D. Brandeis presents memorandum to the National Executive of the Zionist Organization of America concerning the financial, agricultural, and immigration problems affecting the colonization of Palestine. OCTOBER 7. New York City: The Provisional American Jewish Congress publishes in pamphlet form Lucien Wolf's exposé of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." NOVEMBER 4. Flying squadron of one hundred prominent Jews begin a forty-day tour of the principal cities in campaign of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for revival of Judaism.—8-11. Baltimore, Md.: At seventh annual convention, the Mizrachi Organization of America adopts resolution calling on the Mizrachi organizations in the United States to organize a stock corporation for the purpose of buying agricultural land in Palestine and dividing it into homesteads for settlement and cultivation by Jews.—14. New York City: Fourteenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee. Con-

ference on anti-Jewish propaganda participated in by delegates from other national organizations. DECEMBER 1. Buffalo, N. Y.: Annual Convention of Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) to form a representative Jewish body to further Palestine development; (2) to concentrate all the Palestine activities of the organization in one department; (3) acknowledging with deepest gratitude the indebtedness of the Jewish people for the Balfour Declaration which recognizes the right of the Jewish people to a home in Palestine, and which is to make possible the establishment of the Jewish homeland; (4) extending greetings to Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine; (5) expressing thanks to the Joint Distribution Committee for its assistance to the settlement in Palestine and for its support of the American Zionist Medical Unit.—12. New York City: Joint meeting of the Judaeans and the American Jewish Historical Society in celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. JANUARY 16. New York City: United Synagogue of America and Women's League of the United Synagogue hold joint annual convention. A Young People's League of the United Synagogue established.—20. New York City: Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society sends commissioners and workers to Europe. FEBRUARY 7. Chicago, Ill.: Chicago Rabbinical Association adopts resolution to refuse to sign all requests for fermented wine for sacramental purposes.—14. New York City: Meeting of American Jewish Relief Committee decides to endeavor to raise $14,000,000 this year for constructive relief of Jewish war sufferers. MARCH 20. New York City: Two hundred delegates at preliminary conference, called by Provisional Committee for an American Jewish Congress, adopt resolutions to make that body permanent and to hold nominating conventions for delegates to the Congress on May 22, 1921. APRIL 13. Washington, D. C.; Central Conference of American Rabbis at annual convention adopts resolution recommending that the Conference request the great church organization of this country to protest against the calling of the world anti-Semitic congress at Vienna and to petition the President and Congress to take such steps as may be advisable to prevent the calling of this Congress on the ground that it is a menace to the peace of the world and to the permanence of democratic institutions. MAY 1. New York City: Extraordinary Zionist Conference of two hundred and twenty-one delegates from twenty-three cities in five eastern states discusses the proposal of Judge Julian Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America, for the establishment, in the United States, of an independent Palestine Donation Fund. Resolutions adopted: 1) Declaring allegiance and loyalty to the World Zionist Organization; 2) rejecting Judge Mack's memorandum; 3) pledging whole-hearted support to the Keren Hayesod as constituted by the World Zionist Organization; 4) demanding that Judge Mack and the National Executive Committee withdraw forth-

with the appeal for a Palestine Donation Fund.—8-10. Atlantic City, N. J.: Annual meeting of Order Brith Abraham adopts resolutions: 1) Asking for organized effort to offset anti-Jewish propaganda; 2) favoring levy of per capita assessment of $50,000 to care for one hundred Jewish orphans to be reared in their own countries.—23-26. Buffalo, N. Y.: Union of American Hebrew Congregations at biennial council, and Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, at fourth assembly, adopts resolutions: 1) Commending the press, clergy, and representative citizens for resisting attempts to stir up race-prejudice and hatred in America: 2) urging the United States Government to refuse recognition to countries unless they guarantee to accord to their populations equal, civil, and religious rights regardless of creed or race.

PHILANTHROPIC ITEMS:—JUNE 20. New York City: Mrs. Nathan Straus gives jewels valued at $18,500 to Zionist Organization of America for medical and health service in Palestine. AUGUST 12. New York City: Nathan Straus presents eight milk stations and a pasteurization laboratory to the city.—13. Philadelphia, Pa.: May Fleisher Rosenburg Memorial Fund established by donation of $15,000 to the Jewish Hospital. OCTOBER 4. New York City: Jacob H. Schiff bequeathes $1,350,000 to various educational and philanthropic institutions.—7. Boston, Mass.: Mrs. Lena Frank Hecht leaves $100,000 to charities.—8. Baltimore, Md.: Louis S. Rosenburg offers Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum a trust fund of $5,000 to be known as the May Fleisher Rosenburg Fund.—15. Chicago, Ill.: Albert Stein bequeaths $15,000 to Jewish charities.—NOVEMBER 25. San Antonio, Tex.: Alexander Joske donates $10,000 to Hebrew Institute in memory of his father.—26. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Rosenbloom give $25,000 to the Pittsburgh Hebrew Institute. JANUARY 28. Philadelphia, Pa.: Henry Fernberger donates $5,000 to Congregation Rodeph Shalom. FEBRUARY 15. Houston, Tex.: Mrs. Pauline Wolff bequeathes $100,000 for Jewish orphanage. MAY. New York City: Gift of $300,000 made to Visiting Nurse Service by Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff in memory of her husband.

OTHER EVENTS:—OCTOBER 31. New York City.: Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary decide to name professorship in history in memory of Jacob H. Schiff. JANUARY 23. Baltimore, Md.: Official opening of Baltimore Hebrew College and Teachers Training School.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CIVIL

ABRAMS, HENRY, Indianapolis, Ind., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

ADLER, CYRUS, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed to represent the Jewish Welfare Board on the War Memorials Council, Dec., 1920.

ADLER, SIMON L., Rochester, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

ADLOW, ELIJAH, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

ANSORGE, M. C., New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

ANTIN, BENJAMIN, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

ARONSON, BERNARD, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

APPLESTEIN, BENJ. S., Baltimore, Md., appointed city librarian, June 5, 1920.

BACHRACH, ISAAC, Atlantic City, N. J., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

BARUCH, BERNARD M., Washington, D. C., awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Dec. 10, 1920.

BAUM, HARRY, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

BLOCH, MAURICE, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

BRAV, LOUIS, Appleton, Wis., appointed professor in French and Spanish at Lawrence College, July, 1920.

COBLENTZ, W., Washington, D. C., physicist of the Bureau of Standards, receives the Jansen medal from the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Dec., 1920.

DAVIS, ABEL, Chicago, Ill., commissioned brigadier-general of infantry in State Militia, July, 1920.

DICKSTEIN, S., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

DINKELSPIEL, HENRY G. W., San Francisco, Cal., appointed by King of Siam, legal advisor for the Siamese embassy, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1921; decorated by King of Siam, with the Order of the Crown of Siam, Sept. 7, 1920.

DREYFUS, LOUIS G., JR., promoted consul (class 5), June 4, 1920.

ELKUS, ALBERT, Sacramento, Cal., elected mayor, May 6, 1921.

ELKUS, ABRAM I., New York City, nominated by Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations, a member of the commission to meet at Stockholm to settle the dispute as to the disposition of the Aland Islands. Nomination confirmed by President Wilson, Nov. 1920.

ERLANGER, MITCHELL, N. Y. C., elected judge of Supreme Court, Nov. 2, 1920.

FILENE, EDWARD A., Boston, Mass., decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, Dec. 13, 1920.

FINE, JOHN S., Denver, Colo., re-appointed assistant district attorney-general of Colorado, Jan. 15, 1921.

FINKELSTEIN, BERNARD, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

FLEISHHACKER, HERBERT, San Francisco, Cal., elected president of the City Park Commission, Dec., 1920.

FOLZ, SAMUEL, Kalamazoo, Mich., appointed Postmaster, Je. 4, 1920.

FOREMAN, MILTON J., Chicago, Ill., commissioned brigadier-general of artillery in State Militia, July, 1920.

FOX, NOEL B., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

FRANK, ELI, Baltimore, Md., elected president of the Bar Association, Dec., 1920.

FRIEND, HUGO M., Chicago, Ill., appointed judge of Circuit Court, Oct. 10, 1920.

GEISMAR, ALEXANDER H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-appointed city magistrate for ten years, May, 1921.

GOLDMAN, FRANK, Lowell, Mass., appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex county, Jan., 1921.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD, New York City, invited by French authorities in Alsace to assist in reorganizing the Semitic Department of the University of Strasbourg, Sept., 1920.

GROSS, ISAAC, Jersey City, N. J., appointed United States district attorney for the district of New Jersey, Feb., 1921.

GUGGENHEIM, WILLIAM G., New York City, appointed, by the King of Italy, Knight Commander of the Crown, Aug., 1913.

HALPERN, RALPH, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

HARRIS, MAXWELL S., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

HARTMAN, GUSTAVE, New York City., elected judge of the City Court, Nov. 2, 1920.

JAEGER, HENRY, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

KAHN, JULIUS, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov, 2, 1920.

KOENIG, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, Feb., 1921.

KRAUSS, MILTON, Peru, Ind., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

KUSSY, JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., appointed member of the Board of Education, Jan., 1921.

LEIBMAN, NATHAN, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

LINDAUER, EUGENE, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of nervous and mental diseases in Temple University and the Samaritan Hospital, Nov., 1920.

LONDON, MEYER, New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

MAIZLISH, ISRAEL, Lynn, Mass., appointed professor of mathematics and science at the University of Iowa, Sept., 1920.

MARKS, ADOLPH, Chicago, Ill., elected State Senator, Apl., 1921.

MARSHALL, LOUIS, New York City, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Laws, by Hebrew Union College, June 5, 1920.

MAY, ISAAC, Rome, Ga., re-elected mayor, Nov. 2, 1920.

MENKEN, MRS. ALICE D., New York City, appointed manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, Sept., 1920.

MEYER, EUGENE, JR., appointed director of the War Finance Corporation, Mch. 14, 1921.

MEYER, SCHUYLER M., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

MICHAELSON, ALBERT ABRAHAM, Chicago, Ill., awarded Albert medal of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, June, 1920; receives honorary degree of Doctor of Science from University of Dublin, Ireland, May, 1921.

MOISSEIFF, LEON S., New York City, appointed consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission, Dec., 1920.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, receives Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1920; appointed, by President Wilson, to act as mediator in Armenia between the Armenian and Turkish Nationalists, Dec., 1920.

MOSES, L. G., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

NATHAN, EDWARD I., promoted consul (class 5), June 4, 1920.

NEWFIELD, MORRIS, Birmingham, Ala., receives degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*, from the University of Alabama, May, 1921.

NUNEZ, ALBERT, Arabi, La., appointed postmaster, Je. 4, 1920.

ORR, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

PENTER, MORRIS A., Pueblo, Colo., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

PERLMAN, NATHAN D., New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

PHILLIPS, ROSE, Los Angeles, Cal., appointed deputy city attorney, Aug., 1920.

PLATZEK, M. WARLEY, New York City, elected judge of Supreme Court, Nov. 2, 1920.

RACHOFSKY, LOUIE, Loveland, Cal., re-elected president of Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1921.

RANSOHOFF, JOSEPH, Cincinnati, O., receives honorary degree of LL.D., from Medical College of the Cincinnati University, Nov. 7, 1920.

REISS, M. D., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2. 1920.

RICE, HARRY E., Xenia, O., appointed postmaster, Je. 4, 1920.

ROSALSKY, OTTO A., New York City, re-elected judge of Court of General Sessions, Nov. 2, 1920.

ROSENBLATT, BERNARD A., New York City, appointed city magistrate, Feb., 1921.

ROSENFELD, LOUIS B., Hartford, Conn., elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

ROSSDALE, ALBERT B., New York, City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

ROWE, LEO S., receives from University of Panama, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Mch. 29, 1921.

SABATH, ADOLPH J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

SCHIFF, JACOB H., New York City, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Laws, by Hebrew Union College, June 5, 1920.

SCHLACT, HARRY H., New York City, appointed special assistant commissioner of immigration, Oct. 8, 1920.

SCHULMAN, JOSEPH W., Chicago, Ill., elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov., 1920.

SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL, Eagle Pass, Tex., elected mayor, Apl., 1921.

SEIDLIN, JOSEPH, Hurleyville, N. Y., appointed professor of physics and mathematics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Nov., 1920.

SEIDLIN, MRS. JOSEPH, Hurleyville, N. Y., appointed professor of music at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Nov., 1920.

SHAPIRO, JOSEPH G., Shelton, Conn., re-appointed corporation counsel, Jan., 1921; appointed judge of the City Court, Nov. 16, 1920.

SHULMAN, CHARLES, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

SIEGEL, ISAAC, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

SILBERT, COLEMAN, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

SIMON, ABRAM, rabbi, Washington, D. C., elected president of Board of Education, July 1, 1920.

SIROVICH, WM. IRVING, New York City, appointed State Commissioner of Widows' Pensions, Oct., 1920.

SOLOMON, CHAS., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

SOLOMON, HENRY, New York City, re-elected member of State Commission of Prisoners at Albany, Jan. 4, 1921.

STARK, SIGMOR, appointed professor of gynecology at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, June, 1920.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

STERN, MORRIS, San Antonio, Tex., elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 14, 1920.

STERN, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed member of the Board of Education, Sept. 18, 1920.

STRAUS, NATHAN, JR., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

TOBIAS, RAPHAEL, New York City, appointed city magistrate, Feb., 1921.

ULLMAN, SOL., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

VOLK, LESTER D., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

WASSERVOGEL, ISIDOR, New York City, elected judge of Supreme Court in New York and Bronx counties, Nov. 2, 1920.

WIENSTOCK, LEON C., New York City, elected member of State Commission of Prisons at Albany, Jan. 4, 1921.

WINKELMAN, NATHANIEL W., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed neuropathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital, July, 1920.

WOLF, EDWIN, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary, Oct., 1920.

WOLFE, ISAAC, New Haven, Conn., appointed judge of the Superior Court, Oct., 1920.

ZIEGFELD, F., Chicago, Ill., retired from Illinois State Military and Naval Department with the grade of brigadier-general, Jan., 1921.

MILITARY

ASCHEIM, JOSEPH, promoted second lieutenant, marine corps, Apl. 27, 1921.

BAUM, MAX, promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

BAMBERGER, RAYMOND SIDNEY, re-appointed Major in Air Service of United States Army, Jan., 1921.

BENJAMIN, JULIAN ARNOLD, promoted lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, Mch. 2, 1921.

BERGMAN, ALFRED N., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, Je. 4, 1920.

BERKOWITZ, ALEXANDER, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

BERKOWITZ, BENJAMIN, promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

BRAND, HAROLD, appointed second lieutenant, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

COHEN, MAX, promoted assistant dental surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

FLEISCHER, RALPH ELI, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

FLEXNER, EDWARD MAURICE, JR., promoted second lieutenant, field artillery, U. S. A., Mch. 2, 1921.

FOREMAN, MILTON J., Chicago, Ill., appointed major-general in the Illinois National Guard, Apl. 3, 1921.

FRANKENBERGER, BERTRAM, promoted major, U. S. A., Mch., 1921.

FRIEDMAN, EDWIN, promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Apl. 27, 1921.

GINSBERG, SIDNEY, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

GOODMAN, BENJAMIN, promoted captain, marine corps, Apl. 27, 1921.

GOTTSCHALL, LEWIS D., promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

GUNST, GERALD H., captain, Corpus Christi, Tex., receives Distinguished Service Cross, June, 1920.

HARRIS, LESTER ABRAHAM, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

HIRSCH, RALPH, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

HIRSHORN, MAURICE S., promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

HOROWITZ, NATHAN, promoted major, finance department, U. S. A., Mch., 1921.

ISRAEL, FREDERICK, promoted lieutenant, marine corps, Apl. 27, 1921.

ISAACS, WILLARD S., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

ISRAEL, ROBERT SCOTT, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

JACOBS, SIMON, promoted lieutenant, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

JACOBSON, BENJAMIN LESTER, appointed major, finance department, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

JACOBSON, CHARLES WELLS, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

JACOBSON, JACOB H., promoted lieutenant, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

JACOBSON, SIMON, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

JACOBY, LESLIE E., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

KAHN, ALFRED M., promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

KLEIN, HAROLD S., promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

KOCH, ARTHUR LOUIS, appointed captain, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

KOHN, JOSEPH PHILIP, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

KORN, LOUIS LEHMAN, appointed major in Judge Advocate-General's Department, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

KRAUS, SIDNEY M., promoted lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

LAUCHHEIMER, CHAS. H., Baltimore, Md., late brigadier-general, awarded the naval Distinguished Service Medal (posthumous), Jan., 1921.

LAWRENCE, ABRAHAM, Trinidad, Colo., promoted captain, U. S. A., Apl., 1921.

LEVINSOHN, ARTHUR SHELBY, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

LIPMAN, SOL. M., promoted lieutenant, cavalry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

LOWENBERG, MILTON A., promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

MARCUS, SAMUEL, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

MARGOLIN, HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., awarded, by French Government, Médaille Militaire, Jan., 1921.

MAYER, HERBERT BLOCK, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

MEYER, HENRY J. D., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

MEYER, HERMAN H., promoted captain, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

MEYER, LIONEL LEOPOLD, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

MORDECAI, ALFRED, appointed lieutenant, medical corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

NEUBERGER, JULIUS F., promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Mch. 3, 1921.

PEIXOTTO, EUSTACE MADURO, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

PORGAS, GUSTAV, colonel, New York City, awarded Distinguished Service Medal, June 29, 1920.

RABINOWITZ, ISAAC, New York City, receives Distinguished Service Cross, Aug. 18, 1920.

RICE, HARVEY ISRAEL, appointed second lieutenant, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29. 1921.

RIESS, HERBERT J., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

ROSE, MAURICE, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

ROSEN, HARRY ISAAC, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

ROSENBAUM, FREDERICK BUCHANAN, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

ROSENBERG, NATHAN, appointed lieutenant, medical corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB S., promoted assistant dental surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

ROSENTHAL, MAURICE L., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

SAXE, LOUIS BERNARD, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHNEEBERGER, PHILIP, appointed lieutenant, air service, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHWARTZ, ABRAHAM T., promoted assistant dental surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH L., promoted assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, U. S. N., Apl. 27, 1921.

SCHWARZ, CHARLES EUGENE, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHWARZKOPF, HERBERT N., promoted captain, cavalry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

SELTZER, MAX, New York City, cited Oct. 4, 1918; receives Distinguished Service Cross, Oct., 1920.

SHAPIRO, LOUIS LEONARD, Bridgeport, Conn., director of Red Cross Central Medical Laboratories at Tirana, Albania, promoted captain, July, 1920; appointed bacteriologist in office of the Surgeon General of the United States, at Washington, D. C., Jan., 1921.

SILVEN, MYER S., promoted captain, cavalry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

SILVERMAN, MAX, promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

SIMMONDS, NATHANIEL L., promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

SOLOMON, ISADORE, Chicago, Ill., awarded Distinguished Service Cross (for heroism in action Nov. 4, 1918), Mch., 1921.

SPITZ, B., Albuquerque, N. Mex., appointed postmaster, Apl., 1921.

STEIN, LESLIE HOWARD, appointed second lieutenant, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

STEIN, MAURICE H., promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

STRAUSS, HAROLD ARON, promoted major, air service, U. S. A., May 20, 1921.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, rear-admiral, promoted Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Dec., 1920.

WEINBERG, MAX, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29 1921.

WOLF, ARTHUR HENRY, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

YUDITSKY, JOSEPH, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

ZEIDNER, SAMUEL ISRAEL, appointed captain, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

IV

NECROLOGY

ADLER, MORRIS, communal worker and philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81, Jan. 26, 1921.

AGOOS, LASSON, merchant and philanthropist, Boston, Mass., aged 63, Feb. 23, 1921.

ASHER, PHILIP, chemist, pharmacist, and author, New Orleans, La., July, 1920.

AUERBACH, SOLOMON L., civic worker of Baltimore, Md., at New York City, aged 88, Nov. 23, 1920

BAMBERGER, JACOB, pioneer merchant and Civil War veteran, Fort Scott, Kan., aged 81, Aug. 23, 1920.

BERLIN, SAMUEL N., communal worker and philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62, Feb., 1921.

BURGHEIM, J., consul for Nicaragua in 1914, Houston, Tex., aged 75, Dec., 1920.

CANTOR, BERNARD, rabbi, New York City, killed in the Ukraine while on relief mission for Joint Distribution Committee, aged 28, July 5, 1920.

COHEN, MRS. FRANCES A., communal worker, New York City, aged 92, June 29, 1920.

CUTLER, HARRY, colonel, former member of State Legislature, communal leader, Providence, R. I., at London, England, aged 46, Aug. 27, 1920.

DRUCKER, NATHAN, civic and communal worker, former president of the Board of Trade, Cincinnati, O., aged 82, Dec. 20, 1920.

FLEISCHMAN, SAMUEL M., rabbi and social worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71, Mch. 28, 1921.

FRANKEL, PERRY, communal leader, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 51, Apl. 10, 1921.

FRIEDLAENDER, ISRAEL, professor of biblical literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, scholar, educator, and author, New York City, killed in the Ukraine while on relief mission for Joint Distribution Committee, aged 44, July 5, 1920.

GANS, ISAAC, Civil War veteran, Longview, Tex., aged 81, Mch. 16, 1921.

GINSBERG, DAVID, rabbi, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., aged 52, June 23, 1920.

GORDON, SOLOMON, rabbi, New York City, Feb., 1921.

GRABFELDER, MORRIS, Civil War veteran, Atlantic City, N. J., aged 85, Aug. 4, 1920.

GREENHUT, ADOLPH, former mayor, Pensacola, Fla., aged 60, Mch., 1921.

GROSSMANN, J. B., rabbi, Youngstown, Ohio, May, 1921.

HALPERIN, BAER, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 63, Feb. 19, 1921.

HESSBERG, ALBERT, lawyer and communal worker, Albany, N. Y., aged 64, July 25, 1920.

ISAACS, ABRAM S., professor at New York University, author and rabbi, Paterson, N. J., aged 69, Dec. 22, 1920.

KAPLAN, HYMAN E., rabbi, Roxbury, Mass., aged 75, Oct., 1920.

KOHN, JOSEPH, communal worker, member of School Board, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1921.

KOHN, SOL. H., former mayor of Wichita, Kan., at New York City, aged 74, Nov. 17, 1920.

KOTKOV, WILFRED P., rabbi, instructor at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 36, Feb. 26, 1921.

LAMPERT, JACOB, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 64, Feb. 19, 1921.

LEVY, ABRAHAM, lawyer, New York City, aged 59, Dec. 16, 1920.

LEVY, ALFRED, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1921.

LEVY, ISAAC C., Civil War veteran, Holly Springs, Miss., aged 83, June 9, 1920.

LEVY, LOUIS NAPOLEON, communal worker and former United States Loan Commissioner, New York City, aged 62, Apl. 9, 1921.

LIPPMAN, MOSES, rabbi, Passaic, N. J., July, 1920.

LOEB, LEOPOLD, rabbi, Morgan City, La., aged 82, Mch., 1921.

LUBARSKY, ABRAHAM ELIJAH, patron of Hebrew literature, New York City, aged 64, Sept. 30, 1920.

LUBIN, JACOB, rabbi, Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 30, 1921.

LYONS, JULIUS J., lawyer, former judge-advocate, San Diego, Cal., aged 77, June, 1920.

MANNHEIMER, MRS. LOUISE, authoress and communal worker, Cincinnati, O., at New York City, aged 74, Dec. 17 1920.

MARCOSSON, LOUIS, Civil War veteran, Cleveland, O., aged 80, Sept. 8, 1920.

MARKOWITZ, MOSES AARON, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 75, Oct., 1920.

MARX, SOLOMON, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 85, Jan. 29, 1921.

MAYER, ELI, rabbi, Albany, N. Y., aged 40, July 29, 1920.

MAYERS, JACOB, rabbi, New York City, Apl. 20, 1921.

MELTZER, SAMUEL J., head of department of physiology and pharmacology at the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, aged 69, Nov. 7, 1920.

MICHELS, LEOPOLD, Civil War veteran, merchant, and philanthropist, San Francisco, Cal., aged 79, Nov. 19, 1920.

MONASH, EDWARD, communal worker, past president of Chamber of Commerce and of Board of Public Works, Denver, Colo., aged 72, Dec., 1920.

NAMM, A. I., merchant, philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct., 1920.

NEUBURGER, SELIG B., lawyer and communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 41, Oct. 5, 1920.

NEWMAN, JULIUS, rabbi, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 69, June 28, 1920.

PEPPER, L. L., Civil War veteran, Hallettsville, Tex., aged 86, Oct., 1920.

PESKIND, HERMAN, communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 87, Sept. 8, 1920.

RANSOHOFF, JOSEPH, professor of surgery at University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O., aged 68, Mch., 1921.

REIS, JULIUS, former president of Board of Aldermen and police commissioner, Cincinnati, O., aged 80, Aug. 22, 1920.

ROSE, EDWARD, Civil War veteran, former member of school board and director of World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., aged 84, Mch. 23, 1921.

RUBINSOHN, LOUIS S., communal worker, Grand Master of the Order Brith Sholom, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 59, Aug. 19, 1920.

SACHS, MORRIS A., lawyer, member of convention which drafted constitution of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., aged 73, July 28, 1920.

SANGER, RAPHAEL, Civil War veteran, Washington, D. C., aged 86, Apl., 1921.

SCHIFF, JACOB HENRY, financier, communal and civic worker, and philanthropist, New York City, aged 73, Sept. 25, 1920.

SEINSHEIMER, ABRAHAM H., Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4, 1920.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL, rabbi, Rock Island, Ill., aged 59, July 18, 1920.

SPITZ, MORITZ, rabbi emeritus, St. Louis, Mo., aged 72, Nov. 11, 1920.

WANGENHEIM, HENRY, communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., at Boston, Mass., aged 74, June 5, 1920.

WEIL, OSCAR, musical composer, Civil War veteran, San Francisco, Cal., aged 82, Apl., 1921.

WERTHEIMER, JACOB, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 62, Nov. 14, 1920.

WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL, rabbi and social worker, Cleveland, O., aged 79, Mch. 11, 1921.

YESKA, JOSEPH, commissioner of education, New York City, aged 60. Sept. 3, 1920.

ZOLOTAROV, H., Yiddish author, New York City, aged 52, May, 1921.

B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Vienna: Beth Hamedrash re-opened.—Gratz: Twelve Jews killed by shots fired by police during anti-Semitic riots.—6. Vienna: Placards posted throughout the city, urging Gentiles to eliminate Jews from the business and official life of the country, and to expel them from the army.—7. Vienna: Anti-Semitic demonstration arranged by Christian Socialists and German Nationalists. Violent diatribes made against Polish Jews, whose deportation is demanded.—10. Vienna: Meeting, in Rathaus Square, of former German and Austrian army officers, demands elimination of Jews.—28. Vienna: Voting results in the election, to the executive board of the Jewish Community, of nineteen Assimilationists, thirteen Zionists, three Orthodox and one Non-Partisan. JULY 22. Government introduces measure in Parliament enabling it to denaturalize all Poles who are holding Austrian citizenship and to deport all Austrians who have acquired foreign citizenship.—23. Vienna: Jewish teachers' college founded by the Zionist Organization of Austria.—Committee of Jewish Delegations, Paris, addresses telegram to the Austrian government protesting against the threatened expulsion from Austria of Jewish refugees from Galicia. AUGUST 26. Vienna: Local authorities order expulsion of large number of Jewish refugees, complaining that 19,000 families are without houses. OCTOBER 1. Vienna: Decision of the Vienna University to restrict the number of non-Austrian students in the University to fifteen per cent set aside by the Minister of Education; decision, aimed chiefly at Galician Jews, protested against by Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav ministers.—Anti-Semitic leaflets distributed in Bukowina. Anti-Jewish labels pasted on Austrian banknotes.—22. Vienna: Jewish University Committee establishes kitchen for students, a medical relief station, and loan fund.—Vienna: At elections to National Assembly, the Jewish Nationalists are defeated.—30. Vienna: Foreign Medical students in the University are refused diplomas unless they sign a declaration that they will refrain from practising in Austria.—Vienna: Jewish art theatre, under direction of Egan Brecher, opened. NOVEMBER 3. Vienna: Zionist Conference adopts resolutions: 1) To erect a Peoples' House at Haifa, in honor of chief rabbi, Dr. H. P. Chajes; 2) demanding that the Zionist Executive in London re-adopt the budget for schools and for sanitary institutions in Palestine; 3) deciding to raise forty million kronen for

the Keren Hayesod, and fifteen million kronen for the National Fund; 4) thanking the Joint Distribution Committee for its charitable work; 5) protesting against the pogroms in Hungary and Eastern Europe and against unfair election laws in Austria.—8. Vienna: Housing shortage having been made an excuse for expulsion of Eastern Jews, the latter are undertaking to build their own homes. In Siebenburgen this step is approved by the authorities who abate molestation of Jewish refugees.—Vienna: Polish ambassador officially informs the Austrian government that Poland is willing to re-admit the Eastern Jews expelled from Austria. Arrangements are made to transport four thousand within a few days.—14. Vienna: Celebration of silver jubilee of local Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—15. Lemberg: Branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of the United States opened.—19. Vienna: Adolph Ostermayer, Rector of the Agricultural College, in inaugural address, expresses opposition to the admission of Jewish students to the University.—26. Vienna: Herr Schober, police-president, refuses chancellorship because an anti-Semitic majority in Parliament demands the expulsion of Eastern Jews. DECEMBER 10. Vienna: Many Jews molested in streets and attacked in the tram cars during anti-Czech disturbances.—12. Vienna: Administrator invites number of leading Jews to confer regarding expulsion of Eastern Jewish refugees. Drs. Ehrlich and Plaschkes point out that large numbers of these have been in the country for a number of years and are industrious and useful citizens. Mayor Reumann declares that those usefully employed would be spared. JANUARY 2. Vienna: Chief rabbi, Dr. Chajes, leaves for America in connection with relief work and Zionism.—13. Vienna: In interview with Warsaw correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, Prince Sapieha, Polish Foreign Minister, strongly condemns policy of the Austrian government in expelling Jewish refugees. FEBRUARY 7. Vienna: In reply to query by deputy Jerzbeck in the Diet, Minister of Interior Glantz states that the suggestion that Eastern Jews be interned was found impracticable, because, on the complaint of the Polish government, the League of Nations had interceded in behalf of the Eastern Jews, informing the Austrian government that they are neither to be expelled nor interned.—11. Vienna: During discussions in Landtag and Parliamentary Budget Committee regarding problem of the Eastern Jews, Mayor Reumann declared he was prepared to expel all criminal aliens, whether Jews or Gentiles.—Vienna: Pazony, a landowner, bequeaths twenty-three million kronen to Jewish charities in Hungary.—14. Austrian government delegates its Paris representative to endeavor to prevail upon the League of Nations to overrule Poland's objections to the expulsion of East European Jews from Austria.—19. Vienna: Local anti-Semitic

organizations warn the Volks Theater to remove all plays by Jewish authors. MARCH 1. Council of the League of Nations refers matter of proposed expulsion of a large number of Galician Jews from Austria to a special committee over which Mr. Balfour will preside.—4. Vienna: Expulsion of Galician Jews in full progress. Government claims that Jewish leaders favor move.—Czegled: Jewish dealers excluded from the market; many deprived of trading licenses; Jewish public notaries compelled to resign.—5. Polish and Austrian ambassadors at London, meeting under chairmanship of Mr. Balfour, arrive at following agreement regarding the Eastern Jews in Vienna: Austria agrees not to expel those refugees who have applied for citizenship, and promises special consideration to refugee students, public employes, invalids, aged, and those whose property had been destroyed during the war. Poland, on the other hand, undertakes to facilitate the transportation of those refugees whom Austria is forced to expel.—13-15. Vienna: Anti-Semitic Congress, attended by representatives from organizations in Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Hungary, adopts resolutions calling for a world war on Judaism and for the convening of a world anti-Semitic Congress in the fall. Closing session followed by a street demonstration, in the course of which windows of Jewish shops are smashed and several Jews molested. MAY 20. Vienna: Austrian Tourists' Club decides to exclude Jewish members. Group of students of the Polytechnic demand the introduction of a percentage norm for Jews.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

STRICKER, ROBERT, Vienna, elected to House of Representatives of Lower Austria, Jan., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

FREIDJUNG, HEINRICH, historian and journalist, Vienna, aged 70, July 14, 1920.

FRIED, ALFRED H., recipient of Nobel Prize in 1911, Vienna, May 6, 1921.

LANDAU, LEIB MENDEL, rabbi, Galicia, aged 99, Oct., 1920.

LYNKEUS, POPPER, author, Vienna, Apl., 1921.

MARGULIES, MAX, meteorologist, Vienna, aged 65, Oct. 4, 1920.

MAYER, SIEGMUND, merchant and writer, Vienna, aged 90, Oct. 29, 1920.

POLITZER, ABAME, ear specialist, member of the medical faculty of Vienna University, Vienna, aged 85, Aug., 1920.

POSNANSKI, ADOLPH, rabbi, Vienna, aged 67, Oct. 8, 1920.

SAMUELI, NATHAN, Hebrew writer, Baden, aged 70, Mch., 1921.

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

PALESTINE AFFAIRS:—JUNE 13. London: Meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolutions of gratitude to government for accepting the mandate for Palestine, and of congratulation to Sir Herbert Samuel upon his appointment as High Commissioner.—15. London: Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, is given farewell reception by the Zionist Organization on eve of his departure for Palestine.—16. Liverpool: Mass-meeting expresses thanks to Great Britain for the Palestine mandate. —18. Sir Herbert Samuel gives a statement to the Press on the government's policy with regard to Palestine in which he says that complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine and that places sacred to the great religions will remain in the control of the adherents to those religions, a civilian administration for the country will be at once established, order will be firmly enforced, and the economic development of the country will be actively promoted, the rights of the present non-Jewish inhabitants will be scrupulously respected; immigration will be admitted into the country in proportion as its development allows employment to be found.—Manchester and Salford: Meeting adopts resolutions expressing gratitude to the British government for having accepted the mandate for Palestine, assuring the realization of Jewish aspirations.—Bradford: Zionist Society at public meeting in celebration of San Remo decision adopts resolution of gratitude to the British government.—20. London: Herbert Samuel leaves for Palestine to assume duties there as High Commissioner.—20. Hull: Jews express thanks to British government for having accepted mandate for Palestine.—29. London: In House of Lords, following discussion on The British Mandate for Palestine, participated in by Lords Sydenham, Leamington, Newton, Islington and Sheffield, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, makes statement to the effect that: 1) there will be no Zionist government in Palestine; 2) antecedents of all immigrants are to be carefully scrutinized; 3) unruly people were not to be allowed into the country; 4) and there is to be no preferential treatment in regard to purchase of land. JULY 15. London: In House of Commons, in reply to questions of Mr. Raper, Mr. Harmsworth Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, says that negotiations between the British and French governments are in progress for the purpose of establishing permanent northern and eastern frontiers for Palestine.—30. Liverpool: Cardinal Bourne, in inaugural address to the National Catholic Congress, attacks Zionism and the Palestine policy of the government, and demands

that Sir Herbert Samuel permit Catholics to appoint a special commission for the supervision of the Christian holy places in Palestine. SEPTEMBER 6. London: Government issues official report of all negotiations regarding the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.—24. London: War Department cables the Military Headquarters in Palestine permission to recruit five hundred Jewish young men to reinforce the Jewish Legion. OCTOBER 29. London: In House of Commons, in reply to question by Sir Ormsby-Gore, as to the situation in Palestine, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that according to the reports of the High Commissioner, the situation is satisfactory; the relations between Arabs and Jews had greatly improved; that in addition to educational plans which the Palestine administration was completing, the High Commissioner had appointed special commissions on the establishment of agricultural and industrial banks, local assessments, and the stamping out of malaria. NOVEMBER 23. Government lifts censorship on cable messages to Palestine, in effect since July, 1919. DECEMBER 7. London: In House of Commons, Bonar Law, in reply to questions by Sir Frederick Hall as to the objects of the Keren Hayesod, states that the interests of all sections of the population are safeguarded by the terms of the declaration of November 2, 1917, and that it seems obvious that the introduction of capital for development must be to the advantage of all the inhabitants of the country.—16. London: In House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George, in reply to question of Ormsby-Gore, states that an agreement has been reached with the French government regarding the frontiers of Palestine and the use of water power, and that all negotiations will be completed and the agreement signed at an early date. FEBRUARY 4. Full text of British mandate on Palestine made public after approval by League of Nations. The following main provisions are made: Great Britain is to place Palestine under such political administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home; to encourage self-government in accordance with local conditions; to facilitate Jewish immigration; to encourage settlement of Jews on all land not required for public purposes; to enact nationality laws facilitating the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews; to provide public ownership for natural resources and public works; to protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad; to assume responsibility for all holy places and for the free exercise of worship; to appoint a commission for the settling of all religious claims; not to allow discrimination in behalf of any race, religion or language, and to allow each community to conduct its schools in its own language. The Zionist Organization is recognized as the appropriate Jewish agency for advising and co-operating with the administration in all matters that affect the Jewish population, and may be empowered to construct public works and to develop natural resources. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are recognized as the

official languages of the country, money and stamps to be issued in Hebrew and Arabic only.—28. London: Replying to question in the House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George declares that with the beginning of March the Colonial Office will assume responsibility for the administration of Palestine and Mesopotamia. APRIL 27. London: Joint Foreign Committee resolves to request the Foreign Office to consider modifying Article 129 of the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey which provides that British Jews resident in Palestine automatically become Palestinian citizens. MAY 18. London: Headquarters of the World Zionist Organization receive declaration from the British Colonial Office stating that the British Government has accepted the Palestine Mandate with a view to establishing a Jewish National homeland, and will not be shaken by the violence of certain elements in Palestine.—19. London: League of British Jews, at annual meeting resolves to petition the Government to secure the modification of Article 129 of the Treaty of Sèvres.

OTHER AFFAIRS:—JUNE 6. London: The official report of the British Labor Mission to Hungary made public. It states that the White Terror was originally anti-Communist rather than anti-Semitic, and that maltreatment of Jews was alleged to have been due to their identification with the Communist movement.—12. London: Lucien Wolf, in letter to *Spectator*, exposes the genesis of "Jewish Peril."—17. London: In reply to question of Colonel Wedgwood, in House of Commons, as to whether he was aware of the persecution of Jews and Communists at present going on in Hungary, Premier Lloyd George states that a full report has been received from a representative at Budapest which shows that conditions were not improving but were getting worse and that representations were being made to the Hungarian government.—Lucien Wolf, on behalf of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, refutes the charge of Jewish complicity in the assassination of the Czar as made by General Knox to the War Office in February. The representation is consequently made by the Joint Committee to the government that, in view of the fallaciousness of General Knox's report it should not be allowed to remain on record. —London: Sir Robert Blair, Education Officer, states that Hebrew has been added to list of subjects of instruction in the evening schools. JULY 3. London: Publication of report of Sir Stuart Samuel on his mission to Poland, on behalf of the British government, to inquire into the alleged anti-Jewish excesses. The report charges the Polish Government with failure to restrain the boycott movement and other manifestations of anti-Jewish propaganda. The specific findings of the Commission are as follows: Lemberg: Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1918, 52 Jews killed, 463 wounded, and a large amount of property stolen; Pinsk: April 5, 1919, 35 Jews killed, many Jews beaten and Jewesses maltreated; Lida: April 17, 1919, 35 Jews killed, 200 arrested, robbed,

and beaten, including the Rabbi of the city; Vilna: April 19, 1919, 55 Jews killed, including the writers, Weiter and Ivianski, a large number wounded, and 2000 arrested, insulted, and beaten; Slobodka Lesna: June 6, 1919, 4 Jewish students at farm school killed, others beaten and badly wounded. The total of Jewish lives lost is placed by the report as no less than 348. The report closes with 12 recommendations for the improvement of Polish-Jewish relations, and is accompanied by a supplementary report by Captain Peter Wright, and a covering letter from Sir Horace Rumbold, British representative at Warsaw.—5. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to question of Colonel Wedgwood, says that he is aware of a political party known as the *Rising Hungarians,* of an anti-Semitic character, which has issued certain proclamations, but does not know it had initiated any appeal to peasants all over the world.—12. *Morning Post* begins publication of series of articles on "The Cause of World Unrest," alleging that there has been for centuries a hidden conspiracy, chiefly Jewish, whose objects are to produce revolution, communism, and anarchy, eventually leading to a despotic hegemony of the world.—15. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Alfred Davies as to action taken by the government on recommendations made in report of Sir Stuart Samuel on Poland, says that the government has forwarded the report to the League of Nations for such action as they might wish to take.—16. London: At special meeting of the Council of Save the Children Fund, Dr. Jochelman states that in the Ukraine, 100,000 Jews had been massacred in the pogroms, and about 200,000 to 300,000 perished during the war. He estimates the number of orphans as between 50,000 and 60,000.—London: Upon receipt, by English Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, of telegram from Julius Goldman, Director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, that a pogrom is imminent in Lemberg, Lord Rothschild, Lord Swaythling, and Claude G. Montefiore request the intervention of British government.—London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of British Jews, communicates to the Foreign Office copy of telegram from Paris office of Joint Distribution Committee relating to the threatened pogroms at Lemberg, and receives promise that representations will be made to the Polish government.—23. Liverpool: Louis Cohen, an ex-lord mayor, makes gift of £15,000 for a Chair for Dentistry in the Liverpool University.—Jews celebrate sixty-second anniversary of the Royal Assent to the Jewish Relief Act and the Oath's Act, which enabled Jews to take seats in the House of Commons. AUGUST 3. London: Joint Foreign Committee communicates to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the following draft of Rules of Procedure for a Permanent Court of International Justice. 1) That all future disputes on alleged violations of minority treaties be referred to a Permanent Tribunal

of International Justice; 2) that proceedings in such cases commence with the filing with the Tribunal of a notice of the grievance; 3) that hearings in such cases be held in public; 4) that the Tribunal be empowered to call expert evidence in questions involving religious law, custom or usage.—11. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, in reply to questions of Mr. Lunn, states that no branch of his department was responsible for the anti-Semitic articles now appearing in the press, and that his department had no knowledge of the sources from which those articles emanated.—13. London: Official statement of the British Labor Party condemns the *Morning Post* for its anti-Semitic campaign.—14. London: Premier Lloyd George refuses to receive a deputation to urge the removal of Edwin Montagu from the post of Secretary to India.—20. London: Official statement issued by the Polish Chargé d'Affaires in London attributes to Bolshevist propaganda recent news of anti-Jewish troubles in Warsaw, and declares that the whole population of Poland, including the Jewish, is united in a common effort to stop the invaders.—31. London: Memorandum from Central Executive of the Polish Socialists received by British Labor Party points out that the Socialist Party of Poland is prepared to accept the principle of complete civil equality for the Jews, but is opposed to making Poland bi-lingual or bi-national for the benefit of a people forming only ten per cent of the population. SEPTEMBER 2. London: Joint Foreign Committee urges the League of Nations to invest its Secretary-General with authority to take immediate action in cases of infraction of the provisions of the minority treaties when such infractions are brought to his attention by responsible and duly qualified public bodies.—17. Deputation of the Union of Polish Jews of Great Britain, has interview with Mr. Ciechanowski, Chargé d'Affaires of the Polish Legation in London, and decides to submit to the Polish government the urgent necessity of bringing about a better understanding between the Christian and Jewish citizens in Poland.—24. Portsmouth: English Trades Unions Convention adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland. OCTOBER 1. London: Leon Reich, president of the Jewish National Council of East Galicia, in interview on the condition of the Eastern Galician Jews, says that their chief demands are: 1) The right to settle all internal Jewish affairs by the Jews themselves; 2) the establishment not only of Jewish elementary schools as set forth in the Treaty, but also of Jewish secondary schools; 3) the creation of a Jewish administrative department to deal with Jewish affairs.—19. London: Foreign Office telegraphically instructs the British representative in Teheran, Persia, to protect the Jews of Hamadan against further excesses.—22. London: The *Spectator* calls for a Royal Commission to investigate the alleged Jewish world conspiracy. DECEMBER 8. London: Committee of Jewish Delegations, British Joint Foreign Committee, and Jewish Territorial Organization submit

joint appeal to the League of Nations against the pogroms in eastern Europe.—15. London: *Die Tribuna*, Yiddish bi-monthly, appears. JANUARY 7. London: Leonard A. Levy discovers method for making a photographic plate which will make it possible to take X-ray photographs twenty-five times faster than hitherto.—17. London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, reports that steps had been taken to prevail upon Poland to readmit Galician refugees interned in Hungary, and thus check the expulsion of eastern Jews from Austria. Similar action taken with regard to Jews of Latvia. APRIL 15. London: Joint Foreign Committee receives urgent appeal, in behalf of the Ukrainian refugees in Poland, from the Jewish National Council in Warsaw. MAY 6. London: Sir Stuart Samuel, Claude G. Montefiore and Lucien Wolf representing Colonization Association and the Joint Foreign Committee, call on Under Secretary Wood of the Colonial office and petition the British Government to open the British colonies to the large number of Ukrainian Jews made homeless through pogroms.—Sir Ernest Cassel gives £225,000 for the foundation and endowment of the Cassel Hospital for Functional and Nervous Disorders.—23. London: At meeting of the Joint Foreign Committee, Lucien Wolf states that the Committee would take steps to arrange for the emigration of 60,000 refugees now temporarily resident in Poland, and that the Committee has begun negotiations with several South American governments for the settlement of the refugees.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ACTIVITIES RESPECTING PALESTINE:—JUNE 20. London: Conference of the English Zionist Federation adopts resolutions: 1) Recommending that a call be made upon young Jewry throughout the world to help in the building up of the Jewish homeland in Palestine; 2) to invite the co-operation of all Jewish organizations and leading Jews throughout the world in the carrying into effect the Zionist aims; 3) placing on record its conviction that the principles of co-operative industry on a large scale are most imperative to the welfare of the Jewish National Home.—Leeds: Mass-meeting of the Mizrahi adopts resolutions: 1) Conveying warmest thanks to the government for the acceptance of the Palestine mandate; 2) placing on record its determination to take an active interest in the building of a national Jewish homeland in Eretz Israel on the basis of traditional Judaism under leadership of the Zionist World Organization, and therefore requesting fuller and more adequate representation of the Mizrahi Organization in all bodies and phases of the Zionist activities. JULY 7-12. London: Zionist World Conference, attended by delegates from a number of countries, appoints seven committees for the various phases of work in Palestine and work in the diaspora, and adopts the resolutions on 1) Land Policy: all land on which Jewish colonization

takes place should eventually become the common property of the Jewish people; the agency for carrying out this land policy is to be the Jewish National Fund. 2) Colonization: The aim of national colonization is the settlement of Jewish farmers who shall themselves cultivate the land; to this end only workers with adequate agricultural experience should be encouraged to settle on the land. 3) World Congress: The conference declares itself in favor of convening a World Jewish Congress constituted on a democratic basis, at as early a date as possible. 4) Jerusalem University: The conference approves the scheme for the establishment of the University at Jerusalem as presented by the Executive and approves for this purpose a budget of £100,000 for the coming year. 5) Keren Hayesod: An immigration and colonization fund is to be created under the name of Keren Hayesod; the conference fixes the amount of £25,000,000 as the basis required for the building up of Palestine, this amount to be collected within one year; at least twenty per cent of the funds collected for the Keren Hayesod shall be given to the Jewish National Fund; the Executive is empowered to co-operate with the Zionist Federations in the various lands and with the Jewish National Fund in organizing the campaign for the Keren Hayesod. Resolution also adopted expressing gratitude for the San Remo decision and the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. New administration elected as follows: honorary president, Justice Louis D. Brandeis; president, Chaim Weizmann; chairman, Nahum Sokolow.—11. London: International Students' Zionist Conference to formulate a plan for the participation of the academic and professional elements of Jewry in the reconstruction of Palestine and the founding of an International Collegiate Zionist Organization.—11-15. London: International Conference, convened by English Women's Zionist Federation, adopts resolution to form an International Women's Zionist Organization to promote the welfare of women and children in Palestine, and otherwise aid in its reconstruction.—22. London: Mass demonstration at Albert Hall, participated in by the delegates to the Zionist Conference, adopts resolutions expressing heart-felt joy at the decision of the Supreme Council to incorporate the Balfour declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey and at the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. Meeting pledges the Jews of Great Britain to do their utmost for the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home. AUGUST 20. Manchester: Ninth convention and annual Grand Beacon meeting of the Order of Ancient Maccabeans resolves to found a scholarship at University in Jerusalem. SEPTEMBER 14. London: Zionist Executive office confirms report that Jewish organizations in eastern Europe have been requested not to encourage emigration to Palestine except in cases where the emigrants are in position to support themselves for at least twelve months. The *ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir*, the Zionist Labor element in Palestine, has informed

the leaders of the Zionist organization that unless this order is immediately withdrawn, they will raise an open conflict in the organization.—24. London: Special conference of English representatives of the Jewish Territorial Organization (ITO) decides to co-operate in the development of Palestine, provided the mandate assures the Jews an autonomous basis for development. OCTOBER 1. London: Zionist Executive issues manifesto appealing for funds for the development of Palestine. DECEMBER 22. London: Appeal issued by Chaim Weizmann, Nahum Sokolow, Lord Rothschild, Sir Alfred Mond, and other Zionist leaders, in behalf of the Keren Hayesod (The Foundation Fund for Palestine). JANUARY 16. London: Annual Conference of the Association of Jewish Friendly Societies adopt resolutions to support the Keren Hayesod.

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS:—JUNE 2. London: Special Conference of Federation of Ukrainian Jews adopts resolutions accepting the terms of the agreement between Dr. D. Jochelman and Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Soviet government at Copenhagen, concerning the relief work in Ukraine, subject to the approval of the British government.—5. London: Zionist Organization through British Foreign Office prevails upon trade envoy, Krassin, to cable to the Soviet government at Moscow, an appeal in behalf of arrested Zionist leaders. JULY 14. London: Meeting of Council of the United Synagogue adopts resolution taxing each member ten shillings a year for purpose of religious education. AUGUST 3. Oxford: Third Conference of the Jewish Inter-University Federation of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions (1) expressing gratification at the proposed establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem for Jewish and general learning, and resolves that a Committee be appointed to consider the best means of assisting all efforts in connection with the University; (2) expressing its readiness to aid the reconstruction of Eretz Israel; and welcoming the acceptance of the Palestine mandate by Great Britain; (3) cordially reciprocating the warm fraternal greetings and best wishes of the Menorah Association of America; (4) expressing sympathy with the starving Jewish students in Vienna and pledging itself to strain every effort to furnish them substantial and immediate relief; (5) expressing profound indignation at the expulsion of Jewish students and professors from the Budapest University, appealing to British academic opinion to associate itself with this protest. OCTOBER 17. London: Under auspices of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, conference of Relief Societies adopts resolutions to extend the relief work of the Federation to all parts of eastern Europe, and to create a central organization for that purpose. NOVEMBER 21. London: Meeting of Board of Deputies adopts resolution to co-operate with the Anglo-Jewish Association and the League of British Jews to form a joint committee to combat anti-Semitism. DECEMBER 3. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews is informed by

telegram from the Vaad Halia, the Committee organized to assist Ukrainian refugees in Constantinople, that during the occupation of Crimea by Bolsheviki great numbers of Ukrainian Jews are in distress and need immediate succor. Communication also received from the Jewish National Council at Warsaw asking aid for the panic-stricken Jewish masses of Ukrainia who are fleeing in thousands to Poland.—6. London: Annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolutions thanking the Peace Conference for securing minority rights for the Jews of eastern Europe and expressing gratitude to the English government for accepting the Palestine mandate and including the Balfour declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty.—18. London: Mass-meeting, under auspices of Augudas Israel, adopts resolutions: 1) Welcoming the decision of the Pressburg Conference to transfer the headquarters from Zurich to London; 2) instructing the Central Executive Committees to carry on active propaganda and practical work, to win over the whole Jewish nation to the ideal of the Agudas Israel; 3) pledging itself to strengthen the Central Fund of the Agudas Israel, the Torah Fund for the promotion of traditional Jewish Education, the Eretz Israel Fund in support of both the old and new Yishuv, and the Reconstruction Fund for the improvement of the economic situation of Jews the world over; 4) declaring its determination to co-operate whole-heartedly in the reconstruction of Eretz Israel and extending its profoundest thanks to Sir Herbert Samuel for his sincere appreciation of Jewish religious traditions.—28. Manchester: Fifteenth annual conference of the Poale-Zion.—Manchester: Anglo-Jewish Association holds fiftieth annual meeting. JANUARY 3. London: Russian Colonization Society formed for aiding and regulating the transmigration of Russian refugees.—7. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews receives cablegram from the Palestine Immigration Committee at Constantinople regarding the appalling situation of Ukrainian refugees at Constantinople. FEBRUARY 1. London: Conference of representatives of Jewish trade unions decide that those in employment should donate part of their earnings towards a fund for the unemployed Jews.—London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews forwards two relief transports to Ukrainia, and announces that it is in position to transmit letters to all parts of Russia.—21. London: Joint Foreign Committee lays before the representative of Greece the complaint of the Jewish community of Smyrna that the local authorities have confiscated the Jewish cemetery. MAY 12. London: Jewish War Memorial Fund Committee reports that it has collected one-fifth of the £1,000,000 fund it is seeking to raise.

OTHER EVENTS:—JUNE 20. London: Beth Hamedrash established for the North-West London district. JULY 1. London: Jubilee celebration of the United Synagogue. SEPTEMBER 19. London: Jubilee celebration of Central Synagogue.—22. Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Berkeley Street Synagogue. OCTOBER 8. London:

joint appeal to the League of Nations against the pogroms in eastern Europe.—15. London: *Die Tribuna,* Yiddish bi-monthly, appears. JANUARY 7. London: Leonard A. Levy discovers method for making a photographic plate which will make it possible to take X-ray photographs twenty-five times faster than hitherto.—17. London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, reports that steps had been taken to prevail upon Poland to readmit Galician refugees interned in Hungary, and thus check the expulsion of eastern Jews from Austria. Similar action taken with regard to Jews of Latvia. APRIL 15. London: Joint Foreign Committee receives urgent appeal, in behalf of the Ukrainian refugees in Poland, from the Jewish National Council in Warsaw. MAY 6. London: Sir Stuart Samuel, Claude G. Montefiore and Lucien Wolf representing Colonization Association and the Joint Foreign Committee, call on Under Secretary Wood of the Colonial office and petition the British Government to open the British colonies to the large number of Ukrainian Jews made homeless through pogroms.—Sir Ernest Cassel gives £225,000 for the foundation and endowment of the Cassel Hospital for Functional and Nervous Disorders.—23. London: At meeting of the Joint Foreign Committee, Lucien Wolf states that the Committee would take steps to arrange for the emigration of 60,000 refugees now temporarily resident in Poland, and that the Committee has begun negotiations with several South American governments for the settlement of the refugees.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ACTIVITIES RESPECTING PALESTINE:—JUNE 20. London: Conference of the English Zionist Federation adopts resolutions: 1) Recommending that a call be made upon young Jewry throughout the world to help in the building up of the Jewish homeland in Palestine; 2) to invite the co-operation of all Jewish organizations and leading Jews throughout the world in the carrying into effect the Zionist aims; 3) placing on record its conviction that the principles of co-operative industry on a large scale are most imperative to the welfare of the Jewish National Home.—Leeds: Mass-meeting of the Mizrahi adopts resolutions: 1) Conveying warmest thanks to the government for the acceptance of the Palestine mandate; 2) placing on record its determination to take an active interest in the building of a national Jewish homeland in Eretz Israel on the basis of traditional Judaism under leadership of the Zionist World Organization, and therefore requesting fuller and more adequate representation of the Mizrahi Organization in all bodies and phases of the Zionist activities. JULY 7-12. London: Zionist World Conference, attended by delegates from a number of countries, appoints seven committees for the various phases of work in Palestine and work in the diaspora, and adopts the resolutions on 1) Land Policy: all land on which Jewish colonization

takes place should eventually become the common property of the Jewish people; the agency for carrying out this land policy is to be the Jewish National Fund. 2) Colonization: The aim of national colonization is the settlement of Jewish farmers who shall themselves cultivate the land; to this end only workers with adequate agricultural experience should be encouraged to settle on the land. 3) World Congress: The conference declares itself in favor of convening a World Jewish Congress constituted on a democratic basis, at as early a date as possible. 4) Jerusalem University: The conference approves the scheme for the establishment of the University at Jerusalem as presented by the Executive and approves for this purpose a budget of £100,000 for the coming year. 5) Keren Hayesod: An immigration and colonization fund is to be created under the name of Keren Hayesod; the conference fixes the amount of £25,000,000 as the basis required for the building up of Palestine, this amount to be collected within one year; at least twenty per cent of the funds collected for the Keren Hayesod shall be given to the Jewish National Fund; the Executive is empowered to co-operate with the Zionist Federations in the various lands and with the Jewish National Fund in organizing the campaign for the Keren Hayesod. Resolution also adopted expressing gratitude for the San Remo decision and the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. New administration elected as follows: honorary president, Justice Louis D. Brandeis; president, Chaim Weizmann; chairman, Nahum Sokolow.—11. London: International Students' Zionist Conference to formulate a plan for the participation of the academic and professional elements of Jewry in the reconstruction of Palestine and the founding of an International Collegiate Zionist Organization.—11-15. London: International Conference, convened by English Women's Zionist Federation, adopts resolution to form an International Women's Zionist Organization to promote the welfare of women and children in Palestine, and otherwise aid in its reconstruction.—22. London: Mass demonstration at Albert Hall, participated in by the delegates to the Zionist Conference, adopts resolutions expressing heart-felt joy at the decision of the Supreme Council to incorporate the Balfour declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey and at the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. Meeting pledges the Jews of Great Britain to do their utmost for the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home. AUGUST 20. Manchester: Ninth convention and annual Grand Beacon meeting of the Order of Ancient Maccabeans resolves to found a scholarship at University in Jerusalem. SEPTEMBER 14. London: Zionist Executive office confirms report that Jewish organizations in eastern Europe have been requested not to encourage emigration to Palestine except in cases where the emigrants are in position to support themselves for at least twelve months. The *ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir*, the Zionist Labor element in Palestine, has informed

joint appeal to the League of Nations against the pogroms in eastern Europe.—15. London: *Die Tribuna*, Yiddish bi-monthly, appears. JANUARY 7. London: Leonard A. Levy discovers method for making a photographic plate which will make it possible to take X-ray photographs twenty-five times faster than hitherto.—17. London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, reports that steps had been taken to prevail upon Poland to readmit Galician refugees interned in Hungary, and thus check the expulsion of eastern Jews from Austria. Similar action taken with regard to Jews of Latvia. APRIL 15. London: Joint Foreign Committee receives urgent appeal, in behalf of the Ukrainian refugees in Poland, from the Jewish National Council in Warsaw. MAY 6. London: Sir Stuart Samuel, Claude G. Montefiore and Lucien Wolf representing Colonization Association and the Joint Foreign Committee, call on Under Secretary Wood of the Colonial office and petition the British Government to open the British colonies to the large number of Ukrainian Jews made homeless through pogroms.—Sir Ernest Cassel gives £225,000 for the foundation and endowment of the Cassel Hospital for Functional and Nervous Disorders.—23. London: At meeting of the Joint Foreign Committee, Lucien Wolf states that the Committee would take steps to arrange for the emigration of 60,000 refugees now temporarily resident in Poland, and that the Committee has begun negotiations with several South American governments for the settlement of the refugees.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

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SWAYTHLING, LORD, receives, from emperor of Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure (class 2), Mch., 1921.

WOOLF, ALBERT, created commander of the Order of the British Empire, June 25, 1920.

WOOLF, EDWIN, Stamford Hill, awarded Meritorious Service Medal for services in India, Jan., 1921.

WORMS, MRS. PERCY DE, receives, from Belgian King, the Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, Aug., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

ABRAHAM, PHINEAS SIMON, lecturer on Dermatology, founder of Royal Academy of Medicine (Ireland) and the Dermatological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London, aged 74, Feb. 23, 1921.

ALBECK, SHULIM, Talmudist, Sept., 1920.

BARNERT, HARRY, communal worker, London, June 22, 1920.

DAREWSKI, EDOUARD, singer, linguist, and scholar, London, aged 83, Nov., 1920.

DUMOULIN, VICTOR, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, and Turkish consul prior to war, Hull, aged 84, Mch. 30, 1921.

ESSEX, JOHN, ex-alderman of the Islington Borough Council, Boscombe (Bournemouth), aged 56, Dec., 1920.

MELVER, SIR LEWIS, baronet, former Member of Parliament, aged 74, Aug. 10, 1920.

MOSES, MARK, J. P. communal and civic worker. London, aged 67, May 21, 1921.

NAGLEY, L., communal worker, Leeds, in Palestine, aged 50, Apl. 27, 1921.

SAMUEL, MRS. EDWIN, philanthropist, London, aged 84, Nov. 2, 1920.

SCHNEIDERMAN, BENZION, rabbi, London, Mch. 7, 1921.

SEMON, SIR FELIX, K. C. V. O., laryngologist, London, aged 72, Mch. 1, 1921.

STONE, MARCUS, artist and illustrator of works of Charles Dickens, London, aged 80, Mch., 1921.

STONE, MEILECH, rabbi, Cardiff, Mch., 1921.

VALLENTIN, HUGO, author and journalist, London, aged 61, Feb. 25, 1921.

WALFORD, ERNEST L., financier and communal worker, London, July 4, 1920.

WALFORD, HOWARD J., communal and municipal worker, London, aged 65, Oct. 17, 1920.

ZAKHEIM, A. (Polisher Litwack), Yiddish writer, London, Jan., 1921.

II

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS

AUGUST 6. Perth: Jewish community subscribes £10,000 to the Palestine Restoration Fund, part of which is for establishment of a colony in Palestine to be named Australia. NOVEMBER 1. Wellington: Jewish women of New Zealand organize movement to send a number of nurses to Palestine to educate the Palestinian mothers in child welfare.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

LEVY, DAVID, Sydney, chosen speaker of the Australian Legislative Assembly, July, 1920.

MARKS, E. S., Sydney, elected member of City Council, June, 1920.

MONASH, SIR JOHN, appointed by Victorian State Ministry, General Manager of the Morwell Electricity Scheme, Oct., 1920; Sydney, appointed member of the Australian Defence Council, Feb., 1921.

NATHAN, SIR MATTHEW, London, appointed governor for Queensland, July, 1920.

III

CANADA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 20. Montreal: Special meeting of Executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress adopts resolutions: 1) to send four delegates to the World Relief Conference at Carlsbad; 2) authorizing these delegates to take part in the plenary meeting of the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris to request the Associated War Relief to grant to the Ukrainian Alliance the necessary funds for transportation of the clothing collected for the War Sufferers in the Ukraine. JULY 1. Montreal: Meeting of Jewish organizations, under auspices of Canadian Jewish Congress, organizes Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada. OCTOBER 6-8. Ottawa: Conference of Jewish organizations adopts resolutions to raise $1,000,000 for relief of the Jewish orphans of eastern Europe. NOVEMBER 7. British-Canadian Committee for transmission of Jewish relief monies, letters, and materials to the Ukraine established in Riga by representatives of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews in Canada.—19. Montreal: Government cables British government that it strongly supports representation of Canadian Zionist Federation that in fixing boundaries, northern Palestine Litany watershed, Yarmuk Valley and tributaries, Lake

Tiberias Jordan sources and plains east Lake Tiberias be included in Palestine. DECEMBER 13. Toronto: First Mizrahi convention decides to establish independent Zionist organization for Canada.—15. New regulations tending toward restriction of immigration forbids entry of any laborer unless he possess sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and all railroad expenses to place of his destination. JANUARY 29. Montreal: Seventeenth annual convention of Canadian Zionists undertaken to provide at least one million dollars a year for the Palestine Foundation Fund for five years. FEBRUARY 18. Winnipeg; Conference of Jewish representatives of all communities in Western Canada creates a Jewish Agricultural Association, and decides to raise fund of $50,000 to help new immigrants settle on the land.

2. NECROLOGY

JACOBS, SOLOMON, rabbi, Toronto, aged 59, Aug. 5, 1920.

IV

EGYPT AND INDIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

AUGUST 13. Cairo: Hebrew included in the curriculum of university opened by American Presbyterian Board.—27. Ezra Sassoon donates $50,000 to Palestine Fund. NOVEMBER 11. Alexandria: Meeting at the Jewish Communal Schools to celebrate the third anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

EZEKIEL, E. M., Bombay, appointed lecturer in Hebrew at St. Xavier's College, Jan., 1921.

LEVY, —, Census Department, appointed representative of the Egyptian government at the General Assembly of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, Nov., 1920.

PICCIOTTO BEY, JOSEPH DE, Alexandria, appointed officer de l' Instruction Publique, Jan., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

BEHAR, BEHOR SAMUEL, authority on East and Eastern Commerce, aged 81, Jan., 1921.

GUBBAY, E. SASSOON, communal worker, Bombay, aged 60, June 14, 1920.

MEDHEKAR, DANIEL SOLOMON, former superintendent of prisons and honorary magistrate, Karachi, aged 76, June 12, 1920.

V

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

AUGUST 6. Cape Town: Jewish Orphanage announces its intention of bringing two or three hundred Jewish orphans from the Ukraine into South Africa. SEPTEMBER 18. Cape Town: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. A. P. Bender, minister of the Hebrew Congregation. OCTOBER 8. Minister of Interior for the Union of South Africa grants special permission for the admission of Twenty-five hundred Jewish orphans, victims of the Ukrainian pogroms.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, MORRIS, Cape Town, re-elected member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

COTTON, EPHRAIM H., Port Elizabeth, elected member of City Council, May, 1921.

GRAUMAN, HARRY, Cape Town, elected Member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

GREEN, M. J., elected Member of Parliament for Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Aug., 1920.

GUMPERT, MAX, Port Elizabeth, elected member of Provincial Council, May, 1921.

HARRIS, DAVID, Cape Town, elected Member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

LEVY, N., member of the Legislative Assembly, Johannesburg, Apl., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

LENZER, JACOB, rabbi, Melbourne, aged 63, Apl., 1921.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Carlsbad: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Carlsbad Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. JULY 9. Dr. Derer, new minister for Slovakia, in conference with Mr. Waldstein, secretary of the Union of Slovakian Jews, announces his intention to create a department for Jewish affairs to be headed by a Jew. AUGUST 3. Carlsbad: Constituent Assembly, at which all associated Jewish parties of the country are represented, to create a national executive, to establish Jewish schools, and to settle other questions affecting

Czecho-Slovakian and Carpathian-Russian Jews.—6-13. Carlsbad: Sessions of Jewish World Relief Conference, attended by ninety delegates, representing the Jews of twenty-eight countries. Vladimir Tiomkin reports on the persecutions of the Jews in the Ukraine, enumerating 568 pogroms, estimating the number of Jews killed as over 138,000, and the number of orphans as over 130,000. Anita Müller reports on condition of 400,000 homeless Jewish orphans in Vienna. Reports also heard on the condition of the Jews in Soviet Russia and Lithuania. Conference adopts resolutions calling for constructive relief for the Jews of eastern Europe, and elects a central committee of 28, headed by Sir Stuart Samuel, to carry them into effect.—Ministry of Education gives permission to continue Jewish schools already existing in Moravia, and gives orders that no hindrance be placed in way of opening private Jewish schools. SEPTEMBER 3-8. Pressburg: Conference of the Agudath Israel decides to call a world congress of orthodox Jewry, organizes a central council of forty-five members, and decides to transfer its headquarters from Zurich to London.—19. Carlsbad: Foreign Minister Benes agrees to permit large number of Jewish refugees from Poland and eastern Galicia to remain in the country until able to proceed elsewhere. Refugees will be permitted to use government barracks for their temporary accommodation. OCTOBER 6. Prague: Jewish National Council appeals to the Executive of the Agrarian Party to discontinue its anti-Jewish propaganda.—7 NEUSTAD: Czecho-Slovakian legionaries on way from anti-Semitic meeting maltreat a number of Jews and rob Jewish stores.—20. Carlsbad: Executive members of the Jewish National Council call on M. Czerny, the new Premier, and request that eastern Jewish students be admitted into the universities and that Jewish emigrants on their way to America be given temporary accommodation.—29. Prague: In reply to Deputy Tushek, in the town council, who demanded expulsion of all Hungarian and Polish Jews, the mayor states that the town council can only expel the criminal elements. NOVEMBER 2. Zemplin: Government orders expulsion of five hundred Jewish refugees from Galicia. Polish authorities refuse to re-admit them.—5. Carlsbad: Jewish soldiers in the army protest to President Masaryk against the anti-Semitic propaganda in the press.—9. Students of the Bruen University, at mass-meeting, demand that the authorities exclude all Jewish students.—19. Slovakian Jewish Council obtains promise from the government that Jewish pupils in state schools will be released from writing on Saturdays and Jewish festivals on the application of their parents.—Pystian and Turocz: Meeting of soldiers demands expulsion of all Jewish refugees. Twenty one Jewish families expelled from Turocz.—Prague: In course of anti-German riots mobs occupy the Jewish communal hall, tear up statistical and other documents, and attack synagogue destroying many valuables including some antique *Sefarim*. American consul hoists American flag on part of the

building occupied by Jewish refugees, and declares these to be under his protection.—30. Minister of Education issues order to principals of all public schools that Jewish children are not to be forced to break the Sabbath. DECEMBER 3. Prague: *Bohemia* publishes report that Mayor Baxa publicly approves the recent attacks upon the Jews.—Triesch (Moravia): Jewish quarter burned.—7. In reply to memorial of the Jewish National Council, requesting the government to vest the Jews with full political and cultural rights, President Masaryk declares that he considers their demands entirely justified, and will see that they are given every consideration.—28. Moravian authorities notify all Jewish-Galician refugees that they must leave the country within a few days. JANUARY 3. Pistyan: Conference of one hundred delegates, representing Orthodox elements in Czecho-Slovakia and Carpathian Russia, discusses conditions in local Jewish communities, and decides to enter into an alliance with the Federation of Orthodox Jews.—17. Prague: East-European Jewish students at the university threatened with expulsion. Government calls upon them to explain why they are not taking advantage of the Lemberg University where they rightfully belong.—21. Prague: Letters and post-cards in Hebrew not accepted by the post office. APRIL 4. Prague: Czecho-Slovakian authorities forbid Zionist leaders to lecture in Hebrew.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, LEO, Piestan, elected member of city Council, July, 1920.

LICHTENSTEIN, LADISLAUS, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.

SAJO, ADOLPH, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.

SCHLESINGER, RICHARD, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.

WILDAPHEL, MORITZ, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

WEISS, —, rabbi, Malazka, Apl., 1921.

FRANCE AND DEPENDENCIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 4. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle votes sum of three hundred thousand francs for relief of Jews in the Ukraine.—Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle makes representations to the French government in behalf of Rabbii Löw of Szegedin, imprisoned by the Hungarian government, (See Vol. 22, p. 226).—18. Paris: Adolph

Reinach wills library to city of Nimes.—Paris: International Socialist Committee sends mission to investigate the pogroms in Poland.

JULY 13. Gouletto (Tunis): Grave excesses committed on Jewish population by officers and soldiers who participate in celebration of national holiday.—17. Sétif (Algeria): Jewish population maltreated and Jewish shops pillaged by natives.—Paris: Military statistics made public by Minister of War show that thirty-three Jewish chaplains were at the front. Of these three died on the battlefield, and two succumbed to diseases contracted at the front.

AUGUST 23. Paris: Monument unveiled in cemetery of St. Die in memory of Abraham Bloch, grand rabbin of Lyons and the first Jewish chaplain at the front to die on the battlefield, shot while carrying cross to dying Catholic soldier.

SEPTEMBER. Paris: Formation of Relief Committee for the Jews in the territory of the former Russian empire, under presidency of M. Sliosberg.

OCTOBER 1. Paris: Following representations by Committee of Jewish delegations, Executive of the League of Nations makes telegraphic inquiries of the Polish government regarding the Jewish situation in Poland.—Paris: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in reply to representation made by the Alliance Israélite Universelle states that anti-Jewish acts in Poland and Galicia were isolated instances, and that there is no systematic or organized persecution of the Jews.—19. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations receives numerous reports of pogrom propaganda made by the Russian priests in South Russia. General Wrangel, to whose attention these reports are brought, replies that he is unable to exert any influence over the priests.—20. Paris: Vladimir Bourtseff, noted Russian historian, editor of an anti-Bolshevik Russian organ, emphatically denies the allegation that Jews were chiefly responsible for the execution of the Tsar.—24. Paris: Services are held at the tomb of Adolph Crémieux, to commemorate the jubilee of the decree issued by him as minister, on Oct. 24, 1870, which declared the native Jews of Algeria citizens of France.—25. Paris: Central Committee of Russian Cadet party telegraphically demands that General Wrangel check the pogroms in the Crimea and punish the offenders.—28. Paris: Delegation of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, in conference with Mr. Take Jonescu, receives from him formal assurances of the good intentions of the Roumanian government toward the Jewish population.—31. Paris: Following representations made to him by M. Sokolow, President Millerand asks the Polish ambassador to exhort his government to improve the situation of the Jews in Poland.

NOVEMBER 4. Paris: *Société de Secours aux Victimes de la Guerre* organizes meeting to protest against the pogroms in Eastern Europe.—9. Paris: A French edition of the *Jewish Peril* appears here simultaneously with two other anti-Semitic volumes, the one being named

"Jewish Masonic Rites" and the other "The Jews and Social Revolution.—12. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations submits to Léon Bourgeois, president of the League of Nations, a memorandum on the persecution of the Jews in Poland.—23. Paris: In a press interview, Paul Hymans, president of the first Assembly of the League of Nations, declares that the League would take every means to safeguard Jewish minority rights everywhere.

DECEMBER 2. Paris: Senators Gaudin de Vilaine and Delahaye denounce, in parliament, the Jewish emigrants now in Paris as a menace to the health of the city and as propagators of revolutionary ideas.—8. Paris: Delegation of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle submits to the first General Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva memorandums on the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe and on the rights of minorities in the newly created states.—Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations submits to the General Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva the following memorials: 1) On the pogroms in Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe; 2) on the Jews of Finland; 3) on the Jews of Danzig; 4) on the Jewish refugees from Galicia at present in Vienna; 5) on the failure of Poland to publish the part of the Peace Treaty dealing with the rights of minorities.—Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle addresses appeal to the League of Nations asking that a commission be appointed to study the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe and to consider means of improving it.—10. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle transmits to the president of the League of Nations a petition that Finland be made to sign a guarantee of minority rights before it is admitted into the League.—12. Paris: Memorandum signed by Nahum Sokolow, Israel Zangwill, and Lucien Wolf, submitted to League of Nations urging the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of East-European Jews and take necessary steps to alleviate their sufferings.—13. Paris: Central Jewish World Relief Committee, establishes special organization to provide funds for refugees and emigrants. French government announces that refugees having employment will not be expelled.—15. Lyons: Municipal Council names a street in honor of chief rabbi, Abraham Bloch, who died on the battlefield.—17. Madame Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe presents a cup and a prize valued at 200,000 francs to the Aero Club, in memory of her husband.—30. Paris Georges Gerald demands, in the Chamber of Deputies, that measures be taken to protect Paris against the invasion of emigrants of doubtful origin.—Paris: Minister of the Interior announces, in the Chamber of Deputies, that arrangements have been made through Jewish philanthropic societies to send away five hundred Jews a month to America.

JANUARY 15. Paris: M. Georges Batault publishes in the *Mercure de France* the first of a series of anti-Jewish articles under the general heading, "The Revival of Anti-Semitism."—22. Paris: Alliance

Israélite Universelle, E. Deutsch de la Meurthe and the Baron Edmond de Rothschild forward 50,000 francs for the relief of the Jews of Southern Algeria who are in distress because of lack of rain.—22-25. Paris: Annual meeting of the French Zionists expresses regrets at the insufficiency of political concessions granted in the mandate over Palestine and the disagreements in the Zionist ranks over the methods for raising finances. The necessity of convening a World Zionist Congress at an early date is strongly urged.—24. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations reports that it had submitted to the League of Nations at Geneva a list of the chief organizers of pogroms and massacres in the Ukraine and Southern Russia.—28. Tunis: French General receives a delegation from the Jewish community which extends to him the good wishes of the Jewish population.—31. Paris: Report received by the local office of the Jewish Central World Relief Committee shows that large numbers of Ukrainian Jewish refugees are stranded in Naples and other Italian ports, most of them en route to Palestine. Committee sends representatives to Italy to organize relief for them.

FEBRUARY 4. Paris: Marshal Pilsudski, president of Poland, receives deputation from the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite, consisting of Sylvain Lévi, Dr. Netter, and Messrs. Salomon Reinach, Berl, and Bigart, President expresses himself in most friendly spirit toward the Jewish citizens of Poland, declaring it was Poland's earnest desire to have a constitution in harmony with that of the Western States.—9. Paris: Premier Briand confers with Nahum Sokolow on the emigration of the Jews of Eastern Europe.—14. Paris: Local Russian publication *Obscheie Dielo* makes public a list of fifty-six Russian officers serving with the Red forces; of these only eight are Jews.—18. Paris: Meeting of the Russo-Jewish People's Party decides to combat Bolshevism and to oppose attempt to establish a political organism of the Jews of all countries.—24. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations places before the Council of the League of Nations new memorandum submitting further documents regarding situation of the Jews in Vienna, more than 50,000 of whom are threatened with expulsion.—28. Celebration of the centenary of the birth of the tragedienne Rachel (Félix).

MARCH 14. Rheims: Jewish Community celebrates restoration of synagogues which were destroyed during the war.—15. Paris: M. and Mme. Léonard Rosenthal present to the Museum of the Army the furnishings of General Lafayette's study.—16. Paris: In reply to interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies Premier Briand affirms the desire on the part of France to act in accord with Great Britain in the question of the Palestine mandate.—18. Tunis: Jewish community protests to the French authorities against the repeated kidnapping of young children and their forcible conversion.—28. Paris: Report by Dr. Kramer on tour through Galicia, Poland, and Volhynia, in behalf of the Central World Relief Committee, states there are

seventeen thousand registered Jewish orphans in Galicia, only three thousand of whom are cared for by institutions; in district of Volhynia, six thousand registered orphans and about three thousand unregistered; in Warsaw, seven thousand adult refugees, nearly all of them Ukrainian Jews; in Eastern Galicia nine thousand, and in district of Volhynia about ten thousand.

APRIL 2. Paris: Meeting of prominent Jews decides to found a society to be known as ORT, for the furthering of agricultural and industrial work among the Jews of Eastern Europe.—5-6. Paris: In course of debates in the Senate on the mandate for Palestine, Senators Flandin, de Lamarzelle, and Delahaye express bitter hostility to the Jews in general and the Zionists in particular, charging them with pro-German and Bolshevist sympathies.—23. Paris: In course of discussion in the Senate on the immigration regulations, Senators Delahaye and Jenouvrier protest against the immigration of Polish Jews, who, they charge are agents of revolution who poison France with their doctrines.

MAY 4. Paris: The *Alliance Israélite Universelle* protests to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the seizure by the Greek authorities of the Jewish cemetery at Smyrna, an object of veneration to the Jewish community for the past 400 years.—6. Epinal (Vosges): The Jewish community erects a tablet in honor of the 27 Jews of the town who lost their lives in the war.—10. Paris: Joseph Reinach bequeaths 25,000 francs for the Jewish Community of Paris, and his collection of paintings and manuscripts to the Museum and National Library.—14. Paris: *La Tribune Juive* publishes an article by A. M. du Chayla, a former captain of Don Cossacks, who stated that he had known Nilus personally and had been shown by him the original manuscript of the Protocols which Nilus admitted he had received indirectly from Rachkovsky, an official of the Russian Secret police.—19. Paris: *Alliance Israélite Universelle* calls to the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Article 129 of the Sèvres Treaty with Turkey according to which Jews resident in Palestine become automatically Palestinian citizens and lose their rights of citizenship in the lands from which they came.—19. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations requests the Canadian Jewish Congress to negotiate with the Canadian Government concerning the possibility of a large Jewish immigration into Canada.

2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE 3. Colmar: First Jewish Consistory installed under presidency of M. Emile Lantz.—6. Paris: Memorial Day celebration by synagogue of the Rue de la Victoir.—10. Algiers: Society *Etz Chaim* formed for religious and cultural education.—13. Paris: Inauguration of *L'Asile de Jour Israélite* to shelter Jewish emigrants passing

through Paris.—Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations, in special conference, adopts resolutions: 1) To call a plenary meeting at Carlsbad on August 5-8, 1920, to determine how the Committee should be centralized to function as a representative body of Jewry the world over; 2) to co-ordinate the committee's work with that of other Jewish bodies; particularly those of English Jewry so as to prevent duplication of effort; 3) creating a commission for Ukrainian relief; 4) expressing satisfaction at the establishment of a Provisional Committee for a permanent Jewish congress in America.—14. Paris: Mass-meeting of Jews adopt resolution thanking the Allied Powers for the San Remo decision.—15. Paris: Meeting of the *Société de Secours Immediat* resolves to give pecuniary aid to emigrants passing through Paris to secure employment for them and to aid them in reaching their destination.—Paris: Founding of *La Foi d'Israél*, a society for the spreading of Jewish studies and the maintenance of Jewish culture.—18. French Mizrachi Organization formed, with headquarters at Strasbourg.—21. Paris: Meeting of the Central Consistory of the Jews of France, attended for the first time since 1870 by the presidents of the Jewish Consistories of Alsace and Lorraine.—22. Paris: Association of French Rabbis holds first meeting since beginning of war.—27. Paris: Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle holds first plenary meeting since 1913. Sylvain Lévi elected president. The American members, Messrs. B. H. Hartogensis, Louis Marshall, and Dr. Isaac Moses are re-elected.

SEPTEMBER. Paris: Opening of campaign for a million franc fund to aid Jewish emigrants passing through Paris.

OCTOBER. Paris: Chief rabbi, Israel Lévi, of France issues an appeal to French Jews to participate generously in the National Loan.—31. Paris: Gustave de Rothschild School erects tablet in memory of seventy former pupils killed in the war.

NOVEMBER 8. Paris: Jewish emigrants and refugees form arbitration court to settle minor disputes arising among them.

DECEMBER 5. Paris: Lucien de Hirsch School erects tablet in memory of former pupils killed in the war.

JANUARY 23. Courbevoie, near Paris: Inauguration of a synagogue for Russian and Polish Jews.—28. Havre: Jewish synagogue erects a tablet in honor of 15 youths of the Jewish community who died in the war.—31. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle publishes monthly organ *Paix et Droit*.

APRIL 17. Dijon: Jewish community erects a tablet in honor of the Jews of the city who were killed in the war.—22. Celebration for the first time of an annual day of observance of the Jewish religion for the Jewish communities in the rural districts which have insufficient means for maintaining synagogues or which have been deprived of them by the war.

MAY 15. Lyons: A Committee is formed to erect a monument in memory of the Jews of the city who fell in the war.—30. Paris: The Jewish community decides to erect near the synagogue of the Rue de la Victoire a monument in honor of the Jews of Paris who fell in the war.

3. JEWISH PHILANTHROPY

Henri Goldet donates 100,000 francs to the department of applied chemistry in the University of Paris.—Edmond de Rothschild donates 100,000 francs for the erection of "Villa Velasquez" in Madrid (an institute for French artists), and assures a yearly donation of 100,000 francs to the French Institute of Fine Arts in London.—Madame Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe donates chateau and a million francs to the city of Bordeaux for the establishment of a maternity hospital.—David Weill donates 150,000 francs to the University of Paris for the opening of a restaurant for the students.

4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CIVIL

ABOU, ———,Mostaganem, elected president of the Bar Association, July, 1920.

ANTEBI, ELIE, Alexandria, created Officer d'Académie, by French government, Feb., 1921.

AUERBACH, BERTRAND, professor at the University of Nancy, appointed corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Feb., 1921.

BELLAICHE, SAMUEL, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1921.

BESSIS, VICTOR, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of commerce, Jan., 1921.

BLOCH, CAMILLE, Paris, appointed director of the War Library and Museum, Jan., 1921.

BLOCH, JULES, Paris, appointed professor at the National School of Modern Oriental Languages, Feb., 1921.

BRUNSCHVICG, LÉON, Paris, appointed associate professor of literature at the University of Paris, Dec., 1920.

CAHEN, DAVID, Briey, appointed deputy prosecutor, Feb., 1921.

CAHEN, GEORGES, Paris, appointed member of the Technical Committee on Hygiene, July, 1920.

CAHEN, HENRI, Paris, appointed member of the Superior Council of Public Works, Oct., 1920.

CERF, ———, Dijon, appointed associate professor of Science, July, 1920.

COHEN-BOULAKIA, JOSEPH, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1921.

COOLUS, ROMAIN (Weill), Paris, dramatist, appointed member of the Superior Council of the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, Nov., 1920.

CRÉMIEUX, FERNAND, Nimes, re-elected member of the French Senate, Jan., 1921.

DALSACE, ———, Gap, appointed treasurer-general of the department of the High-Alps, Nov., 1920.

DEBRÉ, ROBERT, Paris, appointed professor of hygiene and bacteriology in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.

DEUTSCH DE LA MEURTHE, ÉMILE, Paris, appointed member of the Council of Improvement of the National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts, Sept., 1920.

DUKAS, PAUL, Paris, composer, appointed member of the Superior Council of Instruction at the National Conservatory of Music, Nov., 1920.

ESCHIVEGE, ———, Paris, appointed member of the Superior Council of Public Works, Oct., 1920.

EZRAN, ———, Alexandria, created Officer d' Académie, by French Government, Feb., 1921.

FALCO, ROBERT, Paris, appointed to the Stock Liquidation Cabinet of the sub-Secretary of State, Feb., 1921.

FRANCK, ———, Paris, appointed judge at the Seine Tribunal, May, 1921.

GLOTZ, GUSTAVE, Paris, professor of Greek history, appointed member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, Nov., 1920.

GRUMBACH, ———, Strasbourg, elected counsellor-general in the department of the Lower Rhine, Oct., 1920.

GRUMBACH, ———, Nancy, given honorary title at the University, Apr., 1921.

HALPHEN, EDMOND, Bordeaux, awarded honorary title, by the University, Apr., 1921.

IGNACE, EDOUARD, Paris, appointed president of the Commission of Civil and Criminal Legislation of the Chamber of Ministers, Feb., 1921.

JAVAL, ———, Corbeil, appointed judge at the Seine tribunal.

JOB, LOUIS, Nancy, appointed professor of obstetrics in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.

KOENIGSWARTER, JULES, appointed judge at the Seine tribunal, Feb., 1921.

LEHMANN, MARCEL, Paris, appointed inspector-general at the Ministry of Pensions, Jan., 1921.

LÉON, XAVIER, Paris, editor of *La Revue de Metaphysique et de Morale*, awarded the Estrade-Delcro prize of 8000 francs by the Academy of Science, Dec., 1920.

LÉVI, ALEXANDRE, Paris, appointed state engineer of bridges and roads, Oct., 1920.

LÉVI, ARON, Paris, appointed state mining engineer, Sept., 1920.

LÉVI, ROBERT, Paris, appointed state engineer of bridges and roads, Oct., 1920.

LÉVY, ———, Paris, appointed president of a department in the Seine tribunal, Feb., 1921.

LÉVY, HENRI, Strasbourg, deputy mayor, appointed member of the Council of Consultation of Alsace-Lorraine, Oct., 1920.

LÉVY, LOUIS-ALEXANDRE, Paris, appointed state engineer of bridges and roads, Aug., 1920.

LÉVY, RENÉ, Paris, appointed state mining engineer, Sept., 1920.

LÉVY-SOLAL, ———, Paris, appointed professor of obstetrics in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.

LÉVY-ULMANN, ———, Lille, appointed professor of civil and comparative legislation in the Paris Faculty of Law, Aug., 1920.

LIPMAN, LIRMIN, Lisieux, appointed president of the tribunal of Vouziers, July, 1920.

LIPMANN, LUCIEN, Paris, engineer, appointed member of the Superior Council of Materials, Manufactures, and Transports, June, 1920.

LIPPMAN, GABRIEL, Paris, appointed president of the Inter-ministerial Commission of Wireless Telegraphy, July, 1920.

LYON-CAEN, CHARLES, Paris, secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, elected corresponding member of the British Academy, Aug., 1920.

MASSE, PAUL, Paris, vice-president of the Seine tribunal, appointed counsellor to the Court of Appeals, Oct., 1920.

MAYER, LOUIS, Paris, appointed member of the Administrative Council of the Institute of Paleontology, Nov., 1920.

METZGER, MARCEL, Paris, appointed professor of obstetrics at the Faculty of Medicine, June, 1920.

MEYER, ERNEST, Paris, appointed member of the Administrative Council of the Institute of Paleontology, Nov., 1920.

MEYERSON, IGNACE, Paris, psychologist, awarded prize by Academy of Sciences, July, 1920.

MILHAUD, RIOM, appointed judge, July, 1920.

NORDMANN, CHARLES, Paris, receives from Academy of Sciences a prize of five thousand francs for his stellar photographic studies, Dec., 1920.

OUALID, WILLIAM, appointed professor of political economy at the University of Strasbourg, Mch., 1921.

REINACH, SALOMON, Paris, appointed member of the Administrative Council of the Institute of Paleontology, Nov., 1920.

SAMAMA, NISSIM, Paris, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, Jan., 1921.

SASPORTÉS, RODOLPHE, Paris, appointed state mining engineer, Sept., 1920.

SCHERECHEVSKY, LÉON, Paris, appointed state mining engineer, Sept., 1920.

SCHRAMECK, FERNAND, Paris, re-elected member of the Senate, Jan., 1921; appointed member of the High Colonial Council, Feb., 1921.

SCHWOB, GEORGES, Paris, appointed member of the Superior Council of Public Works, Oct., 1920.

SCIAMA, GASTON, Paris, appointed member of the Superior Council of Public Works, Oct., 1920.

STRAUSS, PAUL, Paris, appointed president of the commission of hygiene and social service of the Senate, and vice-president of the army commission, Feb., 1921; re-elected president of the Association of Republican Journalists, Feb., 1921.

WALTZ, PIERRE, Clermont-Ferrand, awarded honorary title by the University of Clermont, Apr., 1921.

WEILL, DAVID, Paris, appointed member of the Council of National Museums, Oct., 1920.

WEILL, GEORGES, Strasbourg, appointed member of the Council of Consultation of Alsace-Lorraine, Oct., 1920.

WEISS, RENÉ, Paris, appointed director of the Municipal Council, Dec., 1920.

Appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor: Aaron, Paris, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture; Constant Adler, director of public safety in the Sarre district; Bertrand Auerbach, professor of geography at the University of Nancy; Simon Auscher, government engineer; Edouard Balensi, Paris, railway engineer; Henri Becker, Paris; Edouard Bénédictus, Paris, engineer; Marcel Bernard, Foix, prefect of Ariège; Joseph Bernheim, Paris; Sylvain Berr, Sarrebourg, former mayor; Eugène Bloch, Paris, professor; Leon Bloch, Paris, instructor; Charles Blum, Paris, engineer; Brisac, Paris, railway inspector; Mme. Cecile Brunschvicg, Paris;—Brunschvig, Tangiers (Morocco); Mme. Marthe Brandés Brunschvig, Paris; Cahen, Paris, telegraph engineer; René Cahen, Paris, war relief worker; René Cassin, Lille, professor; Camille Cerf, Paris, merchant; Eugène Crémieux, Paris, lawyer; Mme. Julie Crémieux, Paris; Albert Daltroff, Harly, mayor; Mme. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, Paris; Eugène Dreyfus, Paris, lawyer; Robert Freyfus, Paris, author; Edmond Fleg, Paris, author; Léon Floersheim, Paris, physician; Mme. Florine, Paris, philanthropist; Louis Forest, Paris, journalist; Mme. Achille Fould, Paris, head nurse; Isaac Frois, Paris, engineer; André Gedalge, Paris, inspector of musical instruction; Adolphe Goldenberg, Paris, physician; Mme. Alice Halfon; Mme. Halphen, founder of hospitals; Lucien Hesse, Paris, government architect;

Léopold Hirsch, Paris, manufacturer; René Israel, Paris, president of the Seine Chamber of Commerce; Mme. Marguerite Javal, Paris; Edouard Jonas, Paris; Albert Kahn, Paris; Marcel Kapferer, Paris, director of the Deutsch de la Meurthe home; Mme. Marie Kohn, Paris; Marcel Lehmann, Paris, cabinet head of the Ministry of Pensions; Jacob Léon, Paris, lawyer; Israel Lévi, chief rabbi of France; Edmond Lévy; Emmanuel Lévy, Lyon, professor of law;—Lévy, Paris, hydro constructor; Henry Lévy, Strasbourg; Jacques Lévy, Paris, engineer; Benjamin Lévy, Paris; Henri Lion, Paris, professor; Gaston Lyon, Paris, physician; Georges Maus, Paris, president of the Federation of Commercial Retailers; Gabriel Monteaux, Marseilles, physician; Elie Narboni, Constantine; Thadée Natanson, Paris, manufacturer; Alfred Oulman, Paris, editor; Maurice Peraire, Paris, surgeon at the Rothschild hospital; Mme. Margueritte Picard, Paris, head nurse; Jules Rein, Paris, bank director;—Rosenthal, Paris, railway inspector; Victor Rosenthal, Paris; Marcel Rouff, Paris, Journalist; Georges Schmoll, Strasbourg, president of the Jewish Consistory of the Lower Rhine; Albert Schwaab, Paris, physician at the Rothschild hospital; Eugène Schwob, Paris, editor for the Ministry of War; Mme. Jeanne Seligmann-Lui, secretary of the Franco-American Fraternity;—Simon, Tours; Mme. Clarisse Simon, social worker; Jules Sterne, Paris, physician; Moise Stora, Paris, physician; Alexandre Strauss, Paris, deputy mayor; Mme. Jean Thalheimer, Paris; Gustave Ulmann, mayor of Montbéliard; Mme. Esther Van Cleef, Paris, nurse; Raymond Veil, Nantes, deputy mayor; Mme. Olga Veil-Picard, Paris; Emanuel Vidal-Naquet, Paris; Paul Wahl, Paris, professor of law; Mme. Wallerstein, Paris; Joseph Weisskopf, Paris, journalist.

Promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor:—Théophile Bader, Paris; Léon Bernard, Paris, professor of hygiene at the faculty of medicine; Georges Berr, Paris; Camille Bloch, Paris, inspector-general of libraries and archives; Albert Cahen, Paris, chief inspector of public instruction; Joseph Carvallo, tortose, state engineer; Paul Fraenckel, Elbeuf, President of the Chamber of Commerce;—Kahn, Siam; Gaston Levisalles, Paris, lawyer; Emile-Isaac Lévy, Marseilles; Michel Lévy, Paris, university professor; Raphael Lévy, Paris, rabbi; Léon Lévy-Alphandéry, Chaumont, mayor; Achille Lévy-Strauss, Paris, director of National Federation of relief to War Prisoners; Robert Loewy, Paris, physician; Max Maurey, Paris, theatre director; Edmond Mayer, Paris; Théodore Reinach, Paris; Samuel René, Paris, head librarian at the Senate; Maurice Seligmann-Lui, engineer; Israel Simon, Paris, chief of the *Hias;* Felix-Isaac Suarés, Paris, author; Wallich, Paris, professor of medicine; Nathan Weill, Paris; Francis Wiener (de Croiset, Francis), Paris; René Worms, Paris.

Promoted Commander of the Legion of Honor:—Sylvain Dreyfus, Paris, bridge and road inspector; Leon Lévy, Paris, iron master; Arnold Netter, Paris, member of the Superior Council of Public Hygiene.

MILITARY

AARON, ———, promoted artillery major.

FRANCK, ———, colonel, appointed commander of the 3rd division, Feb., 1921; appointed brigadier general, March, 1921.

MARIX, LOUIS, promoted engineering commander.

MAYER, ———, general, appointed commander of brigade.

MAYER, ———, brigadier-general, of the French colonial army, appointed to command the second brigade of the Indo-China forces, Jan., 1921.

MAYER, LÉON, appointed chief engineer in the first class of the engineering corps of the naval artillery, Mch., 1921.

POMPÈ, ———, promoted lieutenant-colonel of artillery.

RHEIMES, ———, promoted engineering commander.

RHEIMS, LÉON, promoted lieutenant-colonel at the Ministry of War, Mch., 1921.

STRAUSS, ———, commander, appointed lieutenant-colonel, Jan., 1921.

Appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor:—David Aboucaya (posthumous title); Pierre Abraham, captain; Samuel Abram, military surgeon; Isaac Alkan, lieutenant; Daniel Aron, artillery captain; Henri Baer, lieutenant; Raymond Bank, sub-lieutenant; Eugène Bauer (posthumous title); Michel Behr, sub-lieutenant; Gabriel Berr, lieutenant of tank corps; Raymond Berr, artillery captain; Paul Bloc, captain in the aero corps; Eugène Bloch; Henri Bloch, captain; Jean Bloch, infantry lieutenant; Jean Bloch, (posthumous title); Lucien Bloch, sub-lieutenant; Paul Bloch; Pierre Bloch; Abraham Blum, lieutenant; Alexandre Blum, lieutenant; Gaston Blum, lieutenant; Pierre Blum, lieutenant; Marcel Brille, military dentist; Isaac Brucker (posthumous title); Georges Cahen, lieutenant; Henri Cahen, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Nission de Camondo (posthumous title); Marcel Cohen; Anselme Debré; Georges Dreyfus, sub-lieutenant; Pierre Dreyfus, captain of artillery; André Dreyfus; Paul Ebstein, lieutenant of Zouaves; André Ehrlich, lieutenant; Jacob El Kaïm, captain; David Elkanoui, captain of infantry; Louis Finot; Roger Fribourg, sub-lieutenant; Louis Friedman; Jacques Friedmann, lieutenant of infantry; Robert Geismar, lieutenant; Henri Goldschmidt, artillery captain; David Goldzeiger, military physician; Jean Grumbach, sub-lieutenant of colonial artillery; Georges Gumpel; Jules Guntzberger; Isaac Haguenau; Paul Hagenauer; Elie Haïm, military physician; Sylvain Halff; Charles Halphen (posthumous title); Albert Hassan, sub-lieutenant; Emile Hayem

(posthumous title); Alexandre Haym, medical corps; Henri Hendle, lieutenant; Léon Hermann, lieutenant; Joseph Heymann; René Job; Léon Kaan; Marcel Kahn, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Armand Karsenty, lieutenant; Keim, captain; Louis Kahn, naval engineer; Maurice Lazard; Gaston Leon, lieutenant; Albert Lévy, captain; Andre Lévy; Arthur Lévy, infantry lieutenant; Andre Lévy (posthumous title); Daniel Lévy, officer of administration; Georges Lévy, lieutenant; Henry Lévy, lieutenant of colonial artillery; Isadore Lévy, sub-lieutenant; Lucien Levy; Marcel Lévy, lieutenant; Robert Levy, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Salomon Lévy, lieutenant; Leonidas Lewinsohn, military surgeon; Jean Lippmann, lieutenant; Lazare Manuel, lieutenant; Georges Mayer, military surgeon; Jean Mayer, lieutenant; Joseph Mayer, captain; Isaac Missika, lieutenant; Eugène Minkowski, military physician; Andre Molina, military physician; Paul Molina (posthumous title); Gaston Monteux, sub-lieutenant; Isaac Moyse, lieutenant of infantry; Achille Naquet; Marcel Nathan; Raymond Meymarck, lieutenant of infantry; Edouard Oppert; Robert Ostheimer, sub-lieutenant of artillery; Lazare Polack, physician in the marine corps; Rabbi Salomon Poliakof, military chaplain; Pierre Rodrigue, military physician; Yehochia Rosenblatt, military surgeon; André Rosenfeld, sub-lieutenant (posthumous title); Robert Rosenfeld; Marcel Rouff, sub-lieutenant; Jules Ruff (posthumous title); Joseph Sacks; Paul Solomon, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Georges Saportès, military physician; Justin Schuhl, rabbi, army chaplain; Schulhof; Marcel Schwob; Pierre Schwob; Roger Seligman, lieutenant of infantry; Samuel Silberstein, military physician; André Simon, lieutenant; Léon Strauss, military physician; Marcel Thalheimer, military physician; Henri Ullmann, sub-lieutenant in tank corps; Jean Ullmann; Léon Ulmann; Isaïe Ulmo, sub-lieutenant; Joseph Vitemberg, military physician; Bernard Wagner, military physician; Joseph Weil, sub-lieutenant; Raymond Weil; René Weil, military physician; Moïse Weisselfisch, medical corps; Léopold Weisweiller, lieutenant; Albert Weyl, lieutenant of infantry; Bronislas Winaver, military physician; Georges Wolf, sub-lieutenant of aviation; René Wurmser, lieutenant; Mardochée Zemmour, sub-lieutenant of Zouaves; Salomon Zentler, military physician.

Promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor:—Armand-Aron Bloch;—Bloch; Georges Bloch, commander; Paul Bloch, commander; ——— Dreyfus; ——— Hauser, lieutenant; Ruben Job; Reginald Kann, brigade commander; Paul Kauffmann, commander; Paul Lazard; Camille-Baruch Lévy; Lucien Lévy; Isaac Lippmann, commander; Émile Moog; Pierre Mortje (Mortier), lieutenant; Daniel Pompé, lieutenant-colonel; Alphonse Weiller.

Promoted Commander of the Legion of Honor:—Fernand See, lieutenant-colonel; Albert Wahl, chief engineer in the naval service.

Awarded Medaille de Reconnaisance Nationale:—Georges Blumenthal, banker and philanthropist; Max Jessurun, war worker; Clement Rueff, vice-president of the *Association Generale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique.*

Awarded Croix de Guerre:—Professor Leon Blum, Strasbourg; Doctor Robert Hamburger, Colmar; Jean Weill, Mulhouse.

Awarded Medaille Militaire:—Albert Drossner (posthumous title); Robert Lévy (posthumous title).

Awarded Medaille de la Reconnaisance Francaise:—Mme. Jeanne Blum; Mme. Brandon; Dr. Elias; Mme. Amelie Ephrussi; Mme. Jeanne Latter; Madeline Lévy; Raphael-Georges Lévy; Mme. Raphael-Georges Lévy; Edmond Milliaud; Mme. Henri Nathan; Mlle. Weil; Jules Zenaume.

5. NECROLOGY

BLOCH, FELIX, former rabbi of Wissembourg (Alsace), aged 89, Oct., 14, 1920.

CERF, ALFRED, banker, Wissembourg, aged 60, Aug. 14, 1920.

DALTROFF, ———, police commissioner, Paris, aged 72, Dec., 1920.

DREYFUS, LÉON, former French consul-general at Salvador, aged 69, Nov., 1920.

LÉON, LOUIS, honorary president of the Jewish Consistory of Bordeaux, aged 66, Oct., 21, 1920.

LÉVI, MME. ISRAEL, wife of the chief rabbi of France, aged 52, Sept. 22, 1920.

MASSE, EDOUARD, vice-president of the Jewish Consistory of Paris, member of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, aged 70, June 13, 1920.

MAYER, GASTON, attorney and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, aged 71, Sept. 4, 1920.

MIRTIL, EUGÈNE, banker, member of the Central Consistory of French Jews, Paris, aged 70, Apr., 1921.

MOSSÉ, GEORGES, honorary prefect of Paris, aged 73, Oct., 1920.

REINACH, JOSEPH, leader of *Alliance Israélite,* prominent in defence of Captain Dreyfus, historian, and writer, Paris, aged 66, Apr., 18, 1921.

RICHTENBERGER, EUGÉNE, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Paris, aged 65, Nov. 15, 1920.

SCHWOB, LÉON, mayor of Belfort, July 14, 1920.

WEILL, MME. ALEXANDRE, widow of the famous banker and philanthropist, aged 80, Nov., 1920.

WEILL, RAPHAEL, philanthropist, Paris, aged 83, Dec., 1920.

GERMANY

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 4. Bavarian authorities decide to expel all east-European Jews, and many large centres are already taking steps in that direction. Deputations of prominent Jews make representations to the national and Bavarian governments.—Berlin: German People's Party (*the Deutsche Völkische Schutz und Trutzbund*) adopts following program of anti-Jewish activity: To expel the Jews from Germany and to confiscate their property, to close their schools, to disfranchise them, to nationalize all the Jewish industrial and financial establishments, to compel them to do manual labor, to punish Germans who work for Jews.—Berlin: Order for compulsory registration within forty-eight hours of all aliens above age of sixteen years promulgated.—Munich: At request of Jewish community, Bavarian government suspends number of anti-Jewish periodicals for their pogrom agitation.—14. Jena: Students of the University petition the government to restrict the number of Jewish students in the medical college.—24. Berlin: Chancellor Fehrenbach, speaking of the new government's program, declares that it will do all in its power to fight anti-Semitism.—Berlin: Executive Committee of the German Zionists publishes statement in press in which evidence is produced to prove that "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is a forgery.—Munich: Bavarian government decides not to deport Jews who were former residents of Austria.

JULY 13. Karlsruhe: Students at university strike when Minister of Education appoints Professor Aschkenazi to chair.—Hanover: By vote of 1255 to 606 the German students of a local polytechnical institute vote to expel all the Jews from the general student organization. Senate of the institution informs students it could not recognize its executive unless it were elected by the whole student body.—Baden: At meeting of parliament all parties, with exception of the German Nationalists, condemn conduct of students in regard to appointment of Jewish professors at technical high school at Karlsruhe.—25. London *Daily Telegraph* states that Jews are being seriously molested at the more popular summer resorts in Germany.

AUGUST 2. Konigsberg and Jena: Students demand that Jews be admitted to the Universities only in percentage to the population and that the Eastern Jews be totally excluded. Rector of Königsberg University refuses to accede to the demand on ground that suggested restriction is unconstitutional.—Ministry of Baden forbids Arnold Ruge, professor in philosophy, to hold further lectures at the University of Heidelberg, because of his anti-Semitic utterances.—Berlin: German National Students evince antagonism towards Professor Nicolai, a Jew charging him with lack of patriotism. Decision of rector of the University, that he discontinue his lectures, set aside

by Minister of Public Worship who says that the accusations are groundless.—9. Borun: Organization formed for purpose of forcing the local authorities to exclude all Jews.—Berlin: Minister of Interior, Mr. Severing, in reply to interpellations in the Diet, demanding the expulsion or internment of eastern Jews, stated that certain measures had been adopted by him to prevent an influx of eastern Jews into Germany, but he believed that the danger of eastern Jews was exaggerated, and he characterized internment camps as a futile cruelty.—20. Berlin: Following resolutions introduced into the the Reichstag: 1) That the German government close the eastern borders of Germany to all foreign immigration; 2) to deport the foreign immigrants already in the country to the lands from which they came, and if this is not possible, to intern them; 3) to present a memorandum to the Reichstag at its next session on the infiltration of foreign elements into the country since 1914, and to suggest new measures to cope with this problem.—23. Kattowitz: Local police arrest and ill-treat two thousand Jewish workers. Despite protest of the factory owners, these workmen were later expelled.—26. Breslau: Anti-Jewish demonstration occurs in front of hotel supposed to be frequented by wealthy Jewish refugees from the East. Jewish stores plundered.—27. Swinemuende: Anti-Jewish demonstrations at sea-side resorts, participated in by soldiers, lead to departure of many Jewish guests and to protests by business men.—29. Berlin: Ministry of Posts bars the mails to letters marked with anti-Semitic labels.—30. Silesia: Four hundred Jews forcibly carried off from Camp Myslowitz located in plebiscite territory.

SEPTEMBER. Hesse: President of the Diet, replying to an interpellation, condemns the anti-Semitic agitation of the students.—Insterburg: Municipality unanimously resolves to censure the local anti-Jewish agitation.—Elbing: Mayor strongly condemns pogrom agitation.—Herr Haenisch, German Minister of Education, writes to Professor Einstein urging him to reconsider his decision to leave Berlin, expressing the conviction that Dr. Einstein has behind him the great majority of scientific men, and the hope he will not attach importance to the attacks made upon him.—Berlin: Government's appointment of Dr. Lowenstein, as chief inspector of Public Schools results in serious conflict between the various political factions.—24. Göttingen: Resolution to bar from German universities Jewish students defeated by large majority.—Munich: In interpellation to the Bavarian government, Sänger Socialist deputy, calls attention to the deportation of individuals particularly of the Jewish faith, almost without trial.—Swinemuende: Pro-Jewish demonstration arranged by workmen to offset recent anti-Semitic demonstration.—Schreiberau: City Council adopts resolution to expel two anti-Semitic clerks from the post-office.

OCTOBER 1. Myslowitz: Four hundred Polish Jews forcibly deported to the Polish frontier.—Saxony: Authorities prohibit students from

wearing anti-Semitic signs; police authorities forbid posting of anti-Jewish placards.—Tilsit: Municipality unanimously condemns the anti-Semitic agitation.—4. N. Lerond, head of the Allied Commission in the plebiscite area in Upper Silesia, promises Committee of Jewish Delegations, Paris, through Nahum Sokolow, to intervene in behalf of the Polish Jewish refugees who are being expelled in large numbers by German officials.—8. Berlin: Society for the Suppression of Internal Strife publishes pamphlet entitled "Anti-Semitism Germany's Ruin."—Darmstadt (Hesse): Deputy Vetter, Socialist, presents interpellation in the Landtag on the continuous attacks against Jewish students at the University of Giessen and the Technical Institute of Hesse.—13. Munich: *Kehillah* petitions the government to take measures to safeguard the Jews of the city.—As result of the intervention of Nahum Sokolow, with the Chief Allied Commissioner in the Plebiscite territory of Upper Silesia, the expulsions of foreign Jews have stopped.—Berlin: Prussian Ministry of Education publicly censures the anti-Semitic movement among the students.—Nuremberg: Annual meeting of the Society for combating anti-Semitism hears addresses by the burgomaster and many municipal representatives. Ex-Minister Gotheir, President of the Society, urges every German who loves his Fatherland to combat the anti-Semitic movement.—Munich: Jewish community sues Editor of the *Volkischer Beobachter*, and a student, for libelous utterances linking it with the activities of the Communists.—Munich: Jewish Community sends deputation to Minister of Interior requesting him to furnish protection to Jews against anti-Semitic attacks. State Secretary, Dr. Schweyer, expresses regret at the anti-Jewish movement, and promises that the government would take the sternest measures to combat it.—23. Mass-meeting, called by the Central Association of German Jews, protests against anti-Semitism in Germany.—26. Weimar: Congress of the German People's Party demands suppression of Jewish influence and total exclusion of Jews from economic life. Report covering the Party's activity showed that during the first six months of 1920 four and one-half million anti-Semitic leaflets had been distributed throughout the country.—27. Berlin: Wilhelm Waldking, army officer, sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for molesting Jews on the streets.—29. Frankfort: Pan-German Association, at thirtieth Conference, announces that the Association of German Knights has resolved not to admit any members who had married into Jewish families.—30. Munich: Meeting of German Jewish Brotherhood decides to admit to membership only those applicants who have obtained their German citizenship prior to August, 1914.

NOVEMBER 5. Munich: Conference of German Majority Socialists condemns anti-Semitic movement, and instructs members of Socialist party to counteract it.—Berlin: Bavarian Minister of the Interior

receives Jewish deputation, and expresses regret at the continued anti-Jewish agitation at Munich. He promises to instruct the police to prohibit the display of anti-Jewish placards.—German Nationalists interpellate government as to the appointment of Dr. Löwenstein as inspector of Berlin schools.—Tarnowitz (Silesia): English controller of the plebiscite area prohibits anti-Semitic meeting. Expulsions of Polish-Jewish refugees in Upper Silesia cease, but refugees unable to obtain work.—22. Berlin: Berlin government to expel alien Jews unless vouched for by one of the recognized Jewish organizations.—29. Berlin: Minister of Education Haenisch issues order forbidding students to wear anti-Semitic signs.

DECEMBER 5. Six hundred Jewish *Kehillahs* in Prussia address a petition to the Diet requesting the government to come to the aid of the hundreds of refugees from Posen and West Prussia, now allotted to Poland, who have sought refuge in Prussian border towns after the change of the sovereignty of these provinces.—24. Kattowitz: As result of representations made to the Allied Commissioners in Upper Silesia, expulsions of Jewish refugees have ceased, and many find employment.—Eisenach: Conference of German Student Societies passes resolutions to admit to membership only German students of Aryan origin.

JANUARY. Munich: In answer to challenge by Dietrich Eckhardt, anti-Semite leader, who offered through his paper, *Auf Gut Deutsch*, prize of one thousand marks for proof that a Jewish family had three sons for three weeks fighting at the front or in the trenches, Rabbi Dr. Freund, of Hanover, furnishes evidence that in Hanover there were twenty Jewish families each of whom had more than three sons at the front, and that fifty other families in other communities had even seven or eight sons at the front, and some had lost three sons in action. Dr. Freund hands the one thousand marks to Jewish benevolent societies.—14. Berlin: At session of the State Assembly, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction makes stirring appeal against expulsion of eastern Jews from Germany.—Munich: Order issued to all police officials to prohibit the distribution of anti-Semitic proclamations. Government also decides to confiscate an anti-Semitic book entitled "The Jew of the 19th Century."—Berlin: Minister of Education, Haenisch, publishes a book entitled "The State and Higher Education," in which he condemns anti-Semitic propaganda now current in the German institutions of higher learning.

FEBRUARY —. In the Ruhr district, government dismisses seventeen hundred east-European Jewish workmen on the plea that Germans were in need of employment.—Schreiberhau: In view of determination of anti-Semites to exclude Jews from the spa, the mayor and many influential citizens organize a mass-meeting at which the anti-Semites are condemned.—Berlin: At meeting under auspices of the Jewish Central Union, Dr. Stieger, on behalf of the Catholic Centre,

condemns the anti-Semitic movement.—27. Berlin: University students armed with clubs raid Jewish section, injuring many; police arrest six of the ringleaders.

MARCH 2. Berlin: Program of *Deutsche Soziale Partei,* a new anti-Semitic party, chiefly aims at the suppression of Jewish influences in Germany.—4. Elberfeld: Order of Town Council for expulsion of number of Eastern Jews, residing there since 1910, rescinded through intervention of the Jewish Workers' Aid Society.

APRIL 29. Munich: Herr Mourer, editor of an anti-Semitic newspaper, sentenced to imprisonment for one month for Jew-baiting.

MAY 19. Bromberg: Peoples-Democratic party publishes declaration demanding that Jewish inhabitants leave Pomerania.

2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE —. Munich: Union of Jewish War Veterans sends memorandum to Bavarian government, insisting that the Jews in Germany are not outsiders, and should not be regarded as aliens.—Berlin: Organization founded for encouragement of farming among German Jews with program of bringing up poor children and orphans in farm schools, with a view to their becoming farmers, and of placing Jewish war invalids on farms.—Berlin: New Yiddish daily, *Jüdische Morgenzeitung,* appears.—Berlin: Sixteenth conference of the German Zionist Federation attended by two hundred and fifty delegates. No candidate for president being able to muster a majority of the voters, Dr. Klee and Mr. Rosenbluth are both elected presidents, each with equal powers.

JULY —. Berlin: *Der Jude,* new monthly, published.—Berlin: Academy of Jewish Science formed.

SEPTEMBER 16. Berlin: *Eastern Jewry,* new weekly, appears.—19. Berlin: Celebration of two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the local Jewish community.

JANUARY 23. Berlin: Organization of the *Deutsch Israelitische Gemeindebund,* attended by three hundred and twenty-three delegates, representing over nine hundred communities. Its objects are the revival and strengthening of religious life by the maintenance of autonomy; the giving of financial assistance to poverty-stricken communities; the maintenance and foundation of communal institutions.—Cologne: *Neue Jüdische Presse,* daily, appears.

MARCH 14. Berlin: Zionist Federation *Binyan Haaretz* formed.

APRIL 3. Centenary of birth of Professor Louis Lewandowski, famous Hazzan, celebrated throughout the country.—22. Berlin: Central Office of the *Hilfsverein der Jüdische Auswanderungsangelegenheiten,* branch of the *Hilfsverein der Deutchen Juden,* resumes its operations suspended during the war.

MAY 13. Hanover: Seventeenth Conference of German Zionist Federation attended by two hundred and twenty-six delegates.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

COHN, ———, Dessau, appointed member of Anhalt Cabinet, July, 1920.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, awarded Barnard medal by Columbia University, New York City; June, 1920; appointed extraordinary professor of Natural Science at Leyden University, Sept., 1920; elected Member of Royal Society of England, May, 1921; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Princeton University, May 9, 1921.

HABER, ———, elected head of department of chemistry at the University of Berlin, July, 1920.

HIRSCHFELD, DOROTHEA, appointed to take charge of a branch in the German Department of Labor, July, 1920.

LIEBERMANN, MAX, elected president of the Berlin Art Academy, June, 1920.

LOWENSTEIN, KURT, Berlin, appointed president of Board of Education, Oct., 1920.

RABINOVITZ, LYDIA, Berlin, elected chief bacteriologist in main hospital of Moabit, July, 1920.

RATHENAU, WALTER, appointed Minister of Reconstruction, May, 1921.

SOBERNHEIM, ———, appointed by the government adviser on Jewish affairs, Feb., 1921.

WASSERMANN, AUGUST VON, medical privy councillor, Berlin, receives prize, founded by Professor Hans Aronson, of Twenty-five thousand marks, for researches in experimental therapeutics, Apl., 1921.

WYGODZINSKY, ———, elected head of the Farm College in Bonn, July, 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

BIRNBAUM, EDWARD, chief cantor, Königsberg, Sept., 1920.

BRANN, MARCUS, professor of history and biblical exegesis at Breslau Theological Seminary, Breslau, aged 71, Oct., 1920.

BRUCH, MAX, composer and orchestra conductor, Berlin, aged 82, Oct., 5, 1920.

CANTOR, MORITZ, mathematician, Handelberg, aged 91, June, 1920.

EPPENSTEIN, SIMON, Jewish scholar, Rabbinical Seminary, Berlin, Dec., 1920.

FRAENKEL, ERNEST, gynaecologist, professor at the university, Breslau, aged 77, Apl., 1921.

GRUENBAUM, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Nurnberg, at Jerusalem, Palestine, Mch. 15, 1921.

HOROVITZ, SAUL, rabbi and scholar, Breslau, aged 63, Apl., 1921.

JAFFE, EDGAR, professor, Munich, aged 55, May 4, 1921.

KOHN, WILHELM, Bavarian minister to Paris before war of 1870-1871, Berlin, Sept., 1920.

LANDAU, LEOPOLD, lecturer in gynecology, Berlin, aged 73, Dec. 29, 1920.

MOSSE, RUDOLPH, philanthropist, publisher of the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums*, Berlin, aged 77, Sept. 8, 1920.

ROSENTHAL, ———, rabbi and scholar, Breslau, aged 82, Mch., 1921.

STECKELMACHER, ———, former rabbi of Mannheim, aged 67, June, 1920.

WEIGERT, MAX, town councillor and member of communal council, Berlin, July, 1920.

WURM, EMANUEL, food administrator, former Socialist member of the Reichstag, aged 63, June, 1920.

HUNGARY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Budapest: Twelve Jews killed in anti-Jewish outbreaks. Rioting extended over several days.—5. Budapest: Procession in protest against the Jewish persecutions.—6. Budapest: Nine Jews killed and others savagely treated by mob. Government proclaims martial-law.—9. More than three thousand Galician Jews deported by Hungarian authorities.—14. Budapest: In debate in parliament, the Minister of War admits that the anti-Jewish League which is stirring up the peasants was founded and led by military officers.—25. Budapest: Organization of the Jewish Reformed Congregations of Hungary introduces special religious services for women and children.

JULY 2. Budapest: Jewish community founds two vocational schools for Jewish girls.—16. *London Daily Telegraph* publishes telegram from a special correspondent in Vienna charging plot on the part of reactionaries, led by Lieutenant Hejjas and several government officials, aiming at massacre of all political prisoners and socialists and an anti-Jewish pogrom. Conspiracy is alleged to have been conceived at a meeting at the Ministry of National Defence, Budapest, June 27. Charge is confirmed by *Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung* of July 16.

AUGUST 2. Budapest: Jewish youth organize a self-defence committee and guard most of the entrances to the Jewish quarters.—5. Budapest: Jews refused import or export licenses.—6. Tapolca: Bishop von Veszprem declines to comply with request of local Jewish leaders to condemn publicly recent pogrom.—Klocsano (near Munkacs): Jewish youth of sixteen kills two soldiers who attempt to attack his mother, a widow. All Jews are arrested and driven to Munkacs. Widow and son are so badly beaten that former had to be removed to hospital. On day of funeral of the two assailants, soldiers plunder Jewish shops, and assault Jewish passengers at railway stations.—7. Budapest: Five ringleaders of the last pogrom arrested.

Rigozky, implicated in the murder of two Jews, sentenced to twelve years hard labor.—9. Deputy Budaveny introduces in National Assembly a bill to deprive Jews of right to purchase or lease land; right of citizenship; right to become teachers, professors, ministers, state secretaries, or any other office of responsibility; to prohibit them from entering army, police force, and theater directorship; to transfer sixty per cent of all Jewish factories to their employees; to forbid them to engage Christian help.—20. Gondos, Minister of Interior, issues statement favoring anti-Semitic bill introduced by deputy Budaveny.—At Bargede, Gomorsind, and five neighboring towns, cruelties are perpetrated against Jews by officers and soldiers. At Bargede, a Jew is murdered, and the synagogue demolished.—23. Budapest: Fresh anti-Jewish demonstrations led by several deputies to the National Assembly.—26. Debreczen: Wilhelm Krausz, Oberrabbiner, in letter to Chief Rabbi Hertz of England, transmitted by the British High Commissioner in Budapest, denies all rumors of anti-Jewish excesses in Hungary.

SEPTEMBER 3. In course of debate in parliament, Count Andrassy censures government for the dismissal of Jewish army officers.—7. Budapest: Minister of Education suggests that Parliament restrict admission of Jewish students in Hungarian universities.—17. Budapest: M. Hirsch donates one million kronen for a Jewish University in Hungary.—23. Budapest: Deputy Gal accuses government of systematically distributing throughout the country Deputy Budaveny's anti-Semitic proposals which would disfranchise all Jews and rob them of their rights.—24. Budapest: Government issues decree forbidding the Zionists to call a conference to discuss problems growing out of the war.—27. National Assembly, by majority of 57 to 7, decides to restrict admission of Jews to the universities.—29. Budapest and Debreczin: *Kehillahs* open secondary schools for Jewish students excluded by the government from public educational institutions.—30. Budapest: Professor Rustem Vambery, lawyer, and Julius Pickler, psychologist and sociologist, leave the University because of anti-Semitic agitation.

OCTOBER 6. Hungarian Home Office issues decree providing for the expulsion of all foreign Jews who entered Hungary since 1914, except members of foreign missions or those present on business only for a very short period.—8. The Premier and the Minister of the Interior receive deputation of the "Awakening Hungarians," and promise to expel the Galician Jews and all undesirable aliens from the country.—12. Gedeon Szoke, Johann Hajdu, and Stephen Hajdu, guilty of having instigated pogroms in Kuszentmiklos, sentenced to death.—15. Hungarian officers in train near Roumanian border arrest two members of the Budapest Jewish Aid Committee, for conveying Jewish refugees to Roumania, and threaten to shoot Roumanian officers who questioned the legality of these arrests. Following representations, made by the Roumanian government, the release of prisoners is ordered.—

15. According to the latest statistics, among the three hundred and twenty-nine Communists executed on charge of having been connected with the Bela Kun revolution only thirty-two were Jews.—Hungarian Protestant organ publishes a protest against the new Education Law which bars Jews from public educational institutions.—16. Budapest: Jewish students in the University assaulted by Hungarian students, in spite of appeal by vice-chancellor.—19. Budapest: Haller, Minister of Education, warns University students that repetition of rioting will cause closing of institution.—29. Jewish ex-Minister Polnay subscribes 300,000 kronen to fund for erection of Jewish secondary school.—30. Budapest: Out of eighteen thousand Jewish applicants for admission to the medical college of the University, two hundred and fourteen are admitted. Out of this number, one hundred and forty had embraced the Christian faith.—Budapest: Renewed attacks on Jewish students at the University.—Budapest: Disorders, largely of an anti-Jewish character, take place in streets and cafes.

NOVEMBER 12. Budapest: More than four hundred wounded in riots during early part of the week. In last attacks four killed and nineteen wounded; effort on part of police to stop terror is resisted. Reports of pogroms are received from the provinces: Government shows considerable concern, and an investigation by the authorities is said to have shown that a large number of officers were involved. It is established that M. Tarnziani knew of the pending pogroms many days in advance, and warned the government, which took no measures to prevent them.—15. Government notified by Allied Council of Ambassadors that the Allied Powers are determined that Hungary should protect the rights of the racial and religious minorities in its territory in accordance with the peace treaty which it has ratified.—19. Haller, Minister of Education, declares he will not permit the establishment of a Jewish university nor any other Jewish higher institutions of learning in Hungary.—24. Budapest: Large number of Kronen notes circulated bearing the imprint "auf zum pogrom."—25. Count Apponyi and Ex-Premier Husar criticize, in parliament, the failure of the government to suppress Budapest pogrom.

DECEMBER 3. Anti-Jewish riots occur in several towns on occasion of ratification of the Hungarian Peace Treaty.—5. Budapest: Police order all Galician Jews to quit the country in thirty-five days. Jews who have not left by then, will be interned in the concentration camp of Sala-Ektreg, where many have already been imprisoned on political charges.—17. Budapest: Large number of Galician Jews interned by the government express their willingness to leave the country, but are refused visas by the Polish consulate.—31. Budapest: Anti-Jewish riots occur at the University.—Budapest: Police, without warning, arrest about a thousand Jewish refugees, and send them to an unsanitary internment camp.—Budapest: Municipality decides to allot to Jewish institutions only five per cent of all subsidies

granted by it, despite fact that Jews form a quarter of the population of Budapest, and that over eighty per cent of the patients at the Jewish hospital are non-Jews.—Bishop of Debreczyn, publishes book condemning anti-Semitism as un-Christian.

JANUARY 17. Budapest: As result of an urgent telegraphic appeal by Dr. Raizes, Austrian deputy, the Polish government instructs its ambassador to visa the passports of all Galician Jewish refugees, at present interned in Hungary, who desire to return to their native homes.—21. Budapest: Catholic National Agricultural Bank founded to operate against Jewish landowners.—Bishop Balthazar, in Parliament, strongly criticizes attitude of government toward Jews, and complains of the torture of eight Jews, at Devanya, by army officers.

FEBRUARY 3. Budapest: In parliament, Deputy Kiss, a priest, arraigns the Government for its anti-Jewish policy.—17. Budapest: Jewish community protests to Minister of Interior against cruel treatment inflicted on Jewish soldiers in the National Army.

MARCH 11. Budapest: Jewish students excluded from the School of Arts. Jewish Academy opens a school for painting and sculpture.—27. Budapest: Easter excesses against Jews; a number are seriously hurt.

APRIL 5. Budapest: Report that from January to June, 1920, ten thousand Jews adopted the Christian faith and five hundred and twenty-six mixed marriages took place.—15. Budapest: American Mission protests against action of police who deprived fifty-seven Jewish owners of cinema theatres of their licenses, characterizing it as a violation of the Peace Treaty.

MAY 6. Budapest: Over fifty Jews wounded in night attack.

2. NECROLOGY

BOKOR, STEPHEN, surgeon, served with distinction in war, Szegled, (murdered), July, 1920.

FABO, BERTHOLD, archeologist, Budapest, Oct. 28, 1920.

SCHWEITZER EDWARD RITTER VON, Lieutenant Field Marshal, Budapest, aged 76, June 12, 1920.

STEINHERZ, JACOB, chief rabbi of Stuhlweissenburg, aged 66, Apl., 1921.

ITALY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

SEPTEMBER —. Triest: Vittorio Leone Morpurgo bequeaths half of large fortune to the local *Kehillah* and the balance to the Palestine Restoration Fund.

APRIL 2. Rome: In the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, a marble bust is erected in honor of David Lubin, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture.—6. Rome: Conference of

leading Jews decides to form central organization to help transient emigrants and to found a museum for preservation of Jewish art and antiquities.—Rome: Italian translation of *Jewish Peril* appears.

MAY 23. Rome: Delegation sent by the Haifa Arab Congress petitions the Pope to use his influence against the present British policy which favors a Jewish mass immigration to Palestine.

2. NECROLOGY

MORPURGO, VITTORIO LEONE, philanthropist, Triest, Sept., 1920.
NATHAN, ERNESTO, ex-mayor, Rome, aged 76, Apl., 1921.

PALESTINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Mesha: Arabs attack colony. Two Jews killed and several wounded, and cattle, valued at ten thousand pounds, carried away. Indian patrol, sent four hours after the attack, saves one herd of cattle. One Indian soldier killed.—9. Jaffa: Jewish Worker's Organization receives news of attacks by bands in Lower Galilee, and resolves to send three hundred men to reinforce the threatened colonies. In North Galilee, the French troops continue punishing the Arab who organized massacres of Christians and the attacks on the Jewish colonies.—Jerusalem: Preliminary report published by Commission not connected with Military Court, fixing responsibility for anti-Jewish riots, reports the following damages: Looted goods valued at sixty-six thousand pounds; cash damage fourteen thousand pounds; damage to houses ten thousand pounds.—10. Military Commission, investigating the recent anti-Jewish disturbances, finds Bustani, military advisor to governor of Haifa, guilty of aiding and abetting the troubles between the Arabs and the Jews.—Haifa: Arabs issue proclamation urging the populace to boycott the Jews and drive them out of their villages.—11. Czabah (near Zichron Jacob): Attacked and plundered by Bedouins. One Jew killed and two wounded.—Lord Allenby subscribes one thousand pounds to the Palestine Restoration Fund of the Zionist Organization.—Karkoor (the colony of the First London Achuzah Company, Ltd.); Gan-Shmuel and Bath-Shlome: Local workers succeed in repulsing the Arab raiders.—18. Safed and Tiberias: Christian Arabs from Ejn Ebel, Aramesh and Kibel, numbering four hundred, fleeing from the Bedouins, are well received and assisted by the Jews. Refugees express thanks to Zionist Organization for its good offices.—30. Jaffa: Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, arrives; welcomed by mayor and other officials. Proceeds to Jerusalem where mayor and municipality hand him address.

JULY 4. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel declares to the Zionist Commission that neither he nor any Jew of the Administration would work on the Sabbath.—7. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel, at Government House on the Mount of Olives, reads the king's message to large assembly.—10. Yesod Ha-Ma'alah (Upper Galilee): Bedouins attack colony, killing one Jew. Appeal for help brought no response until thirty hours after the Bedouins had retired.—12. Jerusalem: High Commissioner declares amnesty for all political prisoners. Vladimir Jabotinsky and others, sentenced in connection with the Jerusalem riots in April (See *Year Book 5681*, p. 234), freed.—23. Jerusalem: Postage stamps issued bearing imprint in English, Arabic, and Hebrew.—Jerusalem: High Commissioner announces to the press that he is abolishing the censorship which was in force since the Jerusalem riots of last April.—27. Jerusalem: Restriction on the use of Zionist banner officially removed.

AUGUST 6, Jaffa: High Commissioner announces that contract for extension of the Jaffa-Ludd railway at Awkaf has been let, and also promises to make liberal provisions for the education of Muhammedan children.—27. High Commissioner appoints four commissions to investigate different aspects of the reconstruction problem in the Holy Land.

SEPTEMBER 19. Jerusalem: Palestine administration publishes following immigration regulations: each immigrant must possess a passport vised by the British consul of his city, proof that he will be able to sustain himself for at least twelve months, and a certificate as to his medical fitness. Every immigrant admitted must register with the local police within fifteen days after landing. High Commissioner may expel for law breaking any immigrant within five years after arrival.—21. Jerusalem: High Commissioner calls special conference to discuss adjustment of Palestine weights and measures to European standards in order to facilitate commerce.—High Commissioner appoints advisory council of ten, seven of which are Christians and Muslims and three are Jews.—Jerusalem: Drainage of Jewish quarters begun by the Technical Department of the Zionist Commission.

OCTOBER 1. British Administration lets contract for the construction of a public highway running close to Lake Kinereth (Sea of Galilee), from Semach to Tiberias, to the Jewish Agricultural Laborers' Organization.—5. Jaffa-Ludd broad gauge railway line completed.—6. Jerusalem: Palestine Advisory Council meets. Opening address made by High Commissioner.—Government Treasury begins payment of £20,000 for damages sustained by the Jews during the Passover riots of last year. Amounts were assessed by the legal Department of the Zionist Commission and approved by the Government Investigating Committee.—9. Jerusalem: Regulations governing land transactions in Palestine are framed to prevent every form of land speculation. All transactions, outside of three year leases, must be registered

and confirmed by the administration before they become legally binding. Land can only be purchased for purposes of cultivation.—15. Rehoboth: Colony completes its station on the Egypt-Ludd railway.

NOVEMBER 9. At meeting of Advisory Council for Palestine, the High Commissioner states that government is still making agricultural loans through the district governors, and that he is trying to obtain help in the formation of loan and credit banks.—13. Jerusalem: Administration announces immigration regulations classifying immigrants into two categories: 1) immigrants coming through the Zionist Organization, which will be responsible for their maintenance; 2) immigrants coming independently, who must be self-supporting. Sixteen thousand five hundred of the first class and twelve to fifteen hundred of the second may be admitted during 1921. The government will determine the number of new arrivals in each class to be admitted annually.—18. Jerusalem: Zionist Commission transfers to Municipality the completed section of the Jerusalem drainage works.

DECEMBER 10. Tiberias: An ancient synagogue, said to be that of Rabbi Meir Ba'al ha-Nes, and numerous other articles of historic value discovered in course of excavations.—17. According to agreement arrived at between the British and French governments as to the northern boundaries of Palestine, all the Jewish colonies in Galilee will be within the area of Palestine, and Palestine will also be given water rights on the Jordan and on Yarmak. All disputes to be referred to the two governments, and final arrangements when concluded will become an international agreement.

JANUARY 3. Recently published figures show that for ten months ending September, 1920, more than eight thousand Jewish immigrants entered Palestine, including five thousand *Haluzim*. Two thousand more arrived during October and November.

FEBRUARY 18. Jerusalem: Arabs in Hebron district send declaration to the administration protesting against the anti-Zionist Arab congress held at Haifa and declaring that they are entirely in favor of Jewish immigration.—28. Jerusalem: Conference of Rabbis, called by the Administration, elects a Jewish court of justice and chooses four Ashkenazi and four Sephardi Jews with Rabbi Kuk as presiding officer of the former and Rabbi Jacob Meir for the latter.

MARCH 4. Jerusalem: Mass-meeting appeals to world Jewry to aid the Jews of the Ukraine to reach Palestine.—7 Jerusalem: High Commissioner informs National Jewish Council that the government will recognize the Jewish town council as the official representative body of the Jews in towns and colonies, subject to the authority of the National Council chosen by the Jewish National Assembly.—11. Commander-in-chief quashes all the proceedings of the military court, Jerusalem, April, 1920, for trial of Vladimir Jabotinsky and nineteen others, charged with participation in the disturbances in Jerusalem in that month.—27. Haifa: Serious disorders result from

quarrel between police and Moslem and Christian civilians as result of prohibition of anti-Zionist demonstrations.—29. Jerusalem: Assembly on Mount Scopus of ten thousand Jews greets Winston Churchill, British Colonial Secretary. Rabbis Meir and Kuk make presentation of Scroll of the Law.

APRIL 21. Tiberias: Mrs. Peter Schweitzer of New York City lays corner-stone of new hospital founded by her.

MAY 2. Jaffa: Forty Jews killed and two hundred wounded in course of riots. Number of Jewish stores looted; martial law proclaimed.—5. Jerusalem: Colonel Margolin organizes Defense Corps of discharged Jewish Legionaries.—6. Rehobath and Chedera: Attacks by small groups of Arabs; police repel attacking parties and kill number of Arabs. Chedera again attacked the following day but Arabs are rebuffed by Jewish Self-Defence.—Sir Herbert Samuel recommends to Advisory Council establishment of a Defence Force drawn from all sections of the population.—7. Petach Tikvah: Three Jews killed and thirteen wounded during attack by Arabs, of whom eight are killed.—9. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel appoints commission to investigate origin of recent riots in Jaffa.—11. British Administration in Palestine receives consent of Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to stop temporarily, immigration into the country.—12. Jaffa: Two steamers with Jewish immigrants from Europe not allowed to land their passengers. High Commissioner assures delegation from the Zionist Commission that stoppage of immigration would only be in effect for a fortnight.—17. Steamer "Corniolo" carrying one thousand Jewish immigrants en route to Jaffa forced to return to Triest owing to bar on immigration into Palestine.—23. Jerusalem: The Vaad Ha-Leumi (National Council) protests to High Commissioner against the suspension of immigration of Jews into Palestine.—26. Jerusalem: Civil magistrates convict number of Arabs and Jews in connection with recent rioting at Jaffa.

2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. *Barid al-Yom*, Jewish-Arabic paper, published.—18. Jerusalem: Asylum for motherless Jewish infants opened by Palestine Orphan Committee.—19. Jerusalem: Wa'ad Ha-Zemani, the temporary organization of Palestine Jewry, resolves to send a delegation to London to request permission for the early opening of the Jewish National Assembly.—*Zionist Review*, London, reports that sixty-two Hebrew schools with three hundred and ninety teachers and eight thousand and eighty-five pupils are conducted by the Board of Education of the Zionist Commission, with Hebrew as language of instruction. These include twelve Kindergartens, nine Elementary Schools, two High Schools, a Teachers' Seminary, an Art School, seven Technical Schools, and twenty-eight Schools of Religion.—Central Committee issues manifesto, calling on all Jews to respond to *Geulah* week.

JULY 2. Jerusalem: Meeting of Rabbis and Zionist leaders appoints Committee to draw up report on the Jewish holy places in Palestine.

AUGUST 18. Jerusalem: The Wa'ad ha-Zemani submits memorial to Sir Herbert Samuel praying that the Jewish Legion be not disbanded, but be enlarged into a permanent Jewish defence force.—20. *Ha-Refuah* (Medicine), a quarterly, Palestine's first medical journal, issued by the Jewish Medical Association of Palestine.

SEPTEMBER 17. Zionist Labor Party, ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir, declares to Zionist Executive Committee that it will sever relations with the Executive if the order wired to all east-European organizations placing certain restrictions on emigration to Palestine be not rescinded.

OCTOBER 7. Jerusalem: Over two hundred delegates to the Jewish Assembly meet at first session of that body. Articles of organization adopted providing for the future organization of the Assembly and for securing its recognition by the government. Resolutions adopted: 1) recognizing the authority of the World Zionist Organization and urging it to secure the participation of the Yishub's representatives in its Palestine administration; 2) authorizing the National Committee to work for the maintenance of the "First Judean" Battalion and to enlarge it; 3) urging the maintenance of friendly relations with the Arabs.—9. Jerusalem: First annual meeting of Jerusalem Society for the preservation of mediaeval antiquities.—13. Jerusalem: Society founded for the study of Jewish jurisprudence.—25. Jerusalem: Rabbis proclaim day of fasting and prayer in commemoration of the pogrom victims in Europe.

NOVEMBER 12. Jerusalem: High Commissioner notifies the National Committee of the elected Jewish Assembly that the Administration is prepared to recognize it as the representative of the Jewish population of the country, provided the assembly recognizes the authority of the mandate endorsed by the League of Nations and retains its representative character.

JANUARY 7. Commission, appointed by administration to enquire into the status and constitution of the Chief Rabbinates, Religious Courts, and the title of Haham Bashi, reports that at present it is not possible to secure a Rabbi whose appointment as Haham Bashi would satisfy all sections of the community, and recommends, instead, a supreme Religious Council with no secular jurisdiction, to represent both the Sephardic and Ashkenazic communities.—31. Jerusalem: Jewish National Council decides to elect a Judicial Council, consisting of prominent Rabbis and lawyers, to settle disputed questions of a purely Jewish nature.

FEBRUARY 4. Jerusalem: The Wa'ad Leumi (elected council) holds meeting in the hall of the Jewish National Library, attended by Sir Alfred Mond, Chaim Weizmann, and Otto Warburg.

MARCH 4. Jerusalem: Jewish National Council of Palestine creates arbitration committee to settle industrial disputes.—9. Jerusalem:

Orthodox Jewish laborers form an association under auspices of the Mizrahi to aid and provide for new arrivals.—10. Jerusalem: Rabbi Meir (Sephardi) and Rabbi Kuk (Ashkenazi) installed as chief rabbis of Palestine.

APRIL 15. Jerusalem: Jewish labor organizations apply to government for permission to open a workers' bank with initial capital of £40,000.—28. Ha-Po'el ha-Zo'ir, the Palestine Labor Party, founds Jewish publishing company.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

AARONSOHN, ALEXANDER, captain, receives British Distinguished Service Order, June 8, 1920.

ABADI, J., appointed Director of the Central Translations Bureau at Government House, December, 1920.

ABRAHAMS, ———, appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.

ABRAMSON, A, appointed, to Legal Department, Nov., 1920.

BENTWICH, NORMAN, Jerusalem, appointed Legal Secretary on High Commissioner's Staff, July, 1920.

BEN-ZVI, J., appointed member of the Administration Council, Sept., 1920.

COHEN, D., appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.

CORNFELD, P., appointed Assistant Inspector to Jerusalem District, Nov., 1920.

DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER, New York City, appointed inspector of Hebrew schools in Palestine, Apl., 1921.

EPSTEIN, S., appointed to Department of Commerce and Industry, Nov., 1920.

FRUMKIN, GAD, Jerusalem, appointed prosecuting attorney for the District Court of Nazareth, Oct., 1920.

GORRIS, ———, major, Jerusalem, appointed presiding officer of Court of Appeals, Oct., 1920.

GRASASKY, A., appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.

HARARI, R. A., appointed to Department of Commerce and Industry, Nov., 1920.

HARKAVY, ———, Jerusalem, appointed prosecuting attorney for the District Court of Tiberias, Oct., 1920.

KALVARISKY, H. M., appointed member of the Land Commission, Dec., 1920.

KARAKABI, ———, appointed general prosecutor, Feb., 1921.

KESSELMAN, ROBERT D., Jerusalem, appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.

KRISHEVSKY, N. I., appointed to Department of Public Security, Nov., 1920.

KUPPERMAN, J., appointed assistant inspector to Phoenicia, Nov., 1920.

LEBANON, MORDECAI, Jerusalem, appointed junior judge of the Court of Arbitration, Oct., 1920.

MINDEL, N. I., appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.

NATHAN, A. E., appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.

NUROCK, ———, Jerusalem, appointed assistant private secretary on staff of High Commissioner, July, 1920.

RACIONZER, J. M., appointed to Legal Department, Nov., 1920.

SAMUEL, EDWIN, appointed on the staff of the District Governor of Jerusalem, Dec., 1920.

STRUMZA, ———, appointed judge of Court of First Instance, Haifa, Feb., 1921.

VALERO, MOSES, Jerusalem, appointed judge of Court of First Instance, June, 1920.

WEIZMANN, CHAIM, appointed to Department of Agriculture; Nov., 1920.

YELLIN, DAVID, appointed member of the Administration Council, Sept., 1920; appointed inspector of the revenues of the Municipalities of Palestine, Nov., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

BRENNER, JOSEPH CHAYIM, Hebrew author, Jaffa (killed in attack), aged 40, May, 1921.

KAISER, ALTER NOAH, rabbi and scholar, Jerusalem, aged 70, Aug. 22, 1920.

KALBO, JOSEPH, rabbi, Jerusalem, aged 113, Aug., 1920.

LUDVIPUL, ABRAHAM, publicist, Jaffa, aged 60, May, 1921.

POLAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS:—JUNE 4. Warsaw: In answer to an appeal by Jewish deputies to the government, to protect the Galician Jews against the Hungarian outbreaks, the Foreign Ministry informs them that it is doing all in its power to protect the Galician Jews in Hungary and that the Polish representative in Budapest in arranging for return, to Poland, of a number of Polish-Jewish refugees.—5. Plotsk and Lipna: Postal authorities refuse to deliver mail addressed to Jews. Minister of Posts, on intervention of Jewish deputies, promises investigation.—11. Warsaw: Jewish deputies present to Premier a memorandum in which they charge the government with inciting to pogroms under mask of

counteracting anti-Jewish activity. JULY 29. Warsaw: Deputy Isaac Grünbaum, in officially welcoming the new coalition Ministry in the Polish diet, demands the establishment of a special Jewish department; insists on immediate steps being taken to stop excesses; and emphasizes that Polish Jewry is ready for any sacrifice to help the country. AUGUST 6. Warsaw: Cabinet drafts public appeal for fair treatment of Jewish population signed by all the members.—10. Lemberg: Jewish deputation calls on Premier Witos and complains of the internment of many Zionists in Galicia; of the wholesale employment of Jews in forced labor battalions; of anti-Jewish riots at Sokolovka, Zolkiev, Bobrka, and other places; and of excesses in railway trains. The Premier and the governor-general request the deputation to submit a memorial embodying all complaints and promise to promote a Polish-Jewish understanding, to suppress all anti-Jewish excesses, and to stop persecution of the Zionists.—13. Warsaw: Ministry declares as illegal the closing of Jewish workshops whose owners were not members of guilds.—20. Lodz: Authorities decide to sell at auction property belonging to the local Jewish community to cover a debt of one million marks which the community is said to have had incurred, under the late Czar's government, for the care of Jewish patients in the city hospital. SEPTEMBER 28. Declaring that the organization of Jews is inimical to the interests of the country, Galician authorities forbid establishment of Zionist organizations.—30. Warsaw: Postal authorities bar the *Tribune Juive* of Paris from the mails. OCTOBER 13. Warsaw: Deputy Dmovsky excluded from the Seim for one month for having intercepted a letter addressed by Deputy Diamond to his wife. NOVEMBER 5. Warsaw: *Rabotnik*, the Labor organ, fined one thousand marks for article protesting against persecution of the Jews.—19. Warsaw: Government prohibits Jews from trading in articles used for Christian ritual purposes. DECEMBER 6. Warsaw: Dr. Hausner, Ackerman, and Krumen, special delegates of Jewish civil servants in Galicia, wait upon Premier Witos and Dashinski, and complain against the anti-Jewish restrictive regulations.—11. Warsaw: Government officially proclaims minority rights clauses of the Versailles Treaty as part of the law of the land.—16. Warsaw: Jewish deputies request the government to modify regulations compelling Jews desiring to emigrate to sign a pledge renouncing Polish citizenship and promising never to return to Poland.—29. Warsaw: Ministers fail to agree on subject of re-instating the Jewish railroad employes of eastern Galicia, discharged by local Polish authorities, and decide to refer matter to a special commission. JANUARY 4. Lemberg: Jewish deputation waits upon General Galeczki, chief representative of the Polish government in Galicia, asking him to facilitate the issuance of passports to Ukrainian Jewish refugees, and complaining of anti-Jewish discrimination at Lemberg University and the wholesale discharges of Jewish civil servants.—

7. Lipno: Authorities refuse to issue liquor licences to Jews.—Lemberg: Municipality requests Polish government to prevail upon the American government to facilitate visaing of passports of Jewish refugees from the Ukraine who desire to emigrate to the United States.—14. Warsaw: Department to deal with Jewish affairs, opened at Polish Ministry of the Interior.—21. Warsaw: At invitation of Minister of Finance, a delegation representing the local Jewish Merchants' Association calls on him, and points out that the financial condition of the Jews in Poland is greatly affected by the general Jewish problem, and requests that Jews be permitted to trade as well as to work on Sunday and that they be represented on the local tax commission.—28. Warsaw: Following representations by the Jewish deputies, the Foreign Ministry promises to state clearly in passports of Jews that they are Polish citizens entitled to the full protection of Poland. FEBRUARY 4. Cracow: Merchants appeal to city council for protection against alleged Jewish monopoly of the city's business, claiming that Jews, who form but twenty-five per cent of the population, control eighty per cent of its business.—Warsaw: Zionist deputies draw attention of the government to ten anti-Semitic excesses in trains; four illegal requisitions of Jewish institutions; ten cases of official discrimination between Jews and Gentiles; six attacks on Jews by soldiers; several attacks on Jewish recruits by their Polish comrades; three cases of suppression of Jewish organizations, the use of Yiddish, etc.; three cases of anti-Semitic propaganda, including one blood-libel; two cases of deportation of aliens; two pogrom reparation claims; ten appeals on behalf of molested Ukrainian refugees. Warsaw: Polish diet adopts, by majority of one, at second reading of the constitution, clause which makes only a Roman Catholic eligible for the presidency. Clause bitterly opposed by the Jewish and Socialist deputies as an infringement of the Peace Treaty which provides that "difference of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish citizen in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions, and honors."—18. Postal administration publishes order barring from the mails all communications written in Hebrew and Yiddish.—21. Warsaw: In note to the League of Nations, government protests against the expulsion of Galician Jews from Austria on the grounds that such expulsions establish a dangerous precedent for other states, aggravate the misery of the native Jews of Galicia, to whose welfare the Polish government cannot remain indifferent; and that Poland is not in a position to admit these Jews now, and if Austria persists in their expulsion, the Polish government will be forced to close its frontiers against all refugees whether Jews or Christians. MARCH 4. Warsaw: Jewish People's Party submits to the Cabinet a memorial requesting the publication of a government manifesto against anti-Semitism and suggesting certain reforms to safeguard the property, rights, and lives of the Jewish population.—

Warsaw: M. Ratai, Minister of Education states that the failure of the authorities to admit Jewish applicants to the universities was due to the lack of places and not to anti-Semitism.—7. Warsaw: Meeting of local Jewish community decides to resort to legal steps in order to recover the institutions requisitioned by the military authorities, the military emergency having passed.—8. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum presents interpellation regarding cruelties perpetrated by Polish soldiers in Grodno.—17. Polish constitution, adopted by the constituent Assembly in its final form, guarantees full protection of life, liberty and property to all, without distinction of extraction, nationality, language, race or religion. National, linguistic or religious minorities have full right to maintain charitable, religious, and social institutions, using their own language and observing their own religion. Religious instruction is compulsory for all pupils in every educational institution under the direction and supervision of the respective religious communities. Government offices open to all citizens without distinction of race, creed or religion. Oath to be taken by the president of the republic upon assuming office includes statement of belief in the trinity.—18. Warsaw: Jewish deputies interpellate government on the closing of the Jewish People's University at Chenstochov and the ill-treatment of Jews in the Sosnowice district.—Warsaw: The *Kurier Polsky* announces that the Ministerial Committee on Jewish Affairs will co-operate with the Jewish National Council to introduce reforms tending to improve the status of the Jews.—22. Warsaw: Minister of Interior abolishes special taxes upon Jewish hospitals.—24. Warsaw: Government announces in *Monitor Polski* the annullment of anti-Jewish restrictions in force during Russian sovereignty.—25. Warsaw: Rabbi Halpern protests against the action of the Polish minister to Hungary who refused to visé passports of Polish refugees who desired to return to Poland, but offered to grant them visas for Palestine.—29. Warsaw: Provincial authorities adopt proposal of Noah Prilutski, that Ukrainian refugees, after being registered, should be permitted to remain in Poland.—30. Warsaw: Jewish Deputies' Club receives number of additional complaints against the land and agricultural department; it is charged that, in enforcing the recently-adopted agrarian laws, its representatives are dividing up Jewish estates only.—31. Warsaw: Government confiscates Jewish hospital, alleging that it is required for the accommodation of the railroad workers. APRIL 21. Warsaw: Minister of the Interior instructs authorities in the border districts not to expel emigrants who recently settled in those parts.—22. Warsaw: Aliens prohibited from settling in Lodz and in eleven other towns in the neighborhood. MAY 18. Jews in Posen ordered to emigrate to Congress Poland.—20. Warsaw: Editor of the *Courier Warszawsky* fined thirty thousand marks for libelling the Jewish Academic Home.—Polish government arranges for release of Galician Jews interned at the Zalaegerszeg camp in Hungary.

RUSSO-POLISH WAR:—JULY 17. Warsaw: Jewish students who volunteer their services in the defence of the country are accepted but kept apart from the Polish volunteers.—20. Warsaw: Representative Jewish organizations found Jewish Defence Council to co-operate with the military authorities.—21. Warsaw: Patriotic appeal, issued by the Jewish National Council, hailed with derision by the Polish press.—23. Warsaw: At conference of the Polish Premier with representative Jews regarding the co-operation of the Jewish population with the government in the national defence, the Jewish leaders demand: 1) that the authorities cease issuing circulars in which the Jews are accused of Bolshevism; 2) that all measures be taken to prevent further raids upon the Jewish quarter; 3) that the press desist from carrying on its anti-Semitic campaign and; 4) that the State Council of the War Office issue a friendly appeal inviting Jewish co-operation. The Polish Premier, in reply, assures the Jewish representatives that all their proposals should be given the fullest consideration and suggests that the Jewish parties combine in a common appeal to the Jewish people to come to Poland's aid in her hour of great need.—Warsaw: In reply to protest against effort of the authorities to exclude Jewish soldiers from military clerkships, government states that Jews cannot be trusted with military secrets.—26. Members of the Central Association of Jewish Merchants in Poland raise fund for Polish defence against the invading Bolsheviki.—31. Warsaw: Polish Red Cross and League of Polish Students refuse to accept the services of Jewish volunteers. AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Jewish community turns over to the state all machinery of Jewish artisan schools for the manufacture of munitions.—6. Jewish deputies make representation to the government against the forcible expulsion of Jewish inhabitants from towns evacuated for military reasons.—7. Warsaw: Jewish Defence Committee, co-operating with the new government, opens emergency hospitals, and organizes sanitary units in all towns unoccupied by the enemy.—20. Warsaw: Deputy Farbstein makes representations to the Minister of War concerning ill-treatment of Jewish recruits in the army by officers and soldiers.—Government decides to grant to Galician Jews, formerly officers in the Austrian army, commissions in the Polish army.—Warsaw: Jewish deputy, Hartglass, voluntarily joins the corps defending city. Other Jewish deputies follow his example.—24. Siedlece: Jews accused of firing on Polish troops; one hundred leading men arrested; General Pilsudski orders military trial of accused.—Miedzyreb: Ten Jews arrested because they executed a Bolshevik order during occupation by Soviet troops, to collect one thousand marks from every inhabitant.—Warsaw: Jewish Defence Council organizes special volunteer corps to defend Jews from being illegally impressed for forced labor.—27. Deputation of Jewish Committee for the Defence of Poland visits Marshal Pilsudski promising him the full support of the Jews in the defence of the country.—Kalish: Five hundred Jews

enter the Polish army as volunteers. SEPTEMBER 3. Warsaw: At meeting of representatives of the government and the Jewish community, the Jews protest against the ministers' decision to exclude Jews from service at the front, and demand a commission to inquire into the charge that Jewish soldiers are disloyal. The government representatives undertake to inform the Polish Supreme Command of these recommendations.—6. Warsaw: As result of protest against exclusion of Jews from the front, the War Department issues order that Jewish volunteers be permitted to serve.—10. Commander of the Polish troops at Brody issues denial of the stories of Jewish-Bolshevik co-operation during the invasion.—Homel: Bolsheviki execute two noted Zionists, Vladimir Zacharin and Chaikin.—Order barring Jewish soldiers from the front, on the ground of alleged Bolshevik sympathies and espionage, rescinded in the case of volunteers. Conscripted Jews still confined in internment camps.—15. Plotsk: Commission, consisting of three Christians and two Jews investigating the accusations that the Jews aided the Bolsheviki, reports that the charges are without foundation. Municipality adopts resolution declaring that the Jews of the city remained loyal to Polish government and suffered as much at the hands of the enemy as other citizens.—22. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum informs Vice-Premier Daszynski, and the War Department that at Dembin three Jews, and at Siedlece twelve Jews had been sentenced to death on the charge of desertion, and requests the government to extend to these Jews the amnesty decreed on September 20; the government agrees to his request.—24. General Rozwadowsk, chief of the Polish general staff, orders that measures be taken to prevent attacks on Jews actuated by charge of Bolshevist leanings, because the Jewish population had fulfilled its duty in every way. OCTOBER 1. Plotsk: Municipality unanimously adopts a resolution branding as false all reports of treason of Jews in the city, and emphasizing the loyalty of the Jewish community and its sufferings during the occupation of city by the Bolsheviki.—Gavrolin: Municipal chiefs refute charge that Jews were disloyal during the Red occupation, as well as the story of appointment of Rabbi Romer as Bolshevik commissary.—*Kurjer Warszawski*, reports that in Wysock Mäsawieck three hundred Jews drove invading Russians from the town. Six Jews were killed in the fighting.—Feltzyn and Dobromil: All Jews serving in the gendarmerie dismissed.—Kutno: Two Jews, charged with treason, are executed in presence of their parents.—5. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum demands that War Minister retract statement issued by the General Staff on August 24, accusing Bialystok Jews of having joined the Bolshevik forces, a committee of Bialystok citizens having branded the statement as false. General Gosnowski refuses to consider demand.—6. Warsaw: Jewish deputies officially prove that Plotsk authorities refused to hear evidence establishing the innocence of Rabbi Shapiro, executed on charge of alleged aid to Russian invaders.—Warsaw:

Attorney General of the Army addresses to the War Minister a report on the measures taken for the punishment of those found guilty of excesses against Jews, he states that fourteen Polish soldiers guilty of robbing and maltreating Jews have been sentenced to death, of whom one was pardoned and the rest executed. In addition, a number of delinquents were sentenced to periods of imprisonment up to fifteen years.—15. Warsaw: Polish Premier announces at Vlozlavek that the government would not tolerate anti-Jewish excesses, though it is true that some Jews proved themselves disloyal towards Poland. Government decides to institute an inquiry into all arrests made in connection with the Red invasion.—24. Minister of War issues order to all commanders and officers of the Polish army to instruct their subordinates that there must be an end to the anti-Jewish excesses and that any soldier or officer found guilty of participating in excesses against Jews will be court martialed.—26. Jewish deputies make public two official secret orders issued by the Polish War Ministry on November 7 and December 17, 1919, that all Jewish and German officials be dismissed because they were acting against Polish interests.—28. Warsaw: In reply to an accusation by National Democratic member of the Polish diet that military hospitals are completely in the hands of Jews, the War Minister states that of the physicians in the Polish army about twenty-five per cent are Jews; forty-five per cent of the medical students serving in the army are Jews, due to the fact that seventy per cent of all students at the medical schools are Jews.—29. Deputy Farbstein, in diet, charges that at Suchovolie, Rabbi Israel Levaderstein was ordered by officers to obtain food for the troops and was subsequently conveyed to the market where his beard was cut off, and was forced to thank the soldiers for their act. NOVEMBER 1. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum accuses War Minister, Sosnovsky, of violating the laws of Poland by issuing special orders against Jewish soldiers, reads list of anti-Semitic persecutions against Jewish soldiers, and charges that hundreds were arrested without just cause and that anti-Jewish propaganda is permitted in the army. Sosnovsky attempts to justify his actions on the ground that many Jews have been found fighting against Poland in the ranks of the Bolsheviki, especially at Siedlece and Bialystok.—16. Pinsk: In reply to Jewish delegation which waits on General Balakhowitch and Boris Savinkoff, appealing to them to stop the pogroms being perpetrated by their forces, General Balakhowitch complains that Jewish communities were unfriendly to his troops, but promises that measures would be taken to stop further pogroms.—19. Government announced that the Commission of Inquiry will clear the name of Rabbi Shapiro, of Plotsk, executed on charge of treason.—20. Vilna: General Zellgouski issues Yiddish posters calling upon Jews to join his army against Lithuania.—Siedlece: Jewish community issue protest against utterances of the Polish War Minister in Seim on October 29 in which

he declared that the Jews of Siedlece joined the Bolshevist forces when they reached that district.—26. Warsaw: Deputy Isaac Grünbaum, in interpellation to government demands investigation of proclamations ascribed to bishop of Siedlece after the Bolsheviki had left the town. The first appeals to the local Christian population to refrain from any violence against the Jews, because they were always loyal to Poland; the second urges the Polish population to take into consideration the Jewish sympathies for the Bolsheviki during their invasion of Siedlece. Deputy Grünbaum declares that one of these is apparently forged.—Warsaw: Nekludoff, local representative of General Balakhowitch's political committee, in public statement, admits that a pogrom took place in Pinsk, but maintains that the soldiers were incited by Bolshevik agents who desired to demoralize his forces. DECEMBER 17. War Ministry admits that soldiers were implicated in anti-Jewish excesses at Bodzanov, and promises inquiry. Ministry orders return of money confiscated from the Jewish National Fund at Pinchev.—Warsaw: Polish Government decides to court-martial General Balakhowitch, and will in the meanwhile confine him in fortress of Brest.—23. Warsaw: Schipper, Jewish deputy, takes up with War Ministry case of Baruch Fuhrer, a Jewish chemist arrested on charge that Polish soldiers were fired upon from his shop, on July 25, and released by a court-martial the following day. While under arrest it is alleged he was tortured and robbed of his stock.—31. Warsaw: Jewish deputies demand from the government explanations concerning orders prohibiting the appointment of Jewish soldiers as military clerks. JANUARY 7. Government refuses to re-employ Jewish state railways workers who left their posts to join the army. MARCH 22. Warsaw: Jewish deputies issue a volume recording the hardships imposed upon Jews during the Bolshevist invasion.

POLISH-JEWISH CONFERENCES:—JUNE 5. Warsaw: Conference held at invitation of Premier Grabski, between representatives of the Polish parliamentary parties and the Jewish leaders, Rabbi Halpern, Deputies Grünbaum, Hartglass, Schipper and Hirschorn, Dr. Alfred Nossig, and Mr. Prilutski, to devise means of a Polish-Jewish understanding. Premier advocates the creation of a permanent committee to deal with the Jewish problem to the satisfaction of the Jews and Poles. Dr. Nossig condemns the anti-Semitic acts in Poland as harmful to the State and advocates the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty as a basis of a Polish-Jewish understanding. Mr. Prilutski and Dr. Schipper demand that the government suppress the anti-Semitic press campaign and improve the official status of the Jews. At second session Premier Grabski submits proposal for election of a committee to secure a Polish-Jewish understanding. The Jewish deputies demand the Polish Council of Defence issue an appeal to the population in Poland, emphasizing the necessity of unity among all elements of the population, and that it suppress excesses against Jews. Minister Grublevski recommends the issuing of a joint appeal

by the Jewish and Polish parties against anti-Jewish excesses. The representative of the Ministry of War announces that he is taking severe measures against soldiers found guilty of attacking Jews. AUGUST 6. Warsaw: At third conference between the Polish and Jewish leaders, Premier Grabski declares on behalf of the cabinet that a manifesto would soon be issued against the pogroms with special orders for the suppression of excesses, pogrom placards, and anti-Jewish pamphlets. Conference decides to create a permanent Council of Jewish Affairs which should be attached to the Ministry. Jewish deputies declare that the Jews will cordially support all efforts in defence of the country. SEPTEMBER 24. Warsaw: Government invites all Jewish deputies and number of leading Jews to attend a conference to improve the relations between the Jews and Poles. OCTOBER 2. Warsaw: Negotiations for a better understanding between Jews and Poles renewed at a conference under chairmanship of Vice-Premier Daszynski.—15. Warsaw: At conference with government officials, Jewish representatives demand that the press campaign of libels and hatred be suppressed and that attacks on Jews should cease. The chairman, Vice-Premier Daszynski replies that on the conclusion of peace a better opportunity would lend itself to the government to assist in the restoration of more amicable relations between Jews and Poles. NOVEMBER 30. Lublin: Conference of representative Jews and Poles meet in effort to secure a better understanding. MAY 27. Club of the Jewish Deputies publishes declaration stating that in future, they will abstain from any participation in Jewish-Polish conferences, because the real aim of these conferences is to mask the anti-Jewish policy of the government.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:—JUNE 7. Posen: Posen University removes percent norm restriction with regard to admission of Jewish students.—11. Educational measures adopted by Polish diet fail to provide subsidies for Jewish public schools.—17. Buczacz (Galicia): Fourteen Jews, students of the local gymnasia, arrested and excluded from their schools because of their participation in the movement of the *Shomerim*, an organization which prepares its members for defence service in Palestine.—25. Polish diet passes provisional law which precludes Jewish schools being built at the expense of the State. JULY 9. Warsaw: Upon representations of a delegation, consisting of Deputies Farbstein, Hartglass, and Broido, Minister of Education agrees in principle against fixing Saturday as day for academic examinations, and promises to change date of matriculation examinations set for a Saturday at least in the Jewish schools.—Warsaw: Minister of Education declares that he would not create difficulties in connection with the introduction of Hebrew as a non-obligatory subject in all public schools if the Jewish communities were prepared to defray the expenses; that the Total Sunday Closing Law was not intended to apply to Jewish religious schools; and that attempts to force such

educational institutions to close on Sundays were unauthorized. NOVEMBER 30. Cracow: Conference between Jews and Poles to devise measures for improvement of the relations between the two communities. DECEMBER 17. Lemberg: Jews barred from Veterinary Academy. FEBRUARY 11. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum protests against the anti-Jewish restrictions at the universities of Lemberg and Vilna.—23. Chenstokhov: Jewish Teachers' University closed by the District Superintendent of Education, because Yiddish is employed as the medium for instruction. MARCH 7. Warsaw: Government resumes conferences with Jewish leaders, Dr. Alfred Nossig being mediator.—Warsaw: At conference of Ministers of Interior, Finance, and Education with the Jewish leaders, Dr. Nossig proposes as basis for an understanding the abolition of the Czarist anti-Semitic laws, the recognition of the Jewish communities, the repeal of the Sunday Closing Law, and the establishment of a special Ministerial Department on Jewish affairs. APRIL 5. Warsaw: Central council of the League of Poles of Mosaic Faith addresses to Premier Witos a memorandum with regard to the Polish-Jewish conferences in progress; the following demands are formulated: 1) That there be granted complete equality for all citizens of Poland, regardless of faith or origin; 2) that arrangements be made that the rights granted to national minorities should in no way interfere with those citizens who consider themselves as of the Polish nationality and who do not desire to profit by the rights obtained by the minorities; 3) that the government accord aid and protection to the spontaneous assimilationist movement in the interest of those Jewish groups who are opposed to national separatism.

SUPPRESSION OF JEWISH PRESS AND ORGANIZATIONS:—JUNE 18. Polish authorities suspend the *Warsaw Haint,* a Yiddish daily.—Warsaw: Editor of *Courier Nowi,* charged with publishing articles accusing the authorities of the massacre of Jews at Pinsk, acquitted. Valach, editor of the *Lebens Fragen,* sentenced to imprisonment for sixteen days for accusing authorities of complicity in recent anti-Jewish excesses. Editors of the *Lodzer Volksblatt* sentenced to four months imprisonment for accusing the Byalostok Food Committee of discriminating against Jews in the distribution of food.—19. Warsaw: Mob, led by Polish soldiers, breaks into office of the *Moment,* Jewish daily, and forces the editor to print an anti-Jewish communique after which they completely destroy the offices and plant of the publication. JULY 21. Warsaw: *Die Zeit,* Jewish daily, published by Poalei-Zionists, appears, but is suspended by government after first issue.—22. Warsaw: Cracow, Lemberg and Stanislaus: Simultaneous arrest of all "Bund" leaders. Polish Socialist party endeavors to effect release.—Warsaw: Government suspends local Jewish organ, *Unser Arbeiter Stimme,* because of criticism of the work of some government departments.—24. Kolomea:

Police arrest thirty members of the "Bund" on charge of propagating Bolshevism.—25. Warsaw: "Bund" organ, the *Arbeiter Zeit,* suppressed by government, and one hundred and eight members of the Bund arrested.—Lipno: Polish authorities close the Zionist Bureau.—Lemberg: *Jüdische Arbeiter,* suspended by the Gevernment.—26. Warsaw: Office of Local Zionist organization, *Hatchiya,* closed by authorities, and twenty members arrested.—28. Warsaw: Hebrew daily, *Ha-Zefirah, Unser Neie Weg* and *Professionele Bewegung,* of Warsaw, suspended by government. AUGUST 1. Warsaw: *Ha-Zefirah,* Hebrew daily, recently suspended by government, appears under name of *Ha-Shahar.*—6. Warsaw: Wholesale arrests of Jewish labor and trade union leaders here and in the provinces. At Lipno, Siedlece, Praga, Kalushin, Vishkov, and Groyetz, Zionist societies are dissolved and leaders arrested.—13. Warsaw: Editor of and writer for the *Lodz Volksblatt* are sentenced to ten and six months imprisonment, respectively, for printing an article on anti-Jewish restrictions.—21. Warsaw: Police raid the Jewish Journalists' Club, arrest a number of members, and search their residences. Authorities also arrest some Jewish Labor leaders, including Dr. J. Kruk, Zionist bureau at Kalish raided, and clerks are forbidden to keep their books in Hebrew. *Rabotnick,* the Polish Socialist organ, violently attacks these domiciliary raids. SEPTEMBER 24. Osventchin: Closing of Jewish Women's Society for the Spreading of Hebrew Literature. OCTOBER 1. Warsaw: Local Hebrew organ *Ha-Shahar* (formerly *Ha-Zefirah*), fined thirty thousand marks for publishing the report by Deputy Hartglass on the sufferings of Jews in the war zone.—Cracow: *Nowy Dziennik,* Jewish paper, suppressed for publishing Deputy Hartglass' report of the excesses at Siedlece.—8. Warsaw: Authorities suspend *Der Tog,* Jewish daily. NOVEMBER 19. Warsaw: Kleinman, editor of the suspended Yiddish daily paper, *Najesvun Haint,* acquitted of charge of having printed articles directed against the government.—26. Lodz: Authorities close club of Jewish journalists and authors, alleging that it is engaged in political activities detrimental to the government. DECEMBER 10. Warsaw: Minister of Interior, Skulski, states that the government will legalize the emigration work, but not the political activity of the Zionist Organization, nor its relations with the London headquarters. Ministry will permit instruction in agriculture, gymnastics, and Hebrew for emigrants to Palestine. JANUARY 7. Warsaw: Police suspends *Unser Stimme,* weekly Jewish labor organ. FEBRUARY 3. Warsaw: The Post Ministry issues list of American and Canadian publications to be barred from Poland. List includes one Jewish daily from Montreal, two Jewish dailies and one Jewish weekly from New York; one Hebrew daily published in Jerusalem is also barred.—15. Warsaw: *Unser Gedank,* weekly, suspended by the authorities, and its second number completely confiscated.

2. ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION AND ATTACKS

JUNE 3. Warsaw: Anti-Jewish organization Rozvoi, headed by Deputy Dmovsky, founds bank with object of competing with Jewish capital.—4. Warsaw: Arrival of International Socialist Commission, consisting of M. Renaudel (France), Mr. Shaw (England), and Deputy Oscar Cohn (Germany), to investigate the alleged anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.—Tiraspol: Pogrom lasts thirty-six hours. Entire town practically in ruins. In attempt of troops to check the rioters, two villages are burnt, and over three hundred rioters shot.—Kovel: Soldiers plunder Jewish shops and houses; many Jews are wounded.—Warsaw: Soldiers attack Jews on streets, but are dispersed by gendarmes. Four ringleaders are arrested.—5. Lemberg: Jews beaten at theatre performance portraying the terrors of Bolshevism.—Minsk: Polish police raid Jewish sections, and arrest a number of Jews.—14. Warsaw: Authorities release members of the Kehillah who have been under arrest.—15. Czapovitze: Retreating Poles kill twenty-six Jews, and injure many others.—18. Warsaw: Parliamentary Committee, investigating the Pinsk massacre, reports that shooting of thirty-four Jews was carried out without a trial or inquiry in a state of panic created by a Bolshevik success, and that the execution of the Jews was wholly unjustified as they were not Bolsheviks. It recommends that the persons guilty of the order to shoot the thirty-four Jews be tried, that the families of the victims should be indemnified, and that the fine of 100,000 rubles collected from the Jewish community of Pinsk be returned to it.—19. Kovel: Soldiers enter synagogue during services, beat worshippers, and mutilate Sefer Torahs.—21. Lublin: Police arrest thirteen Jews charging them with implication in a ritual murder.—Kovel: Two hundred Polish soldiers surround Great Synagogue, and cut and tear beards of the worshippers. Many Jews beaten and number injured in attempt to jump out of the windows. In another synagogue rioters injure many Jews, destroy Scrolls of the Law, and desecrate the Ark.

JULY 2. Novorossiysk: Dumenko and Zloba: Red Commissaries organize pogrom, in which several Jews are killed and wounded, and much property looted. The pogrom suppressed by Trotsky, but guilty commissionaries escape as outlaws.—7. Warsaw: Ministry of War issues new orders to stop the excesses on Jews travelling on the railroads.—9. Warsaw: Anti-Semitic placards posted throughout the city denouncing the Jews, as Bolsheviki who are plotting against Poland. Soldiers assault Jews and cut their beards. In order to suppress rioting at railway stations and in trains, Ministry of War issues circular directing soldiers to travel in special carriages and enter and leave the stations through special doors under supervision of officers responsible for their conduct.—16. *Daily Herald* Moscow correspondent reports that in the pogrom at Jitomir by the Poles, forty-three Jews had been killed. Two, one a man of seventy, buried

alive.—23. Lizburg: Jewish deputies to diet receive complaint that Mayor Szemski and Deputy-Mayor Chislovsky maltreat Jewish travellers passing through the townlet.—Chodarkov: Jews, escaping from a bombardment during a battle between the Poles and Bolsheviki, are driven into a river and fired upon; about eight hundred killed; similar massacres occur at Pirtigura and neighboring townlets.—25. Warsaw: Local authorities arrest large number of Jewish youths charged with destroying an anti-Jewish poster.—Alexander: Soldiers, under command of Kaminsk. break into house of rabbi, and ill-treat a number of Jews.—27. Warsaw: Local authorities order destruction of a great quantity of pogrom leaflets which an anti-Semitic organization has been distributing broadcast.—31. Warsaw: Polish Socialist Party calls on the government to take all necessary measures to ensure the cessation of the ill-treatment of Jews by soldiers.—Needzin: Town Council placards the city with a poster accusing the Jews of Bolshevism.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Government confiscates a large edition of the "Jewish Peril."—6. Warsaw: Premier issues circular calling upon all officials to extend to all members of the community equal protection against maltreatment, War Ministry orders cessation of all anti-Jewish excesses.—Porietshe (near Druskenniki): Entire Jewish population plundered by soldiers. Officers participate in looting.—Rotnitze: Many women attacked.—10. Warsaw: Minister of Interior issues new appeal that excesses against the Jews should cease.—13. Warsaw: Deputy Sazlavski introduces interpellation in diet respecting anti-Jewish attacks in trains.—Warsaw: M. Sosnkovski, Assistant-Minister of War receives Jewish delegation consisting of deputies and communal workers, including Dr. Alfred Nossig, and promises to adopt measures against anti-Jewish excesses.—Tlustch and Goroshkovitch: Soldiers assault many Jews. At Tlustch, number of Jewish shops plundered.—Kalish: At railway station, soldiers attack Tsaddik of Volia, Rabbi Weltfried, his family, and attendants.—30. Warsaw: Armed soldiers attack office of the Joint Distribution Committee, beat all present and threaten to shoot everybody on the premises. They withdraw when informed that the office is under American protection.

SEPTEMBER 3. Warsaw: Minister of War issues a stringent order threatening with severe punishment attacks on Jews by soldiers, especially in trains.—Grodno: Polish soldiers retreating before Bolshevist forces plunder stores, and commit atrocities against Jews.—District of Horodenko (Galicia): Petlura's Ukrainian Gangs terrorize the Jewish population of the district. Wholesale attacks on Jewish homes are perpetrated by the soldiers, who rob and plunder everything and commit acts of violence.—Warsaw: Executive of the Polish Socialist Party calls special party council to consider measures for combating anti-Jewish excesses.—9. Wiazovnia: Jewish residents,

ordered to evacuate, encounter at Glinianka a band of Polish soldiers who compel four of them to prepare graves for the whole company after which all the Jews are shot.—10. Warsaw: Central Committee of the Polish Socialists sends government a resolution of protest against the internment of Jewish soldiers, and calls upon government to punish officials guilty of these persecutions.—Otvozk: After the retreat of the Bolsheviki, several Jews, accused of fraternization with the enemy, are cruelly beaten. Lerpz: Bolsheviki plunder all Jewish shops.—Semiatitch: Fifteen Jews executed and many Jewish houses burned during the Bolshevik occupation.—12. Warsaw: Press publishes letters from Jews in Bialystok addressed to Deputy Farbstein stating that, upon their occupation of that city, the Bolsheviki suppressed all Jewish public institutions and closed all Jewish schools.—17. Warsaw: Group of prominent Polish intellectuals make public a protest against internment of Jewish soldiers in Jablona.—20. Jewish refugees in Vienna report that troops of General Petlura are committing anti-Semitic outrages in east Galicia. The whole region between the Russian frontier and Tarnov is terrorized. Gliniaka: Soldiers burn synagogue, killing fifteen Jews who sought refuge there. Thirty-six Jews shot in the square.—24. Warsaw: Polish Premier discusses with Deputy Thon the anti-Jewish campaign, and promises that the government would soon counteract the wave of anti-Semitism.—Woinilov (near Stanislau): Petlura gangs organize a three-day pogrom. Ten Jews killed, forty-five wounded, fifteen Jewesses attacked and nearly all Jewish women deprived of their clothing and driven into the streets. All Jewish houses plundered. Material losses amount to two million marks.—Stanislau: Twelve Jews killed, many Jewesses attacked, and number of Jewish shops plundered by Ukrainian bandits.—Bendin: Soldiers attack Jews; Commandant prohibits Jews from enrolling in the civil guards.—Nadworna: Six Jews killed and many wounded. Kalush, Delatin, and Lysiec: All Jewish streets plundered. Many old men and children cruelly beaten. number of Jewesses attacked. Near Stanislau, twenty Jewish corpses found. Many Jews thrown out of trains.—Warsaw: Jewish delegation from Wlozlawek appeals to Premier for protection for their community against further excesses.

October 1. Glierianka: Twelve Jews murdered including a few refugees from Wiasownia. Officers and soldiers compelled victims to dig their own graves. Wives and daughters of the victims attacked.—Siedlece: Investigation by Deputy Hartglass reveals that wholesale robberies and murders of Jews occurred before the Red occupation of the city during the stay of the invaders, and after the re-occupation by the Poles; that there were no cases where assistance was given by Jews to Red forces. After the Polish occupation many Jews were killed and their goods plundered. About twenty Jewish corpses were found in the forests near Siedlece. Nearly a thousand Jews arrested

in the forests on charge of having helped the Bolsheviki, although they had only hidden there during the Red régime. The Jewish population still suffers from a stringent boycott which has resulted in a shortage of food in all Jewish homes.—Warsaw: The *Rabotnik,* organ of the Labor Party, prints a manifesto signed by about seventy-five Polish *savants,* political leaders, and writers, in which a protest is made against the anti-Semitic libels and the exclusion of Jewish soldiers from the combatant units.—Central Committee of Polish Socialists protest against treatment of Jews and anti-Semitic propaganda in the press, demands punishment of officials guilty of maltreating Jews, and declares that the internment of Jewish soldiers did serious damage to the State.—Anti-Jewish atrocities and pillage accompany operations of Ukrainians under Petlura at Bolsowze; twenty-one Jews killed: At Halicz, 16; at Bursztyn, 11; at Bukazowce, 24 Jews killed and wounded.—In suburb of Grodno eight hundred houses, occupied by Jews, burned down; Jews are abducted and attacked; fifteen killed.—Bialystok: A number of Jewish shops and residences are plundered before the Polish evacuation.—15. Further atrocities by Petlura's soldiery reported. At Mariumpol, three Jews killed and eighteen wounded and goods to value of 1,500,000 marks plundered; at Stanislavov, six Jews killed and five wounded; at Yeswpol, five Jews wounded, losses amount to four million marks.—18. Warsaw: Jewish members of the Seim make public substantiation of the pogroms committed by Polish troops under General Balachowitch who is co-operating with General Wrangel. Reports charge that soldiers were generally brutal to Jews and abused large number of women. At Kanen-Kaszirsh (near Kovel) 55 Jews were murdered. On entering, Poles exacted contribution of seven million marks from the Jewish community. Pillagers mutilate thirty Sefer Torahs.—Warsaw: In Polish diet, Jewish deputies demand immediate punishment of the anti-Semitic organization "Rozwoij" which is charged with having organized pogroms in Lomza and Wysoki Mazowiec on August 22 and 23.

NOVEMBER 5. Lomza: Serious anti-Jewish excesses. Soldiers enter synagogues, tear *Talisim* and *Tefillin,* and compel Jews to cry. "Down with the Rabbis, long live the army!" Three Jews killed; losses amount to three million marks.—15. Rubel (district of Mozir): During pogrom by Balakhowitch's forces, seven Jews are killed and many wounded; women abused, and robberies committed. Jews flee into fields and forests.—19. Commission sent by the Second Internationale to investigate the alleged progroms on Jews in Poland publishes report of its findings. Report fully confirms details in the Sir Stuart Samuel's findings regarding the massacre at Lemberg, the atrocities committed by the Polish military in Pinsk, and the pogroms in Minsk and Vilna. The Commission finds that the spirit of anti-Semitism is still rife in Poland, and is likely to give rise to fresh out-

breaks, unless the Polish Government takes energetic measures to put a stop to the excesses daily committed by the soldiers. Commission suggests the following measures for the improvement of the Jewish situation in Poland: 1) Absolute civil and political equality; 2) equal treatment of the Jewish population in the countries where the work of re-construction is proceeding; 3) international protection of the Jews as a minority against physical persecutions and economic oppression; 4) freedom of emigration and immigration; 5) granting cultural autonomy to the Jews.—20. Turov (near Pinsk): During pogrom by Balakhowitch's forces thirteen Jews are killed and entire population ruined.—26. Warsaw: In interpellation of Deputies Grünbaum and Schipper on the Balakhowitch pogroms in Chelm and vicinity, following details are given: In Tuschapi two Jews were murdered; in Sieene twenty Jewish families were robbed, and every Jewish woman abused; in Telatik, soldiers robbed every Jew and murdered one.—28. Mozir: Two Jews killed, many Jewish women abused, and all Jewish stores plundered.

DECEMBER 3. Probuzno: Petlura gangs kill three Jews and wound thirty-five. Thirty Jewesses attacked.—Krasnobad: Town plundered. Many Jews killed and thirty wounded by Petlura bandits.—Stepan: Townlet burnt.—Yezerno: Three Jews killed and many wounded.—Kopitchinetz: Rioters extort large sums of ransom from Jews.—Tzizev: Polish priest saves over fifty Jews from Petlura's gangs.—13. Warsaw: Jewish Council requests government to suppress new attacks upon Jewish railroad passengers.—20. Warsaw: Deputy Schipper interpellates Ministers of War, Justice, and Finance regarding attack upon the Jewish community of Tomashev on August 21, last and demands that the guilty be punished and that community be indemnified for losses sustained.—29. Warsaw: Jewish deputies interpellate the Ministry of the Interior regarding the anti-Semitic placard posted by the *Rozvoi* on Christmas night, pointing out that the appeal deliberately incited the Polish population against the Jews. Government also requested to punish the police official who had placed David Igelberg under arrest for making an English translation of the placard for the English consul.

JANUARY 26. Warsaw: Deputy Hartglass demands that the Ministry of War dissolve the so-called Polish defence organization, which arrests individuals, and subjects them to all manner of torture, their victims often finding escape only through death.

FEBRUARY 25. Warsaw: Government informs Jewish deputies that it cannot assume responsibility for damage to Jews caused by Balakhowitch's soldiers.

MARCH 16. Warsaw: Council of the Association of Advocates rules to exclude Jews.

APRIL 5. Sabolev: Polish soldiers plunder Jewish quarter, and attack Jews.—12. Warsaw: Polish textile workers refuse to work

together with Jews.—Lodz, Bialystok, and Tomashev: Textile workers go on strike demanding that Jewish workers be completely eliminated from the factories.—15. Warsaw: Advocates' Association, by large majority, annuls previous resolution not to admit Jews.

MAY 1. Warsaw: Five hundred Jews reported wounded during disturbance following interference by police with Jewish labor procession. Over one hundred arrested.

3. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Lemberg: Local authorities forbid Jewish communities to celebrate San Remo decision.— Drohobysz and Hliniany: Jews permitted to celebrate San Remo decision, provided Hebrew and Yiddish are not employed by the speakers.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Jews celebrate American Independence Day by decorating their homes, closing their schools, and holding special service in their synagogues.—9. Kovno: Society 'Jabno' formed, for propagating knowledge of Judaism and reorganizing the Jewish educational system on modern lines.—11. Warsaw: Jewish community issues appeal to Polish Jews to support the National Loan.—22. Warsaw: Local Rabbis appoint this as special day of fasting and prayer for Polish victory.—25. Warsaw: More than one hundred American Jews in the city organize to help Jewish emigrants on their way to America to obtain visés from the American consul.—29. Warsaw: Polish Jews contribute over 20,000,000 marks to special Defence Fund recently established.—30. Warsaw: Orthodox Jewish community issues appeal to all Jews in Poland to unite in the defence of their country against the common enemy.

AUGUST 6. Warsaw: Rabbis resolve to subscribe through the Jewish Communal Council 20,000 marks to the national loan, the amount to be deducted from their salaries, and appeal to the Rabbis in the provinces to follow their example.—13. Volozin: Foundation of new Yeshibah laid, through efforts of community of Minsk, aided by money from America.—14. Warsaw: Jewish press appeals to Rabbis to throw open the synagogues to house the refugees.—20. Warsaw: Warsaw Jewish Community presents a large number of gifts to battalion of Polish students.—26. Warsaw: Jerzie Myer contributes one million marks to the Polish Defence Fund.

SEPTEMBER 15. Warsaw: All synagogues in the city hold special service in celebration of the Polish victory over the Bolsheviki.

OCTOBER 1. Lodz: Among subscriptions by Jews to Polish Liberty Loan are three of 7,600,000 rubles; 1,800,000 rubles; and 1,000,000 rubles.

NOVEMBER 22. Warsaw: Celebration of tenth anniversary of Yiddish daily, *Moment*.

DECEMBER 9. Warsaw: Opening of the Jewish Teachers' Seminary.—11. Lemberg: Jewish community holds service commemorating the victims of the pogrom of a year ago.—13. Lemberg: Jewish working masses hold demonstration to protest against the extermination of Ukrainian Jewry.—31. Publication Warsaw: The *Emigrant,* Yiddish weekly, devoted to the problems of the emigrant.

JANUARY 10. Warsaw: Jewish physicians organize for purpose of raising the standard of health of the Jewish population.—12. Lublin: Organization of Committee to aid Ukrainian Jewish refugees.—Warsaw: Two unions of Jewish workers decide to establish a co-operative bank.—19. Warsaw: Conference of Rabbis decides to call a nation-wide conference of Rabbis.—21. Warsaw: *Meinungen,* Yiddish literary magazine, published.—25. Warsaw: Special relief conference, for purpose of launching a movement to save Ukrainian Jewry, is attended by delegates from all relief organizations in Poland and eastern Galicia.

FEBRUARY 14. Warsaw: Jewish banking houses whose licenses were revoked organize to protect their interests. 23 Warsaw: Jewish community issues appeal to the Jews of Poland to support Poland's claims in Upper Silesia.

APRIL 9. Cracow: Conference of Jewish farmers.—22. Cracow: Conference of Jewish students founds an organization to protect the interests of the Jewish youth in Poland.

MAY 30. Warsaw: Central Ukrainian Committee sends delegation to Mexico to investigate the possibilities for Jewish immigration into that country.—

4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ASHKENAZY, SIMON, professor of University of Warsaw, appointed Poland's representative to the League of Nations, Polish ambassador to London, as well as member of the Polish Propaganda Committee in England, Aug., 1920.

BERENSON, LEON, Warsaw, appointed director of the Bureau of American Affairs of the Foreign Office, Dec., 1920.

BIALER, G., elected deputy, May, 1921.

DIAMANT, HERMAN, Socialist deputy, appointed member of the Polish Propaganda Committee in Germany, Aug., 1920.

MISES, ———, Warsaw, appointed chief rabbi with the Polish forces, Oct., 1920.

PISTNER, ———, elected member of Chamber, June, 1920.

STRAUCHER, BENNO, elected member of Senate, June, 1920.

ZHIDLOVSKI, SAMUEL G., Minsk, appointed Minister for National Minorities, Apl., 1921.

5. NECROLOGY

HALPERN, ———, rabbi, Lodz, Apl., 1921.

HINDES, TOBIAS, scholar and Zionist leader, Warsaw, aged 68, Sept., 1920.

HIRSCHMAN, ———, professor and oculist, Cracow, aged 87, Sept., 1920.

RAPPAPORT, MOSES, rabbi, Koszk, aged 65, Jan. 15, 1921.

RAPPOPORT, SOLOMON, (An-sky) Russian and Yiddish author, Warsaw, aged 57, Nov., 8, 1920.

SCHNEERSOHN, SOLOMON BEHR, Hasidic Rabbi of Ludawitz, at Rostov, aged 60, July, 1920.

SHAPIRO, ———, Hasidic Rabbi, Plotsk, executed for alleged Bolshevik sympathies and espionage, Sept., 1920.

SOLOMON, ADOLPH, communal leader, Bucharest, June 15, 1920.

TORB, JACOB, rabbi, Jablona, July, 1920.

ROUMANIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 30. Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, delivers address in parliament protesting against racial discrimination in the army, pointing out that the discharge of Jewish officers violates the Peace Treaty. AUGUST 6. Bucharest: Jewish lawyers proceed against the Chamber of Advocates who wish to bar them from its list.—Government treats resident Turkish Jews as enemy aliens, interns them, sequestrating their goods and threatening them with expulsion. Union of Native Jews of Roumania endeavors to obtain better treatment for them.—13. M. Tenase, Socialist deputy, introduces an interpellation regarding anti-Jewish attacks by Roumanian soldiers at Bajnang, and the cancellation of liquor licenses issued to Jews at Fogaras.—23. Bucharest: Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, protests against dismissal of all Jewish civil servants in Bukowina. SEPTEMBER 8. Bucharest: Government withdraws permission for the Ukrainian Jewish refugees to enter Bessarabia.—24. Czernowitz: Representative Jews appeal to Bukowinian authorities to permit Jewish refugees en route to other countries to pass through Bukowinia. OCTOBER 6. Jewish families resident for many generations in Transylvania are expelled.—8. Bucharest: One thousand Jewish families, intending to emigrate to Palestine, organize *Achuzah* society.—Deputy Straucher censures ill-treatment of Jews by military authorities, and demands the establishment of a Jewish department at the Ministry of Education and the reinstatement of the dismissed Jewish officials in the occupied territories.—Terlgumuresh: Roumanian authorities order expulsion of two hundred and fifty Jewish families, on the ground of their alleged foreign origin.—13. Bukowina: Following protests of the Jewish

community, the government orders suspension of the expulsion of alien Jews.—27. Czernowitz: Jewish refugees fleeing from the Ukraine, who attempt to cross the border by night, are either shot or drowned by the frontier guards. NOVEMBER 4. Czernowitz: National Council of Inspection for all the Jewish schools dissolved by order of the Minister of Education.—Klausenburg: Jews form company, with a capital of five million lei, to build houses, the Government having threatened to expel a number of Jews on account of lack of accommodations.—19. Government permits Jewish, fugitives from the Ukraine to enter Bessarabia. In course of appeal for Jewish support of the Roumanian loan, Take Jonescu, Minister of the Interior, promises to stop expulsion of Jews from Bukowina and Transylvania. DECEMBER 2. Bucharest: Anti-Semitic pamphlet entitled "*Die Juden über Alles*" widely circulated.—3. Government issues regulations for non-Roumanian colleges, providing that: 1) Instruction is to be in Roumanian tongue; 2) Roumanian language, literature, history, and geography are to be taught by Roumanians only; 3) applicants for admission must pass an examination in the Roumanian language given by a Roumanian.—7. Bucharest: Government decides to intern all Ukrainian refugees, vast majority of whom are Jews.—13. Executive of the Central Jewish World Relief at Paris hears report of hardships of Ukrainian refugees, and decides to send special relief expedition into Bessarabia under guidance of engineer Tiomkin.—20. Bucharest: Professor Jorga criticized by anti-Jewish deputies for accepting assistance of Jews in connection with his *History of Roumania*, replies that Jews were the only people sufficiently interested to finance his work.—24. Ministry of Interior instructs local authorities to facilitate issuance of passports to Jews who desire to emigrate, provided they pledge themselves to renounce Roumanian citizenship and never to return.—27. Bucharest: On representation by Rabbi Zirelsohn, of Kishinev, and Berland, secretary of the Committee for Jewish refugees in Bessarabia, Premier Averesco orders the Bessarabian authorities to stop internment and expulsion of Jewish refugees and to issue to each special protective certificates.—31. Government explains that the Jews who had settled in Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat after August 1, 1914, were expelled in order to relieve housing congestion. JANUARY 17. Bucharest: Issuance of Provisional measure providing that only the Roumanian language shall be employed officially and only Roumanian citizens should be eligible for membership to Jewish communal bodies.—21. Government introduces Bill to establish an under-Secretaryship in the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of administering the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty. FEBRUARY 25. Government orders that Jewish officers be removed from active service and placed in labor battalions. In Bukowina, Jews employed in military offices are dismissed. MARCH 4. Czernowitz: Representative Jews form

committee to render aid to Ukrainian refugees.—9. Bucharest: Chamber of Deputies adopts government bill to establish special ministry to deal with national minorities. APRIL 29. Government decides to permit the naturalization of refugees. MAY 8. Take Jonescu, Foreign Minister, assures Italian Jewish Emigration Committee that he will give every assistance to Ukrainian refugees passing through Roumania.—20. Government instructs authorities not to arrest emigrants from Ukraine when they arrive in Bessarabia without permit.

2. COMMUNIAL EVENTS

JUNE 25. Bucharest: Roumanian National Flag presented to the Great Synagogue. The king, cabinet, church, and army officially represented, and the metropolitan delivers an address in Hebrew advocating harmonious and brotherly relations with Jews. OCTOBER 25. Bucharest: Association of Native-Born Jews opens a people's university.—29. Braila: Training college for Jewish teachers established. NOVEMBER 1. Bucharest: Conference of Rabbis of Greater Roumania.—5. Galatz: Home opened for transient Jewish emigrants.—Jassy: Jewish teachers' seminary opened. DECEMBER 2. Bucharest: Aaron Schuller donates one million lei for establishment of a Jewish students' home.—10. Klausenburg: At first Zionist Conference in the new territory of Transylvania, Banat, and Marmaros, State Secretary Boca declares, on behalf of the cabinet, that Roumania would assist her faithful subjects to promote reconstruction in Palestine. 4. Kishinev: Conference of representatives of all Jewish communities in Bessarabia held with object of reorganizing the Bessarabian communities.—5. Czernowitz: New Yiddish Zionist weekly published.—11. Bucharest: Establishment of organization to assist Halutzim (Palestine pioneers) en route to Palestine.—17. Czernowitz: Cultural conference of Yiddish organizations of Bessarabia, Bukowina, and old Roumania elects a philological commission to effect various reforms in the Yiddish language, and decides to conduct cultural work throughout Roumania on an enlarged scale and to found a co-operative publishing establishment for Yiddish literature.

RUSSIA

I

SOVIET RUSSIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 18. Odessa: Government assumes control of all Jewish cultural and social institutions and of the Burial Society. JULY 2. Moscow: Sixty-eight delegates to the Zionist Congress, recently arrested for Zionist demonstration, released. AUGUST 6. General

Wrangel publishes proclamation against further pogrom agitation. Colonel Vlasiev, a censor, dismissed, and Colonel Ignatieff, chief censor, severely reprimanded for laxity in suppressing propaganda in the press. OCTOBER 14. Simferopol, Crimea: Town Council adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish attitude of officials of the administration in complete disregard of General Wrangel's orders.—20. Simferopol: Zionist organizations hold conference to facilitate the emigration of Crimean Jews to Palestine. NOVEMBER 5. General Wrangel officially recognizes the Provisional *Merkaz* in the Crimea as a Jewish national committee empowered to supervize Jewish emigration to Palestine.—12. Simferopol: Municipality adopts resolution protesting against the pogrom agitation of Priest Vostokovi. JANUARY 31. Moscow: Conference of Jewish representatives from the Ukraine, White, and Central Russia adopts measures for furthering agriculture among Jews of Russia, and decides to train children of pogrom victims for agriculture. MARCH 4. Russia: The Revolutionary Court closes the Hedarim.—Government officially recognizes and subsidizes *Habimah*, the Hebrew stage organization.—11. In written statement addressed to Dr. M. D. Eder, and published in London *Jewish Chronicle*, Nuorteva, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, declares that all matters concerning the cultural and spiritual life of the Jewish population are determined by the Jewish people themselves through the Commissariat for Jewish Affairs and through Jewish delegates elected to the local soviets. The government refuses to sanction the teaching of Hebrew in schools because it regards it as an outworn language which is no longer the tongue of the Jewish masses. The government does not encourage the activities of the Zionist organization in Russia because, having frequently found Zionist groups giving active support to Kolchak and Denikine, it suspects them of carrying on counter-revolutionary propaganda. APRIL 4. Vladivostock: Jewish community cables to Zionist Organization, London, that Jewish population is being terrorized and threatened with pogroms, and requests intervention of the Allied representatives.—28. Celebration of fortieth anniversary of Simon M. Dubnow's entry into field of historical studies.—MAY 6. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Government suppresses the Jewish Aid Committee, confiscates its funds and arrests several of its members.—*Daily Telegraph*, London, receives text of circular purporting to be an order issued in March by the Bolshevist Extraordinary Commission to the Secret Communist Organizations abroad instructing them to counteract the Zionist movement which it is alleged is engaged in counter-revolutionary propaganda.—Minsk: Soviet government at request of Jewish leaders permits synagogues to form a committee to provide for Jewish religious requirements.—White Russian Republic proclaims its independence, styling itself as the White Russian and Jewish State, in which sovereignty of both nationalities is recognized.

2. APPOINTMENT

DUBNOW, S. M., appointed head of Jewish People's University, Dec., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

BARBASH, SAMUEL, banker and member of Zionist Actions Committee, Jan., 1921.

BLOCH, ———, sculptor (executed), May, 1921.

BLUMENFELD, ———, adyocate, former Senator, Odessa, Oct., 1920.

OSTROGORSKY, MOSES J., member of First Duma, aged 69, Petrograd, May, 1921.

II

LATVIA AND ESTHONIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Reszisze: Anti-Jewish riot by soldiers suppressed by police.—25. Cabinet agrees to invite a Jewish representative to join the government.—26. Reval (Esthonia): Representative Jewish conference decides to impose a tax on every community for the reconstruction work in Palestine. JULY 4. Reval: Jewish weekly *Yevreiskoye Slovo (Jewish Word)* established. AUGUST 22. Riga: University refuses to admit Jews who are not citizens of Latvia. SEPTEMBER 6. Riga: A thousand Jewish refugees from Petrograd interned by the Latvian Government at Reszisze. OCTOBER 8. Order to expel all Lithuanian subjects, including tens of thousands of Jews, cancelled, following the representations by the Lithuanian government.—19. Riga: Following representations by leading Jews, the government consents to stop expulsion of alien Jews. JANUARY 28. Riga: Establishment of a Conservatory of Jewish Music. FEBRUARY 8. Riga: Organized Jewry conveys congratulations to the government upon its recognition by the League of Nations.—15. Riga: Jewish Teachers' Seminary established by Jewish Department of the Ministry of Education. MARCH 28. Riga: Constituent Assembly adopts proposal that Jews observing Saturdays as a day of rest be permitted to work and trade on Sunday. APRIL 8. Riga: Cabinet grants subvention to the Jewish theatre. MAY 6. Government issues order, withdrawing all passports from Jews who previously resided in Latvia, on basis of the Russian law of 1893.

2. APPOINTMENT

MUNZ, ———, elected to parliament and appointed member of the Cabinet without portfolio, Sept., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

TAVYOV, ISRAEL HAYYIM, Hebrew writer and pedagogue, at Riga, aged 63, Jan., 1921.

III

LITHUANIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 5. Vilna: At conclusion of anti-Jewish theatre performance, some students, Polish officers, and soldiers invade the Jewish sections and ill-treat a number of persons.—10. Six of one hundred and twelve deputies elected to parliament are Jews.—18. Vilna: Soldiers beat Jews, cut their beards, and plunder their shops. Rabbi Rubenstein protests to the commander of the 7th Army.

JULY 9. Zabinka: Soldiers assault Jews, and cut their beards.—16. Stoklishok (near Troki): Fire destroys part of the townlet including all the synagogues.—23. Vilna: Communal Council publishes protest against the repeated anti-Jewish excesses occurring in the town.

AUGUST 20. Rudzshiki (near Vilna): Poles organize pogrom in which three Jews are killed.

SEPTEMBER 24. Seiny: Pogrom by Polish soldiers, near the Polish-Lithuanian border.

OCTOBER 11. Vilna: Central Jewish bank established.—14. Kovno: Jewish National Council appoints special defence committee to organize Jews for the defence of Lithuanian independence.—16. Official statement issued by the Lithuanian Legation at London reports that since the occupation of Vilna by General Zellgouski, thirty Jews have been killed, scores wounded, and a number of Jewish shops robbed.—18. Vilna: Jews decline invitation of General Zellgouski to participate in his new government.—29. Polish Bureau in London issues statement denying reports of excesses committed against the Jewish population in Vilna.

NOVEMBER 5. Kovno: University establishes a department which will grant the title of Doctor for Jewish learning.

DECEMBER 27. Jewish National Council sends protest to Swiss parliament against action of the Zurich municipality discriminating against Eastern Jews in the matter of naturalization.

JANUARY 14. Vilna: General Zellgouski's government decides to grant parliamentary franchise only to persons registered as permanent residents under the Czar's régime.—18. Kovno: Orthodox conference participated in by over one hundred Rabbis.

FEBRUARY 11. Vilna: Colonel Chardigny, representative of the Council of the League of Nations, confers with representative Jews on their attitude to the plebiscite which is to decide whether Vilna

should belong to Poland or Lithuania.—25. Kovno: Conference of Lithuanian Jewish farmers, attended by over a hundred delegates, decides to form a permanent organization.

MARCH 18. Kovno: Government Technical Institute opens number of classes in Yiddish.

APRIL 13. Kovno: *Arbeiter Zeitung*, daily, issued by the Jewish Socialists.—15. Vilna: Jewish communal leaders open a People's University.—19. Kovno: New Jewish democratic party founded to include non-Zionists and non-Socialists.

2. APPOINTMENTS

ABRAMOVITCH, W., Vilna, appointed Director of Internal Affairs, Oct., 1920.

FRIEDMAN, BERNARD, Vilna, appointed judge, Sept., 1920.

GLUSKIN, MOISHE, Vilna, appointed legal prosecutor, Sept., 1920.

PLUDERMACHER, ———, appointed, by General Zellgouski, head of Jewish Department for Education, Oct., 1920.

SEGAL, ———, Vilna, appointed assistant Chief of Police, Nov., 1920.

SOLOVEITCHICK, MAX, appointed head of Jewish Ministry established by the first constitutional Lithuanian government, June, 1920.

IV

UKRAINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Rovno (Volhynia): Establishment of Central Committee with thirteen sub-committees for the relief of the principal Jewish centers.—18. Kiev (suburb of): Peasants drive fifty-five Jews into synagogue, which they burn.—Kiev: Committee formed to render relief to Jewish pogrom refugees in this city, many of whom are succumbing to the typhus epidemic.—Staroushitza, Stidnita, Kolis, Grigoriopol, Kutchergan, Miastivka, Moghilev-Podolsk: Pogroms and massacres occur.

JULY 5. Yarmolince: Prof. Israel Friedlaender and Rabbi Bernard Cantor, envoys of the Joint Distribution Committee, robbed and slain by bandits.—23. Tonshva: Occupation by Petlura followed by anti-Jewish riot. Crowded synagogue burned.

OCTOBER 1. Eleven towns in the province of Kiev and seven in the province of Vohlynia suffer heavily from pogroms. Kiev Committee establishes barracks for fugitives.—Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian People's Republic orders inquiry, by commanders of the army,

into outrages committed by detachments of the Ukrainian army against the population in East Galicia.

NOVEMBER 17. Federation of Ukrainian Jews, London informed by Jewish National Council, Warsaw, of series of fresh pogroms throughout the Ukraine, by Soviet Russian forces and Petlura's followers.—19. Lubav: Report of anti-Jewish excesses on the entry into the town of Budenny's Cossacks.—21. Volotchisk: Jews escaping from pogrom by Ukrainian cossacks are forbidden to cross the Polish border.

DECEMBER 24. Proskurov, Krassilov, Micolayev, and Tchorniostrov: Stragglers of Petlura's armies commit anti-Jewish atrocities.—31. Ten thousand Jewish refugees arrive at Tarnopol from the Ukraine, but are not permitted to proceed to Warsaw.—Ekaterinoslav: Pogrom lasting six days carried out by Makhno's gangs. Hundreds of Jews killed and thousands wounded. Large part of the town burned.

APRIL 22. Kiev: Jewish militia organized to prevent massacres.—24. Outbreak of pogroms in government of Homel, by gang of criminals, the band of Goliaka. Attacks made on towns of Gomeltchan, Podbrianka, Renka, and villages of Nikulestchi, Novabarsuki, Koblevo, Barisofka and minor villages . . . . attack also on town of Vassilievitchi.

MAY 6. Dubrovno: Massacre of Jews assumes enormous proportions. Zhitomir: Pogrom activities of Ataman-Struk, confirmed.

2. APPOINTMENTS

EISENBERG, ———, Tarnov, elected member of the Council of the Republic, Apl., 1921.

ENTELIS, ———, Tarnov, elected member of the Council of the Republic, Apl., 1921.

KRASNY, PINCHUS, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, June, 1920; reappointed, May, 1921.

OTHER COUNTRIES

BELGIUM:—NOVEMBER 16. Paul Hymans, former premier, elected permanent president of the League of Nations.

BULGARIA:—MAY 13. Sofia: The Secretariat of the Chief Rabbinate and the Presidents of the Communities and of the educational committees are exempted from the provisions of the law, making State labor compulsory on all men and women; all Jews to be free from work on the Sabbath and Jewish Holidays, other days being substituted.

CHINA:—JANUARY 23. Shanghai: Congregation Ohel-Rachel consecrated.

DANZIG:—MAY 6. Socialist Deputies in the Diet protest against expulsion of Eastern Jews.

DENMARK:—AUGUST 22. Copenhagen: Danish version of the "Jewish Peril" appears.—OCTOBER. Copenhagen: George Kahn, appointed permanent representative on the League of Nations.

FINLAND:—JULY 13. Helsingfors: Commanders at the Finnish frontiers do not permit Russian Jews to cross the border.—DECEMBER 16. Representatives of Finland, at Geneva, agree to give guarantees of the protection of minorities before its admittance into the League of Nations.

GREECE:—OCTOBER 26. Isle of Lemnos: Number of Jewish refugees from Russia ordered by Greek government to be deported to Serbia.—DECEMBER 10. General Zymbrakakis, commander of Greek forces in Thrace, issues proclamation blaming Jews, in part, for anti-Venizelos manifestations. Jewish deputies at Salonica and the *Kehillah* at Adrianople protest to the government against the commander's statement.—Salonica: M. Alhanati, Peppo Malah, and Isaac Sciaky elected Members of Parliament.—JANUARY 21. Salonica: King Constantine donates 10,000 drachmae (normally $900) for the relief of Jewish sufferers from the Salonica fire.—Salonica: J. Jacoel, appointed head of the laboratory of the Therapeutical Clinic at the University of Paris.—FEBRUARY 4. Salonica: Conference of Greek Zionists adopts resolution declaring that the Jewish education at the Alliance Schools does not meet with Jewish national views and aspirations, and calling upon the community to draw up a syllabus which would conform with the national spirit.—25. Smyrna: Greek authorities expropriate old Jewish cemetery. Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Italy request Greek High Commissioner to settle the matter of the cemetery in a manner satisfactory to the Jews.—APRIL 18. Salonica and Adrianople: Riots follow ritual murder charge against Jewish family of Adrianople. Jews molested and property destroyed. Authorities publish statement declaring charge is unfounded.

NETHERLANDS:—SEPTEMBER —. Amsterdam: Eduard Frankfort, artist, dies. NOVEMBER 19. Establishment of organization of the Amsterdamsch *Hulpwerk voon Ouitenlandsche Joden* (Amsterdam Relief Committee for Foreign Jews). DECEMBER —. Amsterdam: J. Oppenheim, appointed commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. FEBRUARY 18. Annual conference of the Zionist Organization of Holland adopts resolution confirming its support of the Mizrahi organization.—L. S. Ornstein, professor of theoretical physics, appointed director of the physical laboratory at the University of Utrecht. APRIL 23. Amsterdam: Celebration of two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Great Synagogue.

SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF (JUGO-SLAVIA):—JUNE 25. Agram: Students of the university petition the government to introduce a percentage norm for Jews and to expel all alien students. OCTOBER 1. Anti-Semitic campaign fostered by

Russian emigrés. FEBRUARY 11. Belgrade: *Novi-Sad,* Jewish daily, appears. MARCH 25. Jews compelled to close their warehouses and shops on Sundays and Christian holidays.—Isaac Alcalay, chief rabbi, decorated by king with the Sava Order. APRIL 15. Pupils of the Yeshiboth exempted from military service as theological students. MAY 6. Recent edict of expulsion of Jewish subjects of Spain, within three days, not carried into effect on account of protest of the Spanish Minister.

SPAIN:—JULY 27. Haim Moshé, Benaim Raphael, chief rabbi dies, aged 74. AUGUST 22. Madrid: Universal Association of Sephardim organized, to include sephardic Jews throughout the world, and to defend Jewish interests everywhere. SEPTEMBER 27. Madrid: For the first time since 1492, the government formally recognizes the local Jewish community, according to it all privileges of other religious bodies.

SWEDEN:—MARCH —. Hugo Vallentin, journalist, at London, aged 61.

SWITZERLAND:—JULY —. Berne: Sophie Getozowa, awarded the American Mary Jacobi Foundation Prize for medical and scientific work. SEPTEMBER 24. Zurich: Two thousand Jewish students on verge of starvation. University directors organize relief. NOVEMBER 19. Zurich: Town Council decides to naturalize other foreigners after residence of ten years, and Jews of Eastern Europe after fifteen years.—26. Geneva: Lucien Wolf, on behalf of Joint Foreign Committee, transmits to the President of the League of Nations the recommendation that all states seeking admittance into the League be required to give guarantees of protection for the racial, religious, and linguistic minorities in these states. DECEMBER 8. Geneva: Joint appeal of Committee of Jewish Delegations, Jewish Board of Deputies, the Anglo Jewish Association, and The Jewish Territorial Organization sent to the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations on behalf of Jews in Eastern Europe.—17. Geneva: *Alliance Israélite Universelle* presents memorandum to the assembly of the League of Nations on question of emigration from Eastern Europe, suggesting that it be allowed to participate in the organization and control of Jewish emigration.—20. Geneva: Committee of Jewish delegations presents detailed memorandum to the President of the League of Nations regarding the pogroms in the Ukraine. Jewish Delegations also submit a memorandum regarding the naturalization of Eastern Jews in Danzig.—21. Geneva: Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations Assembly, states that he has a detailed report of the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine and that this would be printed and distributed among members of the Assembly. MARCH 28. Zurich: City Council states that Jewish pupils in the public schools will be exempt from writing on Saturday, if it can be proved that their parents observe the Sabbath. APRIL 15. Aargau;

Council of the Canton adopts Sunday Closing Bill permitting Jews to work behind closed doors for four hours on Sundays.

SYRIA:—JUNE 25. Authorities decline to issue permits to Jews who wish to leave Syria.

TURKEY:—JUNE 13. Faubourg Dagh-Hamman (on Asiatic side of the Bospheryus): Ritual murder accusation caused by temporary disappearance of Greek girl employed by Jew. Greek patriarch orders clergy to calm feelings of their people and suppress any attempts to attack Jews.—Constantinople: Isaac Ferera, appointed attorney-general. OCTOBER 1. Hassan Pasha (near Constantinople): Jewish colony. Mesillah Hadashah, attacked by Turkish marauders. Colonists flee, leaving property in hands of the rebels. British troops restore order and protect the colony.—25. Constantinople: Issuance of fortnightly Yiddish publication devoted to the interests of the Jewish refugees from Russia. FEBRUARY 25. Bagdad: *Jeshurun*, Jewish weekly published.—MAY 27. Constantinople: E. S. Kadoorie of Shanghai undertakes to erect annexes to the Jewish Hospital "Or-Ahaim," the buildings to be known as the Kadoorie Foundation.

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

[NOTE.—* indicates that information is not official]

In the following list information is given respecting those Jewish organizations which have a national scope as distinguished from societies of a local character which are listed in the Directory of Local Jewish Organizations, volume 22, pp. 322-339, and in the Supplementary Directory in this volume, p. 247. Eighty-nine bodies are listed below. During the past year the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations was merged with the Jewish Welfare Board. The Alliance Israélite Universelle and the American Jewish Congress are omitted from this year's list. The former being a foreign organization, though it has branches in this country, it was not considered proper to list it. The American Jewish Congress adjourned *sine die* on May 31, 1920. Eight new bodies appear this year: The American Academy for Jewish Research, the Jewish Valor Legion, the Mizrachi Hatzoir, and the following fraternities: Alpha Lamba Phi, Phi Beta Sigma, Phi Sigma Delta, Tau Epsilon Phi, and Upsilon Lamba Phi.

No material change has occurred in the statistics of these organizations as given in volume 22. The classification used there is repeated below: the Landsmanschaften comprise organizations of natives of various sections of Europe; the miscellaneous group comprises the Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, the Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, and the Jewish Valor Legion. The Zionist organizations have been grouped separately. In the educational class are the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, the Jewish Chautauqua Society, and others of a similar character. The three Theological Seminaries and the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning are given separately. As research institutions are classed the American Jewish Historical Society, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, the Jewish Academicians of America, and the American Academy for Jewish Research. Professional associations include the various rabbinical societies and the National Conference of Jewish Social Service. The Religious Unions include the congregational federations and their national auxiliaries.

The following table shows the number of organizations in each class, the number of branches and of members:

Character of Organization	Total number	Number reporting branches	Number of branches	Number reporting members	Number of members
Fraternal Orders and Mutual Benefit Associations.	14	10	2304	13	508,255
Philanthropic Organizations..	16	7	948	7	308,145
Zionist Organizations.....	9	5	1345	6	237,828*
Religious Unions and affiliated bodies.....	7	2	459	..	.....
International Organizations..	1	..	....	..	.....
Landsmannschaften.....	5	2	95	2	19,000
Educational Organizations....	6	2	103	5	34,500
Fraternities	13	6	83	13	8,679
Professional Associations.....	7	2	253	7	4,127
Colleges.....	4	..	....	..	.....
Research Institutions.....	4	..	....	2	455
Miscellaneous.....	3	..	....	3	5,988
Total	89	36	5590	58	1,126,977

* This includes the membership of the Zionist Organization of America as given in the last Year Book. Membership for this year was not available.

Several interesting facts are apparent in the foregoing table. Over a million of the Jews of the United States are connected with National Organizations; over half a million are affiliated with fraternal orders or mutual benefit associations; a quarter of a million help to maintain philanthropic enterprises of a national scope; thirty-six of the organizations report a total of 5590 branches, affiliated bodies, or agencies. The number of these must be taken into account when we consider the number of local organizations.

ALPHA EPSILON PI FRATERNITY

Org. 1913. OFFICE: 222 E. 15th, New York City

Seventh Annual Convention, Dec. 27-29, 1920, New York City.
Members, 232.
Chapters, 8.
PURPOSE: A national collegiate Greek-letter organization for Jewish students.
OFFICERS: Sec., Theodore R. Racoosin, 222 E. 15th, N. Y. C.
BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Hyman Adelsberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Milton Adler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph L. Batchker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benj. H. Furwitz, Elmhurst, L. I.; M. Leo Gitelson, N. Y. C.; Joseph Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sid Picker, N. Y. C.; Theodore R. Racoosin, N. Y. C.; I. Nathaniel Treblow, Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH

Org. June 15, 1920. OFFICE: Philadelphia, Pa.

First Meeting, October 4, 1920, New York City.
Members, 10.
PURPOSE: To advance Jewish learning in America.
OFFICERS: Pres., Louis Ginzberg, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Gotthard Deutsch, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Henry Malter, 1531 Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Org. Nov. 11, 1906; Inc. Mch. 16, 1911. OFFICE: 171 Madison Av., New York City

For report, see p. 300

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Org. 1892. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting, Feb. 21-22, 1921, Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 431.
Has issued twenty-seven volumes of publications and an index to publications 1-20. Maintains a collection of books, manuscripts, and historical objects in its room in the building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 W. 123d, N. Y. C.
OFFICERS: Pres., Abraham S. W. Rosenbach, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Richard J. H. Gottheil; Treas., Henry S. Hendricks; Curator, Leon Hühner; Cor. Sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row; Rec. Sec., Samuel Oppenheim, N. Y. C.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Chas. J. Cohen, Phila., Pa.; Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, D. C.; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass.; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Max J. Kohler, Harold Korn, [1] L. Napoleon Levy, N. Y. C.; Max L. Margolis, Phila., Pa.; Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa., ex-officio, as past President of the Society.

[1] Deceased.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

Org. Feb. 9, 1891; inc. 1891. OFFICE: 80 Maiden Lane, New York City

Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Feb. 6, 1921, New York City.

The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads:

I. Agriculture; subsidizing Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society and the National Farm School. Granting scholarships for State agricultural school to young men desiring to take agriculture as their life work.

II. BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL, 222 E. 64th, N. Y. C., offering to Jewish young men instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, Plumbing, Electrical, House, Fresco and Sign Painting, Printing, Sheet Metal Work, Woodworking and Carpentry, and Operating Engineering.

III. WOODBINE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

IV. ENGLISH EDUCATION TO IMMIGRANTS. Day and Evening Classes.

V. RELIEF WORK. Through subsidized societies in Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston.—New York: Brooklyn, New York City.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

OFFICERS: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin, 130 E. 25th; Vice-Pres., S. G. Rosenbaum; Treas., Simon F. Rothschild; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler, 52 William, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES: The Officers, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Alfred Jaretzki, Herbert H. Lehman, Mortimer L. Schiff, N. Y. C.; S. S. Fleisher, Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL AGENT: B. A. Palitz.

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

Org. Apl., 1919. OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

Merger of Bureau of Philanthropic Research, Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, and the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and supported by funds provided by the American Jewish Committee, the New York Foundation, and the Federations of Jewish Philanthropies throughout the country, in addition to private contributions.

PURPOSE: Research into problems of Jewish social and communal life in American and in other centers of Jewry throughout the world.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Adolph Lewisohn; Treas., David M. Heyman; Sec., Solomon Lowenstein; Chairman Exec. Com., Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Cyrus Adler, Leo Arnstein, B. D. Bogen, Lee K. Frankel, I. E. Goldwasser, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Max Senior, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Morris D. Waldman, Felix M. Warburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Chairman; Leo Arnstein, I. E. Goldwasser, David M. Heyman, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Lee K. Frankel, Chairman; Ludwig B. Bernstein, Jacob Billikopf, Boris D. Bogen, Maurice B. Hexter, Solomon Lowenstein, Philip L. Seman, Frances Taussig, and Morris D. Waldman.

ADMINISTRATION: Samuel A. Goldsmith, Director; Benjamin D. Kaplan, Assistant Director; Dorothy E. Aidman, Chief Investigator, N. Y. C.

CANTORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(SUCCESSOR TO SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS)

Org. June 1, 1918. OFFICE: New York City

Eleventh Annual Meeting, May 25, 1920, New York City.
Twelfth Annual Meeting, May 23, 1921.
Members, 250.

PURPOSE: To uplift the profession and give aid to Cantors in need and to their families.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Schwartz, 78 W. 85th; Vice-Pres., S. Fine; M. Schechter; Sec., Efrajim Spivak; Joseph Salzman; Treas., M. Aranoff, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: Sol. Baum, J. Beimel, N. Cantor, M. Hilmann, L. Lipitz, J. Rappaport, M. Schrager, A. Singer, J. Taubenhaus.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Org. July 9, 1899. OFFICE: Rochester, N. Y.

Thirty-second Annual Convention, Apl. 13-16, 1921, Washington, D. C.
Members, 266.

Has issued thirty volumes of its Year Book; and besides, the Union Prayer Book; the Union Hymnal; the Union Haggadah; Prayers for Private Devotion; Army Ritual for Soldiers of the Jewish Faith (1916); and various other publications.

OFFICERS, 1921-1922: Hon. Pres., Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Vice-Pres., Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Treas., Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.; Rec. Sec., Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; Cor. Sec., Horace J. Wolf, 117 Gibbs, Rochester, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1921-1922: Israel Bettan, Charleston, W. Va.; Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Cincinnati, O.; Felix A. Levy, Chicago, Ill.; Louis L. Mann, New Haven, Conn.; Joseph Rauch, Louisville, Ky.; William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Leonard J. Rothstein, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Samuel Schulman, New York, N. Y.; Nathan Stern, New York, N. Y.; Jonah B. Wise, Portland, Ore.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Org., Sept., 1893. OFFICE: 305 W. 98th, New York City

Ninth Triennial Convention, Nov., 1920, Denver, Colo.
Sections, 181; Junior Auxiliaries, 46.

The Council and its Sections are engaged in Religious, Social Welfare, Civic and Educational Work. Its activities are promoted through its Committees on Religion, Religious Schools, Social Welfare, Junior Auxiliaries, Civic and Communal Affairs, Peace and Arbitration, Education, Finance, Legislation, Public Health, Blind, Deaf, Tuberculosis, Purity of the Press, Scholarship Fund, Work among Women on Farms, Council Extension, Reconstruction, Foreign Relations and a National Department of Immigrant Aid with offices in New York City. (Chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn.)

OFFICERS: Pres., Rose Brenner, 252 Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.; Third Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, Portland, Ore.; Treas., Mrs. Alvin L. Bauman, St. Louis, Mo.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. L. A. Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Harry Sternberger, 305 W. 98th, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: (1917-1923) Mrs. Leo H. Herz, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Clarence E. Mack, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Leopold Metzger, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Leo Schwartz, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Wm. D. Sporborg, Port Chester, N. Y.; (1920-1926) Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Newark, N. J.; Hannah Hirshberg, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Max L. Margolis, Germantown, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Isaac K. E. Prager, Boston, Mass.; and Mrs. Henry Sporborg, Albany, N. Y.

DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING

Inc. May 20, 1907. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.

Incorporated in State of Pennsylvania.

Invested funds amount to $838,340.34.

LIBRARY: Volumes and pamphlets, 22,215.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler; Vice-Pres., Mayer Sulzberger; Treas., Horace Stern; Sec., Ephraim Lederer, Phila., Pa.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: The Officers, and D. Hays Solis Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Isaac Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Simon Miller, A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACULTY: Pres., Cyrus Adler (M. A., Pennsylvania; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins); Professor in charge of the Biblical Department, Max L. Margolis (M. A., Ph. D., Columbia); Professor in charge of the Rabbinical Department, Henry Malter (Ph. D., Heidelberg); Instructor Department of Cognate Languages, Jacob Hoschander (Ph. D., Marburg); Instructor Historical Department, Abraham A. Neuman (M. A., Columbia; H. L. D., Jewish Theological Seminary of America); Instructor Biblical Department and Assistant Librarian, Joseph Reider (B. A., College of the City of New York; Ph. D., Dropsie College); Instructor Talmud and Arabic, B. Halper (M. A., London; Ph. D., Dropsie College); Resident Lecturer in Jewish Jurisprudence and Institutes of Government, Hon. Mayer Sulzberger (LL. D., Jefferson, Temple; H. L. D., Jewish Theological Seminary of America).

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ORPHANS

Org. 1896. OFFICE: 336 Engineer's Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, July 11, 1920, Cleveland, O.

OFFICERS: Pres., Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., M. J. Mandelbaum, Cleveland, O.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Nathan Cohn, Tenn.; Adolph Freund, Mich.; Milton Hart, Ill.; Sol. Kiser, Ind.; Emil Nathan, Mo.; Max Schayer, Colo.; Jos. Schonthal, O.; Simon Wolf, District of Columbia; Treas., E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O.; Sec., Eugene E. Wolf, Engineer's Bldg., Cleveland, O.

GOVERNORS: Adolf Kraus, Pres. I. O. B. B.; A. B. Seelenfreund, Sec. I. O. B. B.; and as ex-officio members of the Board, the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the I. O. B. B.; David Alexander, Akron, O.; Myrtle W. Baer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Herbert D. Bloch, Cincinnati, O.; Isidore Freiberger, Cleveland, O.; Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; Edna Goldsmith, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Grace Grossman, Youngstown, O.; Eugene Halle, Cleveland, O.; Clarence S. Hays, Cleveland, O.; D. A. Huebsch, Cleveland O.; Mrs. Siegmund Joseph, Cleveland, O.; J. Kobacker, Toledo, O.; Samuel J.

Kornhauser, Cleveland, O.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus O.; Mrs. David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex.; Meyer Lovitch, Scranton, Pa.; Charles Mayer, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. L. S. Musliner, Detroit, Mich.; Sidney E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Frank Rosenblatt, St. Joseph, Mo.; Anna Roth, Toledo, O.; E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O.; Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, O.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Stern, Fargo, N. Dak.; I. S. Stern, Madison, Ind.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Carl Vetsburg, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Weinstein, Fort Wayne, Ind.; [1] S. E. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Wm. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

THE EX-PATIENTS TUBERCULAR HOME

(FORMERLY THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR EX-PATIENTS OF DENVER SANATORIUM)

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 8000 Montview Blvd., Denver, Colo.

Members, 25,000.

PURPOSE: To provide a home for patients who have been discharged from any tubercular sanatoria.

OFFICERS: Pres., Simon Quiat; Vice-Pres., Max Schradsky; Sec., A. M. Blumberg, 3135 W. Colfax Av.; Treas., J. Klatzkin.

DIRECTORS: M. Berkowitz, A. M. Blumberg, M. Cohen, J. Chisdes, Maurice Epstein, S. Froimovitz, C. Gulinson, A. Kiesler, J. Klatzkin, M. Levy, Mrs. M. Levy, M. Nierenberg, I. Pasternak, I. L. Quiat, Simon Quiat, A. Reichman, Mrs. I. Reichman, Max Schradsky, H. Snyder, Sol. Wargon.

FEDERATION OF HEBREW TEACHERS OF AMERICA

Org. Aug. 3, 1920. OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

First Convention, Aug. 1-3, 1920, Cleveland, O.

Members, 600.

PURPOSE: To advance the cause of Jewish Education in America; publication of child, literary, pedagogic journals.

OFFICERS: Treas., J. Frishberg; Sec., Mordecai Halevi, 132 Hooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: N. Aaronson, H. Friedland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Frishberg, N. Y. C.; H. Komanoff, S. Rubinstein, K. Whiteman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS IN AMERICA

Org. Nov. 1, 1919. OFFICE: 400 E. Houston, New York City

Second Annual Convention, May 29-30, 1921, New York City.

Members, 16,000.

PURPOSE: To promote the educational, social, and religious interests of the Hungarian Jews here and in Hungary.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Buchler; Vice-Pres., A. Altman, Louis Feuerman, J. Ilkowitz, Benj. Jacobowitz, B. Levy, Samuel Niederman, Morris Rosner, Samuel Schwartz, Simon Schwartz, M. Stark; Treas., Isidor Rosenfeld; Sec., Bernard Price, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: All Hungarian Rabbis, ex-officio, and Samuel Baum, Morris Fried, L. Friedman, Gustave Hartman, Henry H. Klein, Alex. Lefkowitz, Mrs. Josephine Prince, Adolph Rosenbaum, Benj. Schnierer, Joseph Wasserman, Jacob Weinberger, Wm. Weiss.

[1] Deceased.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 20, 1909. OFFICE: 174 2d Av., New York City
Twelfth Annual Convention, Dec. 11-13, 1920, New York City.
Members, 1235.
Societies, 42.
PURPOSE: To advance the interest of the Jewish farmers.
OFFICERS: Pres., Solomon Grudin, Perrineville, N. J.; Vice-Pres., Joseph Derow, Montville, Conn.; Sec., Benj. C. Stone, 174 2d Av., N. Y. C.; Treas., Paul Abelson, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF ORIENTAL JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 40 W. 115th, New York City
Societies, 30.
PURPOSE: Americanization and betterment of condition of Oriental Jews.
OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph Gedalecia; Vice-Pres., Joseph Hakim, Sabatai Menachem; Treas., Albert Benadaba; Sec., Albert J. Amateau.
ADVISORY BOARD: Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Sadie American, Mrs. David J. Benoliel, Mrs. Victor Brenner, Abram I. Elkus, Leon Sanders, Max Senior, Leo Sulzberger, Edward Valensi, Jacques Valensi, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

Re-org. Sept., 1920. OFFICE: 200 East Broadway., New York City
Last Annual Convention, March, 1921, Baltimore, Md.
Affiliated Organizations: 65.
PURPOSE: Relief work for Ukrainian Jews.
OFFICERS: Pres., Dr. Joseph Krimsky; Vice-Pres., Dr. H. Dubovsky; Treas., Samuel Kapnis; Manager, Jacob Mitchell, N. Y. C.

HAI RESH FRATERNITY

Org. July, 1907. OFFICE: Pittsburgh, Pa.
Twelfth Annual Conclave, Dec. 26-31, 1920, Kansas City, Mo.
Members, 500.
Chapters, 22.
OFFICERS: Council Chief, Jos. Friedberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Council Prophet, Harold Finkelstein, Minneapolis, Minn.; Council Scribe, Jacob Davis, Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Council Installer, Louis Rothschild, Kansas City, Mo.; Council Historian, Henry Jacobus, Atlanta, Ga.; Council Editor, Hardwig P. Posert, Memphis, Tenn.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

OFFICE: 425 Lafayette, New York City
An amalgamation of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, organized Nov., 1888, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, organized 1901.
Twelfth Annual Meeting, Feb. 13, 1921.
Members, 121,480.
PURPOSE: To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants at the various ports in the United States, to provide them with temporary assis-

tance, to prevent them from becoming public charges, to discourage their settling in congested cities, to encourage them to follow agricultural pursuits, to prevent ineligibles from immigrating to the United States, to foster American ideals, and to instill in them a knowledge of American history and institutions, and to make better known the advantages of desirable immigration.

OFFICERS: Pres., John L. Bernstein, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Adolph Copeland, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Heller, Boston, Mass.; Leon Kamaiky, N. Y. C.; Howard S. Levy, Phila., Pa.; Max Meyerson, N. Y. C.; Albert Rosenblatt, N. Y. C.; Leo S. Schwabacher, Seattle, Wash.; Israel Silberstein, Baltimore, Md.; Harry K. Wolff, San Francisco, Cal.; Treas., Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Hon. Sec., Joseph E. Eron; General Manager, Jacob R. Fain, N. Y. C.; Assistant General Manager, Isaac L. Asofsky, N. Y. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Morris Asofsky, B. B. Berkowitz, Herman Bernstein, John L. Bernstein, Henry G. Bralower, Joseph E. Eron, Harry Fischel, Isaac Friedkin, I. Gilman, Adolph Held, Isaac Heller, Abraham Herman, Phillip Hersh, I. Hershfield, Ph. Jaches, Alexander Kahn, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Leon Kamaiky, Nathan Kommel, Aaron J. Levy, Howard S. Levy, H. Linetzky, H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, Max Meyerson, Leon H. Moisseiff, Nathan Roggen, A. Rosenblatt, Leon Sanders, E. Sarasohn, B. Schlesinger, Leo S. Schwabacher, Bernard Semel, B. Shelvin, Israel Silberstein, and Harry K. Wolff.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

(See p. 240)

HEBREW VETERANS OF THE WARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 1941 Madison Av., New York City

Members, 350.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate the history of the Jewish Soldiers in the Wars of the Republic.

OFFICERS: Commander, Irving Coon; Sr. Vice-Commander, M. W. Jacobson; Jr. Vice-Commander, Wm. Simpson; Adjutant, J. S. Stone, 580 W. 161st; Quartermaster, Pincus Kurtz, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES: Abr. Lazarus, John Robinton, Peter Schwartz.

HISTADRUTH IBRITH

Org. May 21, 1916. OFFICE: 114 5th Av., New York City

Third Annual Convention, May 16-17, 1920, New York City.

Members, 1500.

Societies, 30.

PURPOSE: Hebrew culture and revival of Hebrew language.

OFFICERS: Treas., J. Z. Frischberg; Act. Sec., K. Whiteman, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: A. H. Friedland, J. Z. Frischberg, Ezekiel Ginsberg, S. Ginsberg, Bathsheba Grabelsky, Mordecai Halevi, Moses Halevi, S. B. Maximon, D. Persky Z. Scharfstein, A. Speishandler, K. Whiteman.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org. Feb. 7, 1887. OFFICE: 37 7th, New York City

Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, May 15-17, 1921, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 170,000.

Lodges, 675.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Aaron Levy; First Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Stern, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Julius Friedenburg, Boston, Mass.; Grand Sec., Max L. Hollander, N. Y. C.; Grand Treas., Alexander Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Endowment Treas., Adolph Teitelbaum.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM

Org. Feb. 23, 1905. OFFICE: 506-508 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sixteenth Annual Convention, June 5-7, 1921, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members, 45,804.
Lodges, 313.
OFFICERS: Past Grand Master, Sol. Adolph; Grand Master, Sol. C. Kraus, Phila., Pa.; First Deputy Grand Master, Asher Jacobson, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, A. S. Kanengieser, Newark, N. J.; Third Deputy Grand Master, A. Jacobs, Providence, R. I.; Fourth Deputy Grand Master, M. Caplan, Baltimore, Md.; Fifth Deputy Grand Master, Morris Apter, Hartford, Conn.; Sixth Deputy Grand Master, Max Epstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Seventh Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Blair, Chicago, Ill.; Eighth Deputy Grand Master, A. Levy, Augusta, Ga.; Ninth Deputy Grand Master, M. A. Bloom, Richmond, Va.; Tenth Deputy Grand Master, Martin Waxler, Cleveland, O.; Grand Sec., Martin O. Levy, Phila., Pa.; Assistant Grand Sec., Adolph Rosenblum, Phila., Pa.; Grand Treas., I. Rosenbaum, Phila., Pa.; Counsellor of the Order, Charles J. Weiss, Phila., Pa.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Org. Jan. 18, 1849. OFFICE: 21 W. 124th, New York City
Triennial Convention, May 29, 1921, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members (Jan. 1, 1921), 8300.
Lodges, 81.
Districts, 2.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, Solon J. Liebeskind; First Deputy Grand Master, Benj. H. Wasserman; Second Deputy Grand Master, Bernard Shane; Third Deputy Grand Master, Morris A. Weinberg; Grand Rec. Sec., Henry J. Hyman; Grand Treas., Benj. Blumenthal.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Morris Arnstein, Leo Benjamin, Abraham Bieringer, Maurice B. Blumenthal, M. Angelo Elias, Henry Lipsky, Sam. Michaels, Benjamin Nagelschmidt, Jos. Nordenschild, Henry V. Rothschild, Edward Schulhof, Louis A. Schwab, Herman Stiefel, Sidney Szerlip.
DISTRICTS: I. Territory: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. II. Territory: Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

Org. Nov. 1, 1843. OFFICE: 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Eleventh Quinquennial Convention, May 9, 1920, Cleveland, O.
Members, 72,420.
Lodges 492 (in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa).
Districts, 11 (7 in the United States).
Institutions founded by the Order in the United States: HEBREW ORPHAN'S HOME, Atlanta, Ga.; B'NAI B'RITH CEMETERY, Chicago, Ill.; FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Chicago, Ill.; JEWISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME, New Orleans, La.; TOURO INFIRMARY, New Orleans, La.; HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, Yonkers, N. Y.; JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Cleveland,

O.; B'NAI B'RITH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Pittsburgh, Pa.; RELIEF COMMITTEE, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.; HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS, Los Angeles, Cal.; IMMIGRANT SCHOOLS, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn.; SABBATH SCHOOLS, at Houghton, Mich.; Trenton, N. J.; Sharon, Pa.; and Madison, Wis.; B'NAI B'RITH ORPHANAGE, at Erie, Pa.; LEO N. LEVI HOSPITAL, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, Chicago, Ill.; BOYS' VACATION CAMP, Chicago, Ill.; Boys' SUMMER CAMP, Minneapolis, Minn.

OFFICERS: Pres., Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-Pres., Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-Pres., Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Treas., Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Alex. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Charles Hartman, N. Y. C.; Sidney G. Kusworm, Dayton, O.; E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Berthold Timendorfer, Berlin, Germany; Adolphe Stern, Bucharest, Roumania; Moritz Hammerschlag, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; J. Niego, Constantinople, Turkey.

DISTRICTS: I. Org. 1851. Lodges, 44. Territory: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Eastern Canada. Sec., Max Levy, 2307 Broadway, N. Y. C.

II. Org. 1852. Lodges, 45. Territory: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Orleans, and Ohio. Sec., Leonard H. Freiberg, 504 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

III. Org. 1860. Lodges, 38. Territory: Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Sec., Joseph Herbach, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Org. 1863. Lodges, 35. Territory: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and British Columbia. Sec., I. J. Aschelm, 149 Eddy, San Francisco, Cal.

V. Org. 1867. Lodges, 21. Territory: Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and District of Columbia. Sec., Edwin H. Levy, P. O. Box 5, Richmond, Va.

VI. Org. 1868. Lodges, 51. Territory: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Manitoba, Ontario, and Alberta, Can. Sec., A. B. Seelenfreund, 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

VII. Org. 1873. Lodges, 85. Territory: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Sec., M. M. Goldman, Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans, La.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER

Org. Feb. 13, 1894. OFFICE: 1127 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Biennial Convention, July 5, 1920, Baltimore, Md.
Members, 17,924.
Lodges, 128.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Max Levy, 526 Walnut, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Grand Masters: H. M. Barnett, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Sack, Phila., Pa.; H. Waiss, Detroit, Mich.; G. Roth, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, M. Bernstein, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, I. Green, Cleveland, O.; Grand Sec., I. Shapiro, 1127 Blue Island Av.; Grand Endowment Treas., I. Schor; Grand General Fund Treas., D. Arkin; Grand Counsellor, Wm. A. Jonesi, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. S. Stol, Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT WORKMEN'S CIRCLE OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. Dec. 28, 1906. OFFICE: 86 Leverett, Boston, Mass.
Fifteenth Annual Convention, May 28-31, 1921, Hartford, Conn.
Members, 6822.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Hyman Cohen, Malden, Mass.; Vice-Chairman, Louis Hyson, Revere, Mass.; Treas., Sam'l Malkiel, Roxbury, Mass.; Rec. Sec., Julius Levin, Dorchester, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Samuel Egdall, Malden, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Sidney Appel, Boston, Mass.; Samuel Bander, Malden, Mass.; Antonio Caroselli, Dorchester, Mass.; Hyman Guberman, Maplewood, Mass.; Morris Lubin, Revere, Mass.; David Monosson, Roxbury, Mass.; Samuel Osipow, Swampscott, Mass.; Morris Ossen, Everett, Mass.; Morris Tubiash, Boston, Mass.; Harry Victorson, Boston, Mass.; Samuel Wilensky, Roxbury, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE

Org. 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City

Agencies, 245.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, Reuben Arkush; Vice-Chairman, Alfred Jaretzki; Sec., Nathan Bijur; Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N. Y. C.

ACTING MANAGER: Isidore Frank.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

Org. June 24, 1915. OFFICE: 132 W. 72d, New York City

Annual Conference, Dec. 25-28, 1920, New York City.

Societies, 35.

PURPOSE: To study Jewish life and problems; to organize the Jewish student body of America on the basis of Jewish national consciousness; to advance the Zionist movement.

Publishes annually *Kadimah*.

OFFICERS: Pres., Norman Salit, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Philip Slomovitz, Detroit, Mich.; Treas., Irma L. Lindheim, N. Y. C.; Sec., Mollie Gold, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNING COUNCIL: The Officers, and Abraham Cohen, Ithaca, N. Y.; Ethel Cohen, Dorchester, Mass.; Max Davidson, N. Y. C.; Gotthard Deutsch, Cincinnati, O.; Mary Fels, N. Y. C.; Maurice Finkelstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Goldfarb, N. Y. C.; Boris Grabelsky, N. Y. C.; Reuben Grisman, N. Y. C.; Jennie Jelin, N. Y. C.; Paul Klapper, N. Y. C.; Max Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Marvin Lowenthal, N. Y. C.; Marcus Rottenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Schweitzer, N. Y. C.; David Tannenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathaniel Waldman, Cambridge, Mass.; James Wise, N. Y. C.

JEWISH ACADEMICIANS OF AMERICA

Org. Aug. 21, 1916. OFFICE: 9-11 Montgomery, New York City

Members, 24.

PURPOSE: To promote constructive Jewish scholarship, to elucidate the truths and principles of Judaism in the light of modern thought, and to apply the methods of modern science toward the solution of ritual problems.

OFFICERS: Chairman of Executive Committee, Bernard Revel; Temp. Sec., M. Seidel, 9-11 Montgomery.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Georges Bacarat, Bernard Drachman, N. Y. C.; Nathan Isaacs, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Keller, N. Y. C.; David I. Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Meyer Waxman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Org. Mch. 20, 1910. OFFICE: 356 Second Av., New York City

OFFICERS: Pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Louis Marshall; Treas., Samson Lachman; Hon. Sec., Henrietta Szold, Jerusalem, Palestine.

TRUSTEES: Cyrus Adler, Samuel S. Fels, Phila., Pa.; Samson Lachman, N. Y. C.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston, Mass.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Straus, N. Y. C.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

Org. Jan. 23, 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City

Twenty-first Annual Meeting, Feb. 8, 1921, New York City.

Branch Offices: Chicago and Philadelphia.

PURPOSE: The encouragement of farming among Jewish immigrants in the United States.

ACTIVITIES: Maintains agricultural bureau of information and advice; assists Jewish immigrants to become farmers by helping them to find suitable farms and by loans on favorable terms; loans money to Jewish farmers who require financial assistance; maintains Farm Labor Bureau for the placing out of Jewish young men as farm laborers; conducts a bureau to help farmers improve sanitary conditions on their farms.

Publishes *The Jewish Farmer*, a monthly agricultural paper, in Yiddish; maintains itinerant agricultural instructors to lecture to farmers on agricultural topics, conduct demonstrations on their own farms, and organize the farmers into associations for their material, educational, social, and religious advancement; grants free scholarships at agricultural colleges to children of Jewish farmers; makes loans to Jewish students in agricultural colleges.

WORK DONE SINCE ORGANIZATION: Farm loans, 5703, to 4648 farmers, amounting to $3,476,022; organized credit unions; was instrumental in the organization of farmers' associations; assisted in organizing a Co-operative Fire Insurance Company and other co-operative enterprises among Jewish farmers.

WORK IN 1920: Farm loans, 440, to 492 farmers, amounting to $416,853; farm loans outstanding (Dec. 31, 1920), $1,064,179; farm labor positions secured, 1030; scholarships granted, 20.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Vice-Pres., Percy S. Straus; Treas., Lewis L. Strauss; Sec., Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Alfred Jaretzki, N. Y. C.; Jacob G. Lipman, New Brunswick, N. J.; Joseph A. Rosen, N. Y. C.

GENERAL MANAGER: Gabriel Davidson.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

Org. Apl. 29, 1893. OFFICE: 1305 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirtieth Assembly, Dec. 25-29, 1921, Dallas, Tex.

Members, 4000.

Correspondence Students, 377.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz, Phila, Pa.; Vice-Chancellor, Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Pres., Abram I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Pres., Arthur K. Stern; Vice-Pres., David J. Loeb; Treas., Emil Selig, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry E. Ettelson, Arthur A. Fleisher, Walter Fox, [1] Perry Frankel, Phila., Pa.; Jacob S.

[1] Deceased.

Goldbaum; Julius M. Goldenberg, Washington, D. C.; Gertrude Klein, Oscar Loeb, Mrs. Max L. Margolis, Phila., Pa.; Emil Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.

HONORARY MEMBERS: Corinne B. Arnold, Jacob Gimbel, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Chas. Heidelberger, Atlantic City, N. J.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL FACULTY: Wm. Rosenau, Dean, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Berkowitz, Phila., Pa.; Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Julius H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Eugene H. Lehman, N. Y. C.; Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; David E. Weglein, Baltimore, Md.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

Org. Sept. 28, 1912. OFFICE: 404 Union League Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Members, 34,000.
Auxiliary Societies, 5.
PURPOSE: Sanitorium for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
OFFICERS: Pres., H. M. Silverberg; Vice-Pres., N. Kavinoky; Sec., A. Shapiro; Treas., Irving H. Hellman; Exec. Sec., B. Cohen, Los Angeles, Cal.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: B. Citrin, S. Elstein, G. Evans, B. Forer, Leo Harvey, I. Isigor, P. Kahn, N. Kavinoky, H. I. Leviton, J. Levitt, E. L. Neustein, L. A. Pertson, A. Shapiro, Chaim Shapiro, Joe Shapiro, H. M. Silverberg, H. L. Simons.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF SOCIETY OF DENVER

Org. Jan. 2, 1904; inc. June 25, 1904. OFFICE: 510-512 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Seventeenth Annual Convention, June 4-6, 1921, Boston, Mass.
Contributors, 100,000. Income, 1920, $625,340.16. Capacity, sanatorium, 180 beds; Rude Convalescent Home, 30 beds.
Auxiliary Societies, 11.
Publishes *The Sanatorium.*
OFFICERS: Pres., Philip Hillkowitz, 236 Metropolitan Bldg.; Vice-Pres., I. Rude, S. L. Bresler; Treas., Nathan Striker; Sec., C. D. Spivak, 510-512 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.
TRUSTEES: S. L. Bresler, S. F. Disraelly, I. Finesilver, Emanuel Friedman, H. H. Frumess, Ben Grimes, Philip Hillkowitz, Ph. Hornbein, C. H. Kauvar, Mrs. I. J. Kolinsky, Max D. Neusteter, Louis Robinson, I. Rude, H. J. Schwartz, O. M. Shere, C. D. Spivak, Louis Stern, Nathan Striker, A. J. Weisbrod, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. L. Bloch, N. Y. C., representing New York Ladies' Auxiliary; Mrs. Morris Friedman, St. Louis, Mo., representing St. Louis Ladies' Auxiliary; and Leon Sanders, N. Y. C., representing Independent Order Brith Abraham.
NEW YORK OFFICE: Managers, Rosen and Miller, 31 Union Square.

*JEWISH MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Org. Mch., 1917. OFFICE: 74 E. 118th, New York City
Third Annual Convention, June 24, 1920, New York City.
Members, 76.

OFFICERS: Pres., Aaron Yudelowitch, 242 E. Broadway; Vice-Pres., Moses Hyamson; Treas., Benzion Pearl; Sec., S. L. Hurwitz, 66 W. 118th, N. Y. C.; Chairman of the Executive, S. Buchler, 1800 7th Av., N. Y. C.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 89 Delancey, New York City

Seventh Annual Convention, May 14, 1921, Toronto, Can.
Members, 6100.
Branches, 108.
PURPOSE: Fraternal, Social, and Educational Order.
OFFICERS: Pres., David Pinski; Treas., Samuel Goldstein; Sec., Meyer L. Brown, N. Y. C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: ——— Aaronow, I. Applebaum, I. Berkenblitt, M. L. Brown, A. Goldstein, ——— Hourwich, Ph. Meltzer, R. Merlis, M. Moshewitzky, D. Pinski, S. Siegel, J. Zelitch, N. Zvirin.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Org. June 3, 1888. OFFICE: 1201 N. Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.
For the Report of the Thirty-third Year of The Jewish Publication Society of America, see p. 381, *et seq.*

*JEWISH SABBATH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 110 Fifth Av., New York City

Annual Convention, Sept. 8, 1919, New York City.
Members, 5000.
PURPOSE: Promotion of the observance of the Seventh Day Sabbath.
OFFICERS: Pres., Bernard Drachman; Vice-Pres., M. L. Kramer; H. Linetzky; Treas., R. L. Savitzky; Sec., Wm. Rosenberg, 303 Rivington, N. Y. C.

JEWISH SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY POALE ZION OF AMERICA AND CANADA

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 153 E. Broadway, New York City.

Twelfth Annual Convention, June 26-July 2, 1920, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Members, 7000.
PURPOSE: The restoration of the Jewish people in Palestine; the establishment of a socialistic commonwealth; the organization of the Jewish labor class for its economic and political interests in America; the organization of the Jewish workmen ready to settle in Palestine in co-operative groups for the creation of better living conditions; the education of the Jewish masses in America; the issuing of literature devoted to the interests of the Jewish workmen and of books treating of the life of the new Jew developing in Palestine; the organization of the Jewish labor classes into trade unions.
OFFICERS: General Sec., Harry Ehrenreich; Treas., Israel Kopeloff, N. Y. C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: I. Appelbaum, S. Boncheck, M. Brown, H. Ehrenreich, J. Entin, Ch. Fineman, I. Kopeler, D. Pinski, W. Shwartz, S. Siegel, N. Sirkin, A. Wohliner, I. Zar. Ch. Zhitlowsky, B. Zuckerman.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org. 1886. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Incorporated in State of New York. Invested Funds: for Seminary $760,000; for teachers institute, $55,000. Library: Printed volumes, 65,000; Manuscripts, 1899.

Twenty-seventh Commencement, June 5, 1921.

Graduates, Rabbinical Course, in 1921, 8.

Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical Course, 145.

Graduates, Teachers' Course, in 1921, 25.

Whole number of graduates, Teachers' Course, 218.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD: Chairman Board of Directors, Louis Marshall, Hon. Sec., Sol. M. Stroock; Treas., Daniel Guggenheim, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: (for life) Daniel Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; Philip S. Henry, Asheville, N. C.; Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Simon M. Roeder, N. Y. C.; (term expiring 1922) Samuel Greenbaum, N. Y. C.; Chas. I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; William Fischman, Irving Lehman, Sol. M. Stroock, N. Y. C.; William Gerstley, Phila., Pa.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; David S. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Daniel Guggenheim, Simon M. Roeder, Mayer Sulzberger.

FACULTY: Acting President, Cyrus Adler, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph. D. (Königsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Mordecai M. Kaplan, M. A. (Columbia); Professor of Medieval Hebrew Literature, Israel Davidson, Ph. D. (Columbia); Professor of Codes, Moses Hyamson, B. A., LL. D. (University of London); Instructor, Morris D. Levine; Instructor in Hazanuth, Israel Goldfarb, B. S. (Columbia); Hazan, Theodore Shabshelowitz; Instructor in Public Speaking, Walter H. Robinson.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Alexander Marx; Cataloguer, Israel Shapiro; Assistant in Library, Phillip Abrahams; Secretary to Librarian, Maria Friedlaender.

REGISTRAR: Israel Davidson.

SECRETARY: Joseph B. Abrahams.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 34 Stuyvesant Place. Principal, Mordecai M. Kaplan, 1 W. 89th. Instructors: Elias L. Solomon; Morris D. Levine; Joseph Bragin: Assistant Instructors: Leo Honor, Zwi Scharfstein, J. H. Neumann, A. E. Price, B. Silk, Eugene Kohn, Anna Machlowitz. Special Committee: Sol. M. Stroock, Chairman; Mordecai M. Kaplan, Samuel Greenbaum, Irving Lehman, J. L. Magnes, Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus Adler.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY

Org. July 4, 1901

Members, 116.

OFFICERS: Pres., Max D. Klein, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Julius H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Rec. Sec., Benj. A. Lichter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cor. Sec., Samuel Fredman, 6046 Washington Av., Phila., Pa.; Treas., Israel Goldfarb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Moses J. Abels, Altoona, Pa.; Herman Abramowitz, Montreal, Can.; Jacob Bosniak, N. Y. C.; Paul Chertoff, N. Y. C.; Max Drob, N. Y. C.; Louis Feinberg, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Finklestein, N. Y. C.; Solomon Goldman, Cleveland, O.; Jacob B. Grossman, N. Y. C.; Morris D. Levine, N. Y. C.; Herman Lissauer, San Francisco, Cal.; C. David Matt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jacob I. Mendelsohn, Birmingham, Ala.; Jacob S. Minkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Moses Rosenthal, Los Angeles, Cal.

JEWISH VALOR LEGION

Org. Feb., 1921. Office: 101 W. 42d, New York City

Members, 638.

PURPOSE: Welfare of Ex-Service men of Jewish faith; compilation of records of Jewish soldiers in American army in World War.

OFFICERS: Commander, Sydney G. Gumpertz; Sr. Vice-Commander, Benjamin Kaufman; Jr. Vice-Commander, Abraham Krotoshinsky; Adjutant, David Bernstein, 427 E. 134th, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES: Herman L. Bush, Roxbury, Mass.; Sam Goldberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Irving Klein, Oakland, Cal.; Benj. Prager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 149 Fifth Av., New York City

Amalgamated with Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, July 1, 1921.

Affiliated Organizations, 16.

Constituent Societies, 370.

PURPOSE: To promote the social welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States and especially to provide for men of the Jewish faith in the Army and Navy adequate opportunity for religious worship and hospitality of Jewish communities adjacent to military and naval posts. To stimulate the organization and to assist in the activities of Jewish Centres, such as Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations and Kindred organizations, and to co-operate with all similar bodies in the development of Judaism and good citizenship.

OFFICERS: Pres., Irving Lehman, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob K. Newman, New Orleans, La.; M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Joseph Rosenzweig, N. Y. C.; Treas., Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, the officers, and Cyrus Adler, Henry J. Bernheim, I. W. Bernheim, Boris D. Bogen, Fred M. Butzel, Alfred M. Cohen, Carl Dreyfus, Abram I. Elkus, David A. Ellis, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Walter Freund, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Samuel Greenbaum, Maurice H. Harris, Charles Hartman, Isaac Hassler, Louis E. Kirstein, Mrs. Hyman N. Levy, M. S. Margolies, Louis Marshall, Leon J. Obermayer, William Rosenau, Morris Rothenberg, Mortimer L. Schiff, Bernard Semel, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Israel Unterberg, Benjamin S. Washer, A. Leo Weil, J. L. Wiseman, Morris Wolf.

ADMINISTRATION: Exec. Dir., Harry L. Glucksman; Comptroller, Ellis Slatoff.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FUNDS FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Org. Nov. 24, 1914. OFFICE: 20 Exchange Place, New York City

Members, 65.

PURPOSE: Distribution of funds received by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, and the People's Relief Committee.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Felix M. Warburg; Treas., Paul Baerwald; Associate Treas., Wm. Erdmann; Sec., Albert Lucas.

For table of appropriations made during the past year and since the organization of the Committee, see p. 269.

KAPPA NU FRATERNITY

Org. June 12, 1911. OFFICE: 2937 Schubert Av., Chicago, Ill.
Fourth Annual Convention, Dec. 30, 1920-Jan. 2, 1921, Boston, Mass.
Members, 502.
Chapters, 13.
PURPOSE: An avowedly Jewish Greek-letter college brotherhood, laying particular stress on Jewishness.
OFFICERS: Pres., Nathan L. Sanow, 2937 Schubert Av., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Joseph A. Lazarus, N. Y. C.; Treas., Alfred Jayson, Newark, N. J.; Sec., Reuben Hall, 70 State, Boston, Mass.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Samuel J. Baril, N. Y. C.; Robert M. Cohen, Paterson, N. J.; Chas. D. Fagles, Phila., Pa.; Edward E. Gordon, Boston, Mass.; Alfred Jayson, Newark, N. J.; Marcus D. H. Schon, Boston, Mass.

LEO N. LEVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Org. 1911. OFFICE: Hot Springs, Ark.
Maintains the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital.

Members, 600.
OFFICERS: Pres., E. R. Bernstein, Shreveport, La.; Vice-Pres., Dan Daniel, Little Rock, Ark.; Treas., Gus. Strauss, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sec., A. B. Rhine, Hot Springs, Ark.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Bernard Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; E. R. Bernstein, Shreveport, La.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; A. K. Cohen, Boston, Mass.; Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Coons, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Dan Daniel, Little Rock, Ark.; Maurice P. Davidson, N. Y. C.; A. D. Englesman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Hiram D. Frankel, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. J. Haase, Memphis, Tenn.; J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex.; V. H. Hexter, Dallas, Tex.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Abraham Jonas, Oakland, Cal.; R. Lee Kempner, Galveston, Tex.; Adolph Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Lucien S. Loeb, Montgomery, Ala.; Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines, Ia.; Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Harry Monsky, Omaha, Nebr.; Emil Nathan, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo Pfeifer, Little Rock, Ark.; Chas. Rosenthal, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joseph Salus, Phila., Pa.; Benj. J. Samuels, Chicago, Ill.; Phil. Schier, Kansas City, Mo.; A. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.; B. Seelig, Helena, Ark.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Stampfer, St. Louis, Mo.; Meyer M. Stark, N. Y. C.; Joseph H. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.

THE MENORAH MOVEMENT

FOR THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF JEWISH CULTURE AND IDEALS

Org. Jan. 2, 1913. OFFICE: 167 W. 13th, New York City

CONSTITUENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. INTERCOLLEGIATE MENORAH ASSOCIATION. Org. Jan. 2, 1913.

Biennial Convention, Dec., 1919, New York City.
Members, 5000.
Societies, 73.
PURPOSE: The promotion in colleges and universities of the study of Jewish history, culture, and problems, and the advancement of Jewish ideals.
OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Hurwitz, 167 W. 13th, N. Y. C.; Pres., Benj. H. Schlomovitz, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Vice-Pres.,

Abraham Cohen, Cornell University; Esther H. Jaffee, University of Chicago; Victor A. Kramer, Harvard University; I. Arnold Perstein, University of Wisconsin; Eli L. Rosenbloom, University of Minnesota; James J. Wolfson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Sec.-Treas., Bernard J. Reis, N. Y. C.

2. MENORAH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. Org. Dec. 29, 1918.

Meets Semi-annually, June and December.
Composed of University teachers.
PURPOSE: To foster and to guide Menorah Education in American colleges and universities and among university graduates and other men and women in the general community interested in Jewish culture and ideals.
OFFICERS: Chairman, Nathan Isaacs, University of Pittsburgh Law School; Vice-Chairman, Wm. Popper, University of California; Sec.-Treas., Adolph S. Oko, Hebrew Union College Library.

3. NATIONAL MENORAH ASSOCIATION. Org. Dec. 29, 1919.

PURPOSE: To mobilize university graduates and other public-spirited men and women in support of the Menorah Movement.
OFFICERS: Pres., Israel N. Thurman; Treas., Arthur J. Goldsmith; Sec., Hyman Askowith, N. Y. C.
The movement also encourages the organization of Graduate Menorah Societies in various cities, maintains the Menorah College of Lecturers, the Menorah Bureau of Information, and issues *The Menorah Journal, Menorah Syllabi,* Menorah bibliographies and pamphlets, and the *Menorah Bulletin.*

THE MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. June 5, 1912. CENTRAL BUREAU: 138-40 2d, New York City
Seventh Annual Convention, Nov. 10, 1920.
Organizations, 298.
Members, 20,000.
PURPOSE: Religio-National: To realize the Basle program of the Zionist movement, in the spirit of Jewish Torah and Tradition. Fundamental principle: The land of Israel for the people of Israel, in the spirit of Israel's Law.
OFFICERS: Pres., Meyer Berlin; Treas., B. Schnur; Sec., Meyer Waxman.
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: Meyer Berlin, I. J. Bluestone, G. Bublick, J. Levinson, B. Schnur, Meyer Waxman, S. Wilner.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Isaac Allen, A. M. Ashinsky, J. Bochnick, A. Boruchoff, J. Braver, J. Caplan, E. Epstein, L. Gelman, W. Gold, A. Inselbuch, I. Kivenko, I. Levine, B. L. Levinthal, M. Z. Margolies, E. R. Mushkin, E. Pelkowitz, N. Riff, J. Rosenberg, S. Sadowsky, A. Silber, Saul Silber, Charles Silberman.

MIZRACHI HATZOIR

(Affiliated with the Mizrachi Organization of America)

Org. May, 1920. OFFICE: 138-140 2d, New York City
Annual Convention, Nov. 2, 1920, New York City.
Members, 2500.
PURPOSE: To organize groups of the Jewish youth, both senior and junior, to spread Judaism and a love for Jewish knowledge, to acquaint the Jewish youth with the national aspirations of the Jew, and to strive for the rehabilitation of Palestine in accordance with Jewish traditions and in the spirit of the Torah.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Meyer Berlin; Hon. Vice-Pres., Meyer Waxman; Pres., Henry Keller; Vice-Pres., Hyman Goldstein; Exec. Dir., Jacob Marrus, 1348 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Meyer Berlin, Nathan Brilliant, Herman M. Cohen, ——— Cohen, ——— Margolies, Abraham Finkelstein, Hyman Goldstein, Isidore Goodman, Louis Gross, Rose Gross, Abraham Hirmes, Henry Keller, Simchah Levy, Louis Lober, Jacob Marrus, Judith Pinta, S. Reifman, Isaac Rosengarten, Julius Siegel, Louis Simon, Max Sparber, Philip Stein, Meyer Waxman, M. B. Weiss.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE

Org. 1899 as National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.
OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

Meeting, June 19-22, 1921, Milwaukee, Wis.
Members, 211 Societies, 1500 Individuals.

OFFICERS: Pres., Solomon Lowenstein, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Charles Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Frances Taussig, N. Y. C.; Julius Goldman, New Orleans, La.; Sec., Samuel A. Goldsmith, N. Y. C.; Treas., Morris Kind, Philadelphia, Pa.; Assistant Sec., Mrs. Ray S. David, Denver, Colo.; Isidor Kadis, Milwaukee, Wis.; Maurice J. Sievers, Toledo, O.; Harry L. Jackson, St. Louis, Mo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Ludwig B. Bernstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nathan Bijur, N. Y. C.; Fred M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Aaron Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lee K. Frankel, N. Y. C.; Charles Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.; Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Ernestine Heller, Chicago, Ill.; Max Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Maurice B. Hexter, Boston, Mass.; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; I. Irving Lipsitch, San Francisco, Cal.; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jacob Mechlowitz, Scranton, Pa.; Alfred C. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; George Mosbacher, Los Angeles, Cal.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N. Y. C.; Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Inc. Apl. 10, 1896. SCHOOL AND FARMS: Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.
OFFICE: 407 Victory Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting, Oct. 3, 1920, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.
Twentieth Annual Graduation, Feb. 22, 1921.
Number of Graduates, 1921, 22.
Whole number of graduates, 291.
Members, 8000.

OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph Krauskopf, 4715 Pulaski Av., Germantown, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Harry B. Hirsh; Treas., Isaac H. Silverman; Sec., Miss E. M. Bellefield, 407 Victory Bldg., Phila., Pa.

DIRECTOR: Bernhard Ostrolenk, Farm School, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: H. D. Allman, Henry S. Belber, Henry Bronner, David Burpee, Abraham J. Feldman, Morris Fleishman, Daniel Gimbel, J. H. Hinlein, Henry A. James, Bernard Kohn, Manfred R. Krauskopf, Louis Nusbaum, Richard Spillane, Eugene M. Stern; George Wheeler, John Zimmerman.

HONORARY TRUSTEES: (for ten years) H. Blumenthal, A. Eichholz, Harry Felix, S. Friedberger, H. B. Hirsh, A. Israel, A. M. Klein, M. A. Kaufmann, Leon Merz, B. Selig, I. H. Silverman, J. N. Snellenberg.

NATIONAL AUXILIARY BOARD: Max A. Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. Alexander, Boise, Idaho; Henry Beer, New Orleans, La.; Melvin Behrends, Washington, D. C.; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Binswanger, Richmond, Va.; Nathan Eckstein, Seattle, Wash.; M. J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Friedheim, Rock Hill, S. C.; Milton D. Greenbaum, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. H. A. Guinzburg, N. Y. C.; Julian A. Hillman, Atlantic City, N. J.; A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse, Wis.; Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Oppenheimer, Butte, Mont.; Louis Schlesinger, Newark, N. J.; Morris Stern, San Antonio, Tex.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Morris Weil, Lincoln, Nebr.; Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal.; S. D. Wise, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS

Org. Jan. 22, 1913. OFFICE: 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fourth Biennial Meeting, May 23-26, 1921, Buffalo, N. Y.
Societies, 250.

PURPOSE: Closer co-operation between the various Sisterhoods.

The work of the Federation is conducted under the following Committees: Co-operation, Religion, Religious Schools, Propaganda, Scholarships, Union Museum, and Emergency.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Mrs. Benj. F. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Mrs. Ben Loewenstein, Cincinnati, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Mmes. Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Abrahams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Bauer, Atlanta, Ga.; N. M. Becker, Des Moines, Ia.; Isaac Born, Indianapolis, Ind.; Max J. Brandenburger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edgar M. Cahn, New Orleans, La.; Chas. Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; B. M. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Fishel, Boston, Mass.; Dan Frank, Boston, Mass.; Charles Freund, New Orleans, La.; Harry Gans, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nathan Glauber, N. Y. C.; Paul L. Godchaux, New Orleans, La.; Isaac Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.; Jeannette M. Goldberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julius Goldstein, Mobile, Ala.; Leon Goodman, Louisville, Ky.; Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Albert J. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; Herman Jung, Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Kempner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kaufmann Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaac Landman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex.; J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel Levy, Akron, O.; Harry Liebman, Boston, Mass.; D. S. Lisberger, San Francisco, Cal.; H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Isaac H. Meyer, N. Y. C.; Ceasar Misch, Providence, R. I.; Hirsch Morris, Memphis, Tenn.; Sol Moses, Cleveland, O.; H. Oppenheimer, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Penn, Boston, Mass.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.; B. H. Printz, Youngstown, O.; Marcus Rauh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ph. Rosenau, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. Schanfarber, Chicago, Ill.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Robert F. Skutch, Baltimore, Md.; Maurice Steinfeld, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry H. Sternberger, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Hugo Teweles, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Thorner, Jersey City, N. J.; Louis Welt, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Weisenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Witkowsky, Chicago, Ill.; Horace Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo Wolf, Wheeling, W. Va.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Org. Dec. 10, 1899. OFFICE: 3800 E. Colfax Av., Denver, Col.
Twenty-first Annual Meeting, Jan. 30, 1921, Cleveland, O.
Patients treated to Jan. 1, 1921, 3980.

OFFICERS: Pres., Nathan L. Dauby, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Wm. S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; David May, St. Louis, Mo.; Harmon August, N. Y. C.; B. Flesher, Denver, Colo.; Chas. H. Studin, N. Y. C.; Treas., Benj. Altheimer, New York, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. S. Pisko, 3800 E. Colfax Av., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Louis D. Beaumont, New York, N. Y.; Sol. S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, O.; Nathan J. Miller, New York, N. Y.

*NATIONAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

Org. Mch. 5. OFFICE: 80 Maiden Lane, New York City

Delegates and members at large, 18.

Constituent societies, 10.

PURPOSE: General supervision of all work for Jewish immigrants at the sea-ports of the United States.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Abr. I. Elkus, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Vice-Chairman, Max Mitchell, 76 Devonshire, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Leon Sanders; Sec., D. M. Bressler, Abr. I. Elkus, Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.

MEMBERS AT LARGE: Nathan Bijur, Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

*NATIONAL UNION OF JEWISH SHELTERING SOCIETIES

Org. July 30, 1911. OFFICE: 229-231 E. Broadway, New York City

Members, 36 communities.

PURPOSE: To help worthy wayfarers, put a check on habitual wanderers, and prevent wife-deserters from using the Hachnoses Orchim as a means of escape from family responsibilities.

OFFICERS: Pres., Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., S. H. Brodsky, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. H. Finkelpearl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. Kress, Baltimore, Md.; M. Meyerowitz, Chicago, Ill.; Mendel Silber, Albuquerque, N. M.; Treas., Max Meyerson; Hon. Sec., I. Hershfield, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: M. J. S. Abels, Altoona, Pa.; M. Blechshlager, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. S. Bloch, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. J. Braude, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. H. Brodsky, Newark, N. J.; Henry J. Cohn, Richmond, Va.; A. Coll, Spokane, Wash.; A. Concors, N. Y. C.; Mrs. H. Finkelpearl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; I. Hershfield, N. Y. C.; Mrs. W. Klebansky, Phila., Pa.; A. Kress, Baltimore, Md.; H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, N. Y. C.; M. Meyerowitz, Chicago, Ill.; Max Meyerson, N. Y. C.; L. Poliakoff, Newark, N. J.; ——— Rissman, Chicago, Ill.; Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; A. L. Schiller, Scranton, Pa.; M. B. Schlom, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; A. J. Shon, Fall River, Mass.; Mendel Silber, Albuquerque, N. M.; I. Warsaw, Waco, Tex.; W. Wittenstein, Bridgeport, Conn.

ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org. June 12, 1859. OFFICE: 266 Grand, New York City

Biennial Convention, May 9, 1921, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 58,000.

Lodges, 365.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf; First Deputy Grand Master, Morris M. Green, 306 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Chas. Hamburger; Third Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Gould; Grand Treas., Barnet Freedman; Grand Sec., Geo. W. Leisersohn, 266 Grand; Counsel to the Order, H. M. Goldfogle, N. Y. C.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

Org. Feb. 14, 1896. OFFICE: 310-315 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Twenty-fourth Convention, Aug. 29, 1920, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members, 14,556.
Lodges, 75.
OFFICERS: Supreme Commander, Max Abramoff, Phila., Pa.; First Supreme Vice-Commander, Wm. Schwartz, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Supreme Vice-Commander, L. Goldfinger, Chicago, Ill.; Third Supreme Vice-Commander, Max Lazaer, Braddock, Pa.; Supreme Sec., D. J. Zinner, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treas., Jos. C. Bloch, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treas., I. Sheinbart, Cleveland, O.

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS

Org. Nov. 15, 1915. OFFICE: 42½ St. Marks Place, New York City

Convention, Oct. 17, 1920, New York City.
Members, 4132.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, Meyer Greenberg, 99 Nassau; Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Hirsh; Grand Treas., Philip Adler; Grand Sec., Rachmiel Cherkass, 211 East 14th.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Max Abrams, Philip Adler, Motel Barasch, Louis Borowsky, J. Brown, Jacob Cassel, Joseph Demian, D. Gerber, D. Goldman, W. Grossman, D. Guttman, M. Jacobs, A. Kallman, M. Kaufman, S. Kisselstein, Herman Klein, M. Klein, Abraham Labriss, A. Mayer, M. Maypor, Joseph Mittelman, M. Perlstein, L. Rothman, M. Sachs, M. Shall, W. Shorr, E. Silberman, Pincus Silberstein, J. Spiro, W. Stein, M. Wachtelkonig.

ORDER SONS OF ZION

Org. Apl. 19, 1908. OFFICE: 44 E. 23d, New York City

Eleventh Annual Convention, Jan. 25-26, 1920, Bridgeport, Conn.
Members, 7000.
Camps, 101.
PURPOSE: Fraternal and Zionistic.
OFFICERS: Nasi, Jacob S. Strahl; Segan Rishon, Nathan Chasan; Segan-Sheni, Jacob I. Steinberg; Gisbor, H. B. Isaacson; Maskir, Jacob Ish-Kishor; Counsel, Leo Wolfson; Chief Medical Examiner, Solomon Neumann.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: H. Abramowitz, H. Danelson, M. Fanowitz, Benjamin Fine, J. Fink, Sol. Friedland, Wm. Goldsmith, E. Ish-Kishor, B. Kaufman, A. Klamon, Sam Mann, Max Perlman, Jacob Promboim, B. Rosenblatt, M. S. Saphir, Ph. Schick, J. Siegel, H. M. Snitzer, and Jos. Weissman.

PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY

Org. Feb. 24, 1918. OFFICE: Ontario Bldg., 6th and Long, Columbus, O. (Chartered under laws of State of Ohio)

Second annual convention, July 25-27, 1920, Columbus, O.
Members, 80.
PURPOSE: To meet for educational, social, athletic and self development operations and maintenance of headquarters.
OFFICERS: Pres., Sampson H. Rosenfield, Columbus, O.; Vice-Pres., Jean Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Dewey A. Rosenfield, Columbus, O.; Sec., Harry S. Winer, 1801 Faust Road, Kenmore, O.; Justice, Meyer C. Minitsky, Columbus, O.; Inner Guard, Albert I. Backer, Akron, O.

PHI SIGMA DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. Nov., 1909. OFFICE: 548 W. 114th, New York City
Annual Convention, Dec. 26, 1920, New York City.
Members, 600.
PURPOSE: Promote brotherhood, friendship, good-fellowship and good character.
OFFICERS: Pres., Herbert Kay Minsky, N. Y. C.; Mitchell Cahn, Melvin L. Levi, Benedict B. Nurick, Julius B. Sheftel.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Herbert Kay Minsky, Benedict B. Nurick and Julius B. Sheftel.

PI TAU PI FRATERNITY

Org. Jan., 1909
Ninth Annual Conclave, Dec. 27-31, 1920, Cincinnati, O.
Members, 800.
PURPOSE: To bring into closer relation and promote sociability among the Jewish young men of the country and to aid the less fortunate.
OFFICERS: Pres., Alvin A. Silberman, New York City; Vice-Pres., Julien S. Caheen, Birmingham, Ala.; Treas., Philip H. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Louis Wellhouse, Jr., United Paper Co., Tampa, Fla.; Editor, David Brill, 1138 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Historian, David A. Breitstein, Richmond, Va.; Chaplain, Benj. Frankel, Cincinnati, O.; National Junior Counselor, Maurice Kafka, Washington, D. C.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

Org. Feb. 13, 1896. OFFICE: 406-7-8 Frisco Bldg., 9th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.
Twenty-first Annual Convention, July 27-29, 1919, Chicago, Ill.
Members, 19,721.
OFFICERS: (1919-1921) Grand Master, Samuel Epstein, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-Grand Master, S. Ostfeld, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Handelman, Chicago, Ill.; Third Vice-Grand Master, Louis Levy, Kansas City, Mo.; Fourth Vice-Grand Master, Israel Beck, Union Hill, N. J.; Fifth Vice-Grand Master, Manuel Beil, Cleveland, O.; Sixth Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Frey, Syracuse, N. Y.; Seventh Vice-Grand Master, Jacob Goldberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eighth Vice-Grand Master, Wm. Fortas, Memphis, Tenn.; Ninth Vice-Grand Master, Chas. Goldberg, Baltimore, Md.; Tenth Vice-Grand Master, Max D. Lieber, Phila., Pa.; Eleventh Vice-Grand Master, I. Lubovsky, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grand Sec., Morris Shapiro, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treas., Wm. H. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Endowment Treas., Sam Feldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Counselor, A. A. Schwartzbach, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Medical Examiner, M. I. DeVorkin, St. Louis, Mo.

RABBI ISAAC ELCHANAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Org. 1896. OFFICE: 301-3 E. Broadway, New York City
Incorporated in State of New York. Invested funds, about $90,000.
Library: Printed volumes, 15,000; manuscripts, small collection.
Commencement, Mch. 23, 1921.
Graduates, Rabbinical course, 1919, 9.
Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical course, 38.
PURPOSE: To train rabbis and teachers.

OFFICERS: Pres., B. Revel; Vice-Pres., Harry Fischel; Treas., Nathan Roggen; Sec., L. Lipnik.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Jacob Hecht, H. Altshul, J. D. Cohen, M. Gottesman, L. Kamaiky, Nathan Lamport, H. Robinson, J. S. Scheff, S. R. Travis, Samuel Wilner.
FACULTY: Pres., B. Revel, Ph. D. (Dropsie College); Instructors of Talmud, Rabbis B. Aranowitz, S. Gersenfeld, J. Levine, S. Olshefsky; Professors of Homiletics, E. Flax, Herbert Goldstein; Pedagogy, Bernard Drachman, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of Bible and Biblical Literature, Moses Seidel, Ph. D. (Berne); Professor of History and Midrashic Literature, Solomon Zeitlin, Ph. D. (Dropsie College); Instructor in Public Speaking, Walter H. Robinson.
LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Moses Seidel; Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer, S. Cutler.
REGISTRAR: Moses Seidel.

RED MOGEN DAVID OF AMERICA

Org. March 13, 1918. OFFICE: 327 S. 5th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Annual Convention, Feb. 8, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chapters, 95.
Members, 27,000.
PURPOSE: Transplanting into the land of Israel and caring for orphans of the war-stricken countries.
OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., Mrs. Rose Glider, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., C. Fieldman, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Miriam Greenberg, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Laura Reiter, Phila., Pa.; B. Rosenblatt, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. H. Ruderman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. Shane, Camden, N. J.; Treas., Mrs. Miriam Kirschner, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Philip Agrons, Phila., Pa.; National Director, S. B. Levinson; Chairman National Executive Committee, Mrs. Chas. A. Spivacke, N. Y. C.
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: M. Abrahams, Philip Agrons, Mrs. Egnall, ——— Frankle, Jacob Ginsburg, Mrs. Rose Glider, Mrs. M. Greenberg, A. Hirsh, Mrs. M. Kirschner, Mrs. B. Lackow, S. B. Levinson, Chas. Lipshutz, Mrs. Laura Reiter, S. Shane, Mrs. H. Snyder, Mrs. A. Solomon.

SIGMA ALPHA MU FRATERNITY

Org. Nov. 26, 1909. OFFICE: 277 B'way, New York City
Eleventh Annual Convention, Dec. 30, 1920-Jan. 2, 1921, Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 1400.
Chapters: Undergraduate, 24; Alumni, 10.
PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.
OFFICERS: Pres., Benj. P. Goldman, 220 W. 42d; Treas., Louis Lichtenstein; Sec., Michael M. Stone.
DIRECTORS: Robert Borsuk, Irving Fineman, Lester Jaffe, Louis Rudner, Abraham Topkis.

*SIGMA EPSILON DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. 1901. OFFICE: 40 E. 41st, New York City
Annual Convention, Mch. 24, 1920, New York City
Members, 700.
PURPOSE: To promote the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches; to bring about a closer acquaintance among the student body and graduates through fraternal co-operation.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Bernhard W. Weinberger, 40 E. 41st, N. Y. C.; Grand Chaplain, Samuel Hess, 818 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.; Grand Scribe, Ben. Horn, 1361 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; Grand Treas., Milton Bermas, 507 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Historian, A. Asch, 331 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

SIGMA THETA PI SORORITY

Org. 1909. OFFICE: 2709 S. Humboldt, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh Annual Conclave, Dec., 1920, Cincinnati, O.
Members, 180.
Chapters, 12.
PURPOSE: Philanthropic and social work.
OFFICERS: Pres., Helene Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Esther Davis, Richmond, Va.; Sec., Lina Mikolas, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treas., Sarah Goodman, Lafayette, Ind.

TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY

Org. Oct. 19, 1910, Inc., 1917. OFFICE: 618 W. 113th, New York City.

Annual Convention, Sept. 9-11, 1920, New York City.
Members, 800.
Chapters, 15.
PURPOSE: To encourage scholastic endeavors among our fraters as students and later to inspire them towards higher American ideals and nobler actions.
OFFICERS: Grand Chancellor, I. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Jacob Josolowitz, Forestville, Conn.; Grand Scribe, Aleck Grossman, 56 W. North Av., Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Treas., George Drenn, Passaic, N. J.; Grand Warden, Wm. Perlin, Boston, Mass.; Grand Chaplain, A. Archibald Lotker, N. Y. C.
GRAND COUNCIL: Harry Caplin, Joseph Dubnitzky, Herbert A. Kaiden, Simon M. Kay, Irving Kopelman, Henry Klauber, Abraham Laub, Louis S. Lebenthal, Saul C. Lerner, M. C. C. Lilienfeld, Joseph H. Lesser, A. A. Lotker, Wm. E. Perlin, M. Robert Perlman, 388 West, N. Y. C.; Benj. Pologe, Elmer T. Runsdorf, Frederick Schwartz, Israel Schwartz, S. H. Solomon, S. Howard Sundell, Hippolyte M. Wertheim.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Org. 1873. OFFICE: Cincinnati, O.

Twenty-seventh Council, May, 1921, Buffalo, N. Y.
Members, 209 Congregations.
PURPOSE: To maintain the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, O., an institution for educating rabbis; to provide for the relief of Jews from political oppression and unjust discrimination; to promote religious instruction and encourage the study of the tenets and history of Judaism.
Four Departments: I. Executive and Financial, Pres., [1] J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. II. Hebrew Union College: Pres., Board of Governors, Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., College, Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, O. III. Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, Chairman, Simon Wolf, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. IV. Board of Managers of Synagog and School Extension, Chairman, Charles Shohl; Director, George Zepin, Cincinnati, O.
EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1921: Pres., Charles M. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago,

Ill.; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Jacob R. Morse, Boston, Mass.; Sec., George Zepin, Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; N. Henry Beckman, Cincinnati, O.; Fred E. Bruml, Cleveland, O.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; David W. Edelman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gustave A. Efroymson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mortimer Fleishhacker, San Francisco, Cal.; Isaac Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.; Daniel P. Hays, N. Y. C.; Simeon M. Johnson, Cincinnati, O.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Albert L. Levi, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Jacob W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Morgenthau, N. Y. C.; Adolph S. Ochs, N. Y. C.; William Ornstein, Cincinnati, O.; A. C. Rathesky, Boston, Mass.; Marcus Rauh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice D. Rosenberg, Washington, D. C.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; A. L. Saltzstein, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Schlessinger, Newark, N. J.; Jacob Schnadig, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Schoen, Atlanta, G.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert Wolf, Phila., Pa.; Adolphe Wolfe, Portland, Ore.; Wm. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE FOR 1920: Pres., Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Eli Winkler, N. Y. C.; Sec., Isaac Bloom, Cincinnati, O.; Marcus Aaron, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, O.; [1] Maurice J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Max Heller, New Orleans, La.; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Harry M. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Felix Kahn, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Klein, Phila., Pa.; Jos. Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Simon Lazarus, Columbus, O.; Charles S. Levi, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alfred Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Ralph W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Carl E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Jos. Silverman, New York, N. Y.; Jos. Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal.; Morris F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.

BOARD OF DELEGATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR 1920: Chairman, Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Chas. L. Aarons, Milwaukee, Wis.; Isaac Adler, Birmingham, Ala.; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Bamberger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Baumgarten, Washington, D. C.; E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Myer Cohen, Washington, D. C.; Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Felix J. Dreyfous, New Orleans, La.; Abram I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Harry Franc, Washington, D. C.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; * J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Adolph Freund, Detroit, Mich.; Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; Henry M. Goldfogle, N. Y. C.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Hess, Mobile, Ala.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Melvin M. Israel, N. Y. C.; Marcus Jacobi, Wilmington, N. C.; Julius Kahn, San Francisco, Cal.; Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis W. Marcus, Buffalo, N. Y.; David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; Emil Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius I. Peyser, Washington, D. C.; M. Warley Platzek, N. Y. C.; Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Rubenstein, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Abba H. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Moses Sonneborn, Wheeling, W. Va.; Nathaniel Spear, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; M. H. Wascerwitz, San Francisco, Cal.; Jonas Weil, Minneapolis, Minn.: Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; * Henry N. Wessel, Phila., Pa.; Eugene F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Leo Wise, Cincinnati, O.; Edwin Wolf, Phila., Pa.; Adolph Wolfe, Portland, Ore.

[1] Deceased.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SYNAGOG AND SCHOOL EXTENSION: Chairman, Chas. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; George Zepin, Director, Louis I. Egelson, Joseph Leiser, Assistants to Director, 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Morris S. Barnet, N. Y. C.; Maurice Berkowitz, Kansas City, Mo.; David M. Bressler, N. Y. C.; Gerson J. Brown, Cincinnati, O.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Gustav A. Efroymson, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. M. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel B. Freedman, N. Y. C.; [1] J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Philip J. Goodhart, N. Y. C.; Frederick L. Guggenheimer, N. Y. C.; Simeon Johnson, Cincinnati, O.; David J. Joseph, Cincinnati, O.; Irving Lehman, N. Y. C.; David Leventritt, N. Y. C.; Nathaniel H. Levi, N. Y. C.; Abr. Lewenthal, Cleveland, O.; Adolph Lewisohn, N. Y. C.; Jacob W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Henry L. Mayer, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius M. Mayer, N. Y. C.; Herbert C. Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; William Ornstein, Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Max L. Schallek, N. Y. C.; Joseph Schonthal, Columbus, O.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Abr. J. Sunstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry M. Toch, N. Y. C.; Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: Incorporated, Cincinnati, O. Volumes in Library, 40,000; pamphlets in Library, 10,000. *Faculty:* Pres., Kaufman Kohler, Ph. D. (Erlangen), Professor of Homiletics, Theology, and Hellenistic Literature; Gotthard Deutsch, Ph. D. (Vienna), Professor of Jewish History and Hellenistic Literature; Louis Grossmann, D. D. (H. U. C.), Professor of Ethics and Pedagogy; David Neumark, Ph. D. (Berlin), Professor of Jewish Philosophy; Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Talmud; Moses Buttenwieser, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Professor of Biblical Exegesis; Henry Englander, Ph. D. (Brown), Registrar and Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Biblical History; Julian Morgenstern, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Professor of Bible and Semitic Languages; Solomon B. Freehof, B. A., Asst. Professor of Bible and Rabbinic Texts.

Special Instructors: Philip D. Bookstaber, M. A., Sociology with reference to Jewish Philanthropy; David Philipson, D. D., LL. D. (H. U. C.), Lecturer on History of the Reform Movement and the Activities of the Rabbi; Cora Kahn, Elocution.

Corresponding Members of the Faculty: Aaron Hahn (1887); David Davidson (1892); Emil G. Hirsch (1901), Israel Abrahams (1912).

Library Staff: Adolph S. Oko, Librarian; Sarah B. Grad, Secretary to the Librarian.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Org. 1889. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

Annual Meeting, Apl. 12, 1921, Washington, D. C.

Members, 200.

PURPOSE: To promote welfare of the Hebrew Union College and to strengthen fraternal feeling among graduates of the college.

OFFICERS: Pres., Henry Englander, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Jonah B. Wise, Portland, Ore.; Treas., Isaac Marcusson, Macon, Ga.; Historian, Horace Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.; Curator of Archives, Solomon B. Freehof, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Samuel Mayerberg, Dayton, O.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Edward N. Calisch, Leo M. Franklin, Joseph Kornfeld, Isaac Landman, Chas. S. Levi, Eugene Mannheimer, David Marx, Julian Morgenstern, Isaac L. Rypins, Louis Wolsey.

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[1] Deceased.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

Org. June 8, 1909. OFFICE: 1893 7th Av., New York City

Convention, Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1919, New York City.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Bernard Drachman, H. Pereira Mendes, N. Y. C.; Pres., Julius J. Dukas; Vice-Pres., L. E. Z. Aaronson, Tulsa, Okla.; B. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. S. Margolies, Simon M. Roeder, N. Y. C.; Saul Silber, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del.; Treas., Jacob Hecht, N. Y. C.; Sec., I. L. Bril, M. Engelman, Albert Lucas, Herbert S. Goldstein.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and L. Agoos, Boston, Mass.; A. Altschul, Jersey City, N. J.; A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. Bacarat, Portsmouth, Va.; D. Caplan, Boston, Mass.; S. Chesney, Newburgh, N. Y.; George D. Cohen, Hartford, Conn.; Jacob D. Cohen, N. Y. C.; I. M. Davidson, Youngstown, O.; Jacob A. Dolgenas, N. Y. C.; J. J. Dukas, N. Y. C.; C. Joshua Epstein, N. Y. C.; P. Feinberg, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; H. G. Fromberg, N. Y. C.; L. S. Furman, Passaic, N. J.; A. Galant, N. Y. C.; J. P. Gendel, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ph. M. Ginsburg, Chicago, Ill.; Raphael H. Gold, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Goldstein, Jersey City, N. J.; M. Gottesman, N. Y. C.; Ignatz Green, Cleveland, O.; Emanuel Gross, N. Y. C.; Albert Herskovitz, N. Y. C.; Emanuel Hertz, N. Y. C.; I. Idelson, Jersey City, N. J.; Leo Jung, Cleveland, O.; Max A. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; Abraham Krumbein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan Lamport, N. Y. C.; Boas Lande, N. Y. C.; Jacob Lunitz, N. Y. C.; David I. Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Henry S. Morais, N. Y. C.; Morris Moskovitz, Cleveland, O.; Moritz Neuman, N. Y. C.; S. J. Pearlstein, Jersey City, N. J.; N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Nathan Pinanski, Boston, Mass.; Isaac Polack, N. Y. C.; J. Polstein, N. Y. C.; Louis Reichler, N. Y. C.; Izzer Reznik, N. Y. C.; B. Revel, Tulsa, Okla.; S. Roodner, South Norwalk, Conn.; M. Rosen, Bangor, Me.; M. Rosen, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sol. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. S. Roth, N. Y. C.; A. E. Rothstein, N. Y. C.; Samuel Rottenberg, N. Y. C.; M. Salk, Chicago, Ill.; H. Saltzman, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; B. H. Schnur, N. Y. C.; A. S. Schochet, Baltimore, Md.; Morris Stone, Wilmington, Del.; D. B. Swirin, Wilmington, Del.; Julius Traub, Baltimore, Md.; Israel Wainer, Delaware City, Del.; Moe Werbelovsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Wittenstein, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(Affiliated with the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America)

Org. Apl. 19, 1920. OFFICE: 1893 7th Av., New York City

PURPOSE: The intensification and preservation of Orthodox Judaism in the home, the religious school, among students in institutions of higher learning, and in the field of social service work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, N. Y. C.; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Chas. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sec., Mrs. Deutsch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Mrs. M. Boas Lande, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Mrs. L. Agoos, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Mayer Ascher, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Louis Baumrind, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. B. Blumberg, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. I. L. Bril, N. Y. C.; Mrs. B. D. Burstein, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. N. H. Ebin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Morris Engelman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. C. Joshua Epstein, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Raphael H. Gold, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel Golding, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Joseph Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. H. B. Kitay,

Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Albert Lucas, Edgemere, L. I.; Miss Sarah Lyons, N. Y. C.; Mrs. David I. Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Moritz Neuman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Bernard Revel, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. S. Roodner, South Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. ———— Stein, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. ———— Steinberg, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Marian Travis, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. S. R. Travis, Tulsa, Okla.

YOUNG ISRAEL OF AMERICA

(Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America)

Org. Mch., 1920, New York City

PURPOSE: To foster traditional Judaism among the Jewish youth.
OFFICERS: Pres., Harry G. Fromberg, 320 Broadway; Sec., Ray Bril.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Org. Tammuz 24, 5662 (1902). OFFICE: 135 Henry, New York City

Nineteenth Annual Convention, May 30-June 1, 1921, New Haven, Conn.
Members, 200.
OFFICERS: Pres., M. S. Margolies, N. Y. C.; Treas., L. Silber, Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, I. Isaacson, 582 Hinsdale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Israel Isaacson, Joseph Konvitz, B. L. Levinthal, E. M. Preil, Israel Rosenberg, Isaac Siegel, Louis Silver.

UNITED ORDER "TRUE SISTERS"

Org. Apl. 21, 1846, as Independent Order of True Sisters
OFFICE: 235 W. 102d, New York City

Seventieth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, Dec. 7, 1920, New York City.
Members, 6700.
Lodges, 23.
Publishes a monthly, *The Echo*, editor, Bianca B. Robitscher.
OFFICERS: (For December, 1920, to December, 1922): Grand Monitress, Mrs. Emma Schlesinger; Grand Pres., Mrs. Leopoldine Schwarzkopf; Grand Vice-Pres., Mrs. Fanny B. Marx; Hon. Grand Sec., Mrs. Bianca B. Robitscher; Grand Sec., Mrs. Rose Baran; Grand Financial Sec., Mrs. Julia Levy; Grand Treas., Mrs. Rosalie A. Eisner; Grand Mentor, Mrs. Juliet B. Howard; Grand Warden, Mrs. Amelia Oppenheimer.

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

(Amalgamation of Federation of Roumanian Jews of America and the American Union of Roumanian Jews)

OFFICE: 44 7th, New York City

Convention, Nov., 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.
PURPOSE: To further, defend, and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their

economic reconstruction and rehabilitation, and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS: Pres., P. A. Siegelstein; Vice-Pres., Samuel Goldstein; Treas., Abraham Falick; Sec., Louis Diamant.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and I. Aberman, H. Baumann, M. Y. Belber, H. Braunstein, J. E. Braunstein, B. Carneol, L. Diamant, N. J. Feldman, Ch. I. Fleck, P. Foerester, S. B. Forstein, A. B. Goldenberg, M. Graubard, S. Hechter, A. Hirsch, A. L. Kalman, S. Kramer, D. Lonshein, J. R. Ornstein, M. D. Reiss, M. Schonfeld, S. Schwartz, D. Siegel, B. Stein, S. Sufrin, L. M. Weidenfeld, L. Weiss, L. Wolfson.

UNITED SONS OF ISRAEL, INC.

Org. Sept. 9, 1904. OFFICE: 6 Beach, Boston, Mass.

Sixteenth Annual Convention, Sept. 5-6, 1920, Boston, Mass.

Members, 4500.

Lodges, 44.

PURPOSE: Fraternity, and Death and Disability Benefits.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Louis Taylor; First Deputy Grand Master, Avigdor M. Morgan; Second Deputy Grand Master, Max Gottlieb; Third Deputy Grand Master, Jacob S. Sibulkin; Grand Treas., Harry Gitlin; Grand Sec., Louis Davis, Boston, Mass.; Grand Warden, Max Berkowitz; Grand Inner Guard, Sam'l Litwin; Grand Outer Guard, Wm. Woolfsohn.

DIRECTORS: H. Cohen, I. Freidman, J. Glassman, G. Hyman, H. H. Levenson, H. Levy, M. Lewin, W. Lishiner, R. Silverman, L. Singer, M. Terr, D. Thompson, S. Winitzer and H. Zuckerman.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Feb. 23, 1913. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Ninth Annual Convention, Jan. 16-17, 1921, New York City.

PURPOSE: The promotion of traditional Judaism in America.

FOUNDER: Solomon Schechter.

OFFICERS: Pres., Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Louis Ginzberg, N. Y. C.; Herman Abramowitz, Montreal, Can.; Mordecai M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Charles E. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Rec. Sec., David Steckler, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Chas. I. Hoffman, 334 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.; Treas., Harry Krulewitch, N. Y. C.; Executive Director, Samuel M. Cohen, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Can.; Israel Davidson, N. Y. C.; Simon Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Max Drob, N. Y. C.; Louis M. Epstein, Roxbury, Mass; William Fischman, N. Y. C.; Milton Fleischer, Baltimore, Md.; M. B. Freedman, Cleveland, O.; S. Herbert, Golden, N. Y. C.; Solomon Goldman, Cleveland, O.; Meyer Goodfriend, N. Y. C.; Samuel Greenblatt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julius H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abr. E. Halpern, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Herschman, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Charles I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Max D. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Moses Kreeger, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Lamport, N. Y. C.; Elias Margolis, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; A. A. Neuman, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Newman, Newark, N. J.; Nathan Pinanski, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Polakoff, Buffalo, N. Y.; Herman H. Rubenovitz, Boston, Mass.; Michael Salit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. D. Schanman, Cleveland, O.; Louis Shulman, Rochester, N. Y.; Herman Spivak, Chicago, Ill.

UPSILON LAMBDA PHI FRATERNITY

Org. 1916; Inc. 1917. OFFICE: 213 E. Westfield Av., Roselle Park, N. J.
Fifth Annual Convention, Jan. 17, 1921, Newark, N. J.
Members, 185.
Chapters, 13.
PURPOSE: A Fraternity laying particular stress on Judaism, open to male students of the Jewish faith in the High Schools, with the purpose of uniting them socially and fraternally.
OFFICERS: Master, Henry S. Waldman, Roselle Park, N. J.; Deputy, Henry A. Moore, Newark, N. J.; Fin. Sec., Joseph Salzman, Elizabeth N. J.; Sec., Lucian Pallant.
GOVERNING BODY: The officers, and Alexander Feller, New Brunswick, N. J.; Jack Kalter, Newark, N. J.; Louis Miller, N. Plainfield. N. J.; Benjamin Rau, Lakewood, N. J.; Arnold Rosenthal, New Brunswick, N. J.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 21, 1918. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City
Fourth Annual Convention, Jan. 16-17, 1921, New York City.
PURPOSE: To advance traditional Judaism by furthering Jewish education among women, by creating and fostering Jewish sentiment in the home, by promoting the observance of Jewish dietary laws and home ceremonials, Sabbath and Festivals, and by generally strengthening the religious institutions of the home.
OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Solomon Schechter, N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Chas. I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Benj. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Louis Ginzberg, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Mrs. R. H. Melamed, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Treas., Mrs. Louis Gottschall, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: Mrs. L. D. Abrams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Eisenberg, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Edward Epstein, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Louis M. Epstein, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Herzog, N. Y. C.; Mrs. O. Hyams, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Moses Hyamson, N. Y. C.; Mrs. M. M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Edwin Kaufman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. C. Hillel Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Sarah Kussy, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Arthur M. Lamport, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Wm. Levy, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Max L. Margolis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Simon Oppenheimer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Louis Rich, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Michael Salit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel Schimmel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Julius Silberfeld, Newark, N. J.; Emily Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Israel Unterberg, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Leon Waldman, Chicago, Ill.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

Org. Sept. 4, 1900. OFFICE: 175 East Broadway, New York City
Twenty-first Annual Convention, May 1, 1921, Boston, Mass.
Members, 81,576.
PURPOSE: Fraternal insurance and mutual aid.
OFFICERS: Pres., E. H. Jeshurin; Treas., R. Saltzman; Sec., Joseph Baskin.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: M. Abrams, I. Alpert, L. Altman, L. Beilin, S. Bernstein, H. Burgin, L. Denerstein, E. Eberil, N. Feinerman, B. Frishwasser, M. Gurewitch, M. Haskel, S. Heiferling, W. Herman, S. Jacobi, E. H. Jeshurin, P. Juditz, B. Krapko, B. Krinsky, A. Liessin, N. Littauer, I. Mandel, M. Mollot, R. Nachamkin, J. M. Rosenblatt, S. Sachs, R. Saltzman, Z. Spier, M. Spinrod, M. Wolberg.

YOUNG JUDAEA

Org. 1908. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Thirteenth Annual Convention, June 24-28, 1921, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Number of Circles, 800.

PURPOSE: To advance the cause of Zionism; to further the mental, moral, and physical development of the Jewish youth; and to promote Jewish culture and ideals in accordance with Jewish tradition.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Kohn; Treas., Abraham J. Tulin; Exec. Dir., Saul J. Cohen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Max Arzt, Samuel Averowitz, Benjamin Block, S. J. Borowsky, Henry Brinberg, I. S. Chipkin, George Cohen, Samuel Cohen, Sarah Cooperstock, Sundel Doniger, Benjamin Fain, Abr. J. Feldman, Louis E. Goldstein, Esther Goodstein, S. S. Grossman, Herman Heilperin, A. M. Heller, Sylvan Kohn, Leon Lang, Emanuel Neuman, Samuel Rodman, Mrs. Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Fannie Rutchik, David Schneeberg, Mrs. Mary S. Schussheim, Jesse Schwartz, Joseph E. Silverstein, Esther Zalkind.

Z. B. T. FRATERNITY

Org. 1898; Inc. 1907. OFFICE: 60 Wall, New York City

Twenty-second Annual Convention, Dec. 26-30, 1920, New York City. Members, 2500.

Also known as Zeta Beta Tau, ranking as an intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, open to Jewish university men.

OFFICERS: Supreme Nasi (Pres.), Julius Kahn, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Nasi, Harold Riegelman, N. Y. C.; Sopher (Sec.), Edwin R. Goodman; Gisbar (Treas.), Simon J. Jason, N. Y. C.; Historian, Edw. Haspel, New Orleans, La.; Sec. of Supreme Council, Harry Steiner, 51 Baldwin Av., Newark, N. J.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(SUCCESSOR TO THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL ZIONIST AFFAIRS AND THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS)

Org. 1897; Re-org. 1918. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, June 5-8, 1921, Cleveland, Ohio. Members, 24,320.

Central Fund, *Keren Hayesod* (Palestine Foundation Fund).

Subsidiary Organizations: Hadassah, National Fund Bureau, Zion Commonwealth.

PUBLICATION: *Dos Yiddishe Folk*, a weekly in Yiddish; *Hatoren*, a monthly in Hebrew; *Young Judaean*, a monthly for the Jewish youth in English; *The New Palestine*, a weekly for members, in English and Yiddish.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: Herman Conheim; Abraham Goldberg; Louis Lipsky, Gen. Sec.; Louis Robison; Bernard A. Rosenblatt; Morris Rothenberg; Peter J. Schweitzer, Treas., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Senior Abel, N. Y. C.; Max Amdur, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Barondess, N. Y. C.; Reuben Brainin, N. Y. C.; Samuel Benjamin, Cleveland, O.; A. B. Cohen, Scranton, Pa.; Morris Cohen, New Britain, Conn.; Henry E. Dannenbaum, Houston, Tex.; William Edlin, N. Y. C.; Jacob Fishman, N. Y. C.; Meyer Freed, Worcester, Mass.; D. Gara, Cleveland, O.; Herman Gessner, Escanaba, Mich.; Jacob Ginsberg, Phila., Pa.; Abraham Goldberg, N. Y. C.; Israel Goldberg, N. Y. C.; Abraham Goldstein, Hartford, Conn.; Benjamin L. Gordon, Phila., Pa.;

Boris Grabelsky, N. Y. C.; Isaac Harris, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Hirshfield, Kinston, S. C.; B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill.; Lotta Levinsohn, N. Y. C.; Aaron Levinstone, Newark, N. J.; Fred Lubin, Chicago, Ill.; Solomon Lamport, N. Y. C.; Morris Margulies, N. Y. C.; Hirsch Masliansky, N. Y. C.; S. M. Melamed, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Nathanson, New Haven, Conn.; Emanuel Neumann, N. Y. C.; Leonard Palitz, Savannah, Ga.; Benjamin Rabalsky, Boston, Mass.; Abraham M. Ress, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bernard G. Richards, N. Y. C.; A. P. Rosenberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. G. Rosenberg, Tampa, Fla.; Jacob Sachs, Norfolk, Va.; Bernard Shelvin, N. Y. C.; Max Shulman, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Spivak, Denver, Colo.; H. Steinberg, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del.; Samuel Travis, Tulsa, Okla.; S. J. Weinstein, N. Y. C.; David Werbelowsky, N. Y. C.; M. J. Wisotsky, Los Angeles, Cal.

SUBSIDIARY NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

HADASSAH

THE WOMEN'S ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Chapters, 111.

PURPOSE: In America, to foster Jewish ideals and make Zionist propaganda; in Palestine, to maintain and develop the Nurses Training School established by the American Zionist Medical Unit.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Hon. Chairman, Henrietta Szold; Chairman, Lotta Levensohn; Sec., Mrs. Ida S. Danziger, 55 5th Av.; Mrs. A. H. Fromenson, Mrs. Caroline Greenfield, Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Mrs. H. B. Lefkowitz, Rachel Natelson, Alice L. Seligsberg, Mrs. Jacob Sobel, Mrs. Emil Weinheim.

ZIONIST SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND AGRICULTURISTS

Org. June 25, 1917. OFFICE: 118 E. 28th, New York City

Third Annual Conference, Jan. 22-23, 1921, New York City.

Members, 350.

PURPOSE: To utilize the technical knowledge and training of Jewish engineers, agriculturists, and scientists in behalf of the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of Palestine, on the basis of the Pittsburgh program, adopted by the Zionist Organization of America on July 25, 1918.

TECHNICAL BOARD: L. C. Lowenstein, West Lynn, Mass., Department of Public Utilities; Ferdinand Sonneborn, N. Y. C.; Department of Industrial Engineering; Lazarus White, N. Y. C., Department of Construction Development; Joseph A. Rosen, N. Y. C., Department of Agriculture; Sec., Isaac I. Stander, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Chairman, B. Sharaga; Vice-Chairman of Engineering Matters, B. M. Halpern; Vice-Chairman of Agricultural Matters, J. W. Pincus; Exec. Sec., I. I. Stander; Fin. Sec. and Treas., M. Sitney; Rec. Sec., S. Pincus; S. Goldstein, M. Jasper, M. L. Kaplan; J. Maze, E. N. Mohl.

TRUSTEES FOR AMERICAN-PALESTINE ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY: M. L. Kaplan, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Lazarus White.

JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTORY)

[NOTE.—* indicates that information is not official]

ARIZONIA

PHOENIX

CG. **Beth Israel.** Org. 1921. Rabbi, David L. Liknaitz; Pres., Chas. Steinberg; Sec., Ed. Rothman, 1230 E. Portland. Members, 70; income, $4000. *Services:* Sabbath, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 47.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA

EDUC. **Hebrew School,** 2432 Buena Vista Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Jos. Fero; Sec., L. Frankel; Supt., Max Rabin. Members, 63; income. $300. Classes, 1; teachers, 1; pupils, 24; sessions weekly, 2.

BAKERSFIELD

CG. **B'nai Jacob.** Rabbi, David Rosenthal; Pres., M. Rudnick; Sec., Chas. Hirsh, 2331 17th. Members, 38; income, $3000. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 21; sessions weekly, 5. *Auxiliary:* Ladies Auxiliary.

BERKELEY

CL. **Berkeley Alliance of Jewish Women.** Org. 1921. Pres., Mrs. J. Kay; Sec., Mrs. P. M. Solomon, 1800 Shattuck Av. Members, 250.

FRESNO

CHAR. ***Hebrew Benevolent Society.** Pres., Leon S. Diamond, 1146 Eye.

LOS ANGELES

CG. ***Shaare Zedek,** Washington. Pres., S. Kline.

EDUC. ***Talmud Torah** (West Jefferson District). Pres., A. Abelson; Sec., Marcus Jonas. *Auxiliary:* Ladies' Auxiliary.

CHAR. **Jewish Ex-Patients' Home Society,** 228 Union League Bldg. Org. 1920. Pres., A. Altschuler; Acting Sec., H. Hoffman. Members, 700.

CL. **Hillcrest Country Club.** Org. 1920. Pres., S. M. Newmark; Sec., Louis S. Nordlinger, 631 S. Bway. Members, 200.

MODESTO

CG. **First Hebrew Congregation,** 512 12th. Rabbi, S. Radinovski; Pres., B. Grossman; Sec., A. Shaffer. Members, 60. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 1; pupils, 15. *Auxiliary:* Ladies' Auxiliary.

PETALUMA

M. B. **Jewish Farmers' Protective Association of Petaluma.** Pres., Aaron D. Shapiro; Sec., J. Verdi. Members, 80.

SAN DIEGO

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association,** Liberty Hall, 9th and G. Pres., J. A. Selditz; Sec., W. W. Smith. Members, 180; income, $2400.

CHAR. **Bikur Cholim, Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.** Org. 1919. Pres., Mrs. I. Garfinkle; Sec., Mrs. K. Davis, 625 Central Av. Members, 200.

SAN FRANCISCO

CG. **Sharay Torah,** 1120 Buchanan. Org. 1920. Rabbi, B. Robinson; Pres., Louis Lazarus; Sec., H. Robinson. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew.

SANTA ANNA

CG. **B'nai Brith of Santa Anna.** Org. 1919. Rabbi, H. L. Radawitz; Pres., Sam Hurwitz; Sec., Sam Stein, 210 W. 4th. Members, 16; income, $1000. *Services:* Bi-monthly, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 1; teachers, 1; pupils, 22; sessions weekly, 2.

VALLEJO

CG. **Sons and Daughters of Israel,** Yorke St. Org. 1919. Rabbi, J. N. Goldberg; Pres., N. Fink; Sec., M. Symonds. Members, 60. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 38; sessions, daily.

VENICE

CG. **Mischon Tephilo,** Frazier Bldg., Ocean Front and Pier Av. Org. 1918. Rabbi, M. Shestack; Pres., Sam Gersh; Sec., Ben Feinstein. Members, 30. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 1; pupils, 20; sessions weekly, 5.

COLORADO

DENVER

EDUC. **Denver Hebrew Institute,** 611 Central S. Bank Bldg. Org. 1920. Pres., Morris Reichman; Sec., H. E. Dveirin. Members, 200; income, $2000. *Auxiliary Societies:* Ladies' Auxiliary; Girls' Club.

***Religious School,** 1206 15th. Chairman, Mrs. A. Morris. Pupils, 22.

Yeshivas Toras Chaim, 14th Av. and Federal Blvd. Org. 1917. Pres., Aron Schreiber; Sec., Sam'l West. Members, 300; income, $3500. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 100; sessions weekly, 5.

CHAR. **Denver Federation of Charities and Philanthropy,** 1206 15th. Org. 1915. Pres., David E. Harlem; Sec., Nathan Rothschild; Supt., Mrs. Ray S. David. Members, 1000; income, $35,000. *Auxiliaries:* Central Jewish Aid Society; Free Loan Society.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL

CG. **Agudath Achim.** Org. 1920. Pres., David Mair; Sec., I. S. Missal, 104 N. Main. Members, 30; income, $1850. *Services:* festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 1; pupils, 21; sessions weekly, 5. *Auxiliary:* Hebrew Ladies' Welfare League.

HARTFORD

CG. **Emanu El,** 313 Windsor Av. Rabbi, Abraham Nowak; Pres., Walter Bratman; Sec., Samuel Rosenthal. Members, 235; income, $15,000. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 16; teachers, 14; pupils, 400; sessions weekly, 4. *Auxiliaries:* Sisterhood; Brotherhood; Young Folks' League.

MERIDEN

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association.** Pres., Nathan Orentlicherman; Sec., Benj. Katz, Bunker Av.; Dir., Geo. H. Cohen. Members, 35.

NEW BRITAIN

CG. ***Beth El, Sons of Israel,** corner Summer and Winter.

EDUC. ***Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association,** 242 Main. Org. as Martinique Club. Pres., David L. Nair; Sec., Morris Kotch.

NORWALK

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association,** 127 Washington. Org. 1921. Pres., Julius M. Temko; Sec., Arthur Terris. Members, 140; income, $1000.

ROCKVILLE

CG. ***Emanuel,** Windsor Av. Org. 1919. Cantor, Frank Vogel.

STAMFORD

EDUC. ***Stamford Hebrew Institute,** 137 Grey Rock Place. Prin., H. L. Gordon.

WALLINGFORD

EDUC. **Talmud Torah,** N. Orchard. Org. 1921. Pres., Ike Metzer; Sec., A. Landsman. Members, 20; income, $1500. Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 25; sessions weekly, 5.

WATERBURY

CG. **Temple Israel,** Willow. Org. 1891. Rabbi, Lewis Browne. Pres., Herman J. Weisman; Sec., Louis L. Simons. Members, 100; income, $9000. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 6; teachers, 7; pupils, 60; sessions weekly, 2. *Affiliated Societies:* Sisterhood; Temple Israel Auxiliary; Israel Zangwill Library Society; Melchi Zedek Cemetery.

WINSTED

EDUC. **Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association,** 62 Main. Org. 1920. Pres., Joseph Isaacson; Sec., Goldie Hagan. Members, 25.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

CHAR. ***Daughters of Israel.** Pres., Mrs. Isidor Cohen; Sec., Mrs. H. I. Homa.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association,** Montgomery Bldg. Pres., Lee Blum; Sec., Max Pomerance. Members, 115; income, $1500.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

CG. ***Anshe Wilna,** Springfield Av. and Congress. Pres., Hyman Berkson.

Bikur Cholim, S. Chicago. Rabbi, Hirsh Harrison; Pres., Joseph Meyrs; Sec., William Pitsule. Members, 200. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 6; teachers, 3; pupils, 140; sessions weekly, 5.

***Shaare Zedek of Logan Square.** Rabbi, Harry Z. Gordon, 2701 Ballou.

***South Shore Congregation.** Temp. Chairman, Joseph W. Hoodwin, 2949 W. Van Buren; Sec., Benj. Friedman.

EDUC. **North West Young Men's Hebrew Association,** 1243 N. Wood. Org. 1920. Pres., Arthur O. Turbow; Sec., S. P. Kan. Members, 207; income, $2000.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 3350 Douglas Blvd. Org. 1920. Pres., Anna Cohen; Sec., Eleanor Glickman. Members, 225.

CL. ***Bryn Maur Country Club,** Crawford and Devon Av. Pres., Harry Goldstine; Sec., V. Hugo Heimer. Members, 150.

Covenant Club, 14 N. Dearborn. Pres., Benjamin Samuels; Sec., Edward Graff. Members, 700; income, $35,000.

***Jacob Felsenthal Ladies' Society.** Pres., Mrs. Moses Samuels; Sec., Mrs. Julius Wilhemersdorfer, 6201 Vernon Av.

M. B. **Bikur Cholim u-Kadisha, Independent Order,** Oriental Hall, Masonic Temple. Org. 1872. Pres., Joseph Feinberg; Sec., Max Cohen; Dir., Louis Marks. Members, 400; income, $10,000.

ROCKFORD

CG. ***Ohav Sholom,** 701 1st Av.

INDIANA

EAST CHICAGO

CG. **Pesach Cohen.** Pres., Sam Cohen. Members, 45. *Services:* Sabbath. *School:* Teachers, 1.

EVANSVILLE

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association.** Org. 1921. Pres., Ervin Weil; Sec., H. H. Hess. Members, 165; income, $2000.

CHAR. ***Hebrew Benevolent Society.** Pres., Mrs. Leon Siegel, 1018 2d.

IOWA

DAVENPORT

CG. **Temple Emanuel**, 1101 Brady. Rabbi, Joseph L. Baron; Pres., Max Rosenthal; Sec., Louis Silberstein. *Services:* Sabbath, English. *School:* Classes, 9; teachers, 9; pupils, 132; sessions weekly, 1.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

CL. **Oakland Country Club.** Pres., Sylvan Levy; Sec., Paul Kling, 917 Gravier.

MAINE

AUBURN

EDUC. **Young Women's Hebrew Association**, 2d. Org. 1920. Sec., Annie Miller, 21 Laurel.

BATH

CG. ***Beth Israel**, 866 Washington.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

CG. **Adath B'nai Israel Congregation**, 114 Aisquith. Org. 1920. Pres., Morris Siegel; Sec., Abraham Finkelstein. Members, 50. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *Auxiliary:* Club.

***Shomre Amuno** (Druid Hill Park), Auchentoroly Terrace and Holmes Av.

EDUC. **Hebrew Center**, 1210 E. Baltimore. Org. 1920. Pres., Israel Kurland; Sec., Aaron Domnitz; Supt., Abr. Velder. Members, 75; income, $1800.

Southwestern Jewish Center, 510 S. Pulaski. Org. 1920. Pres., S. I. Shilmover; Sec.-Supt., A. B. Robinson. Members, 100.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, North Av. and John. Org. 1920. Pres., Henry M. Siegel; Sec., R. Lewis Bainder. Members, 1800.

COM. **Association for the Promotion of the Medical Department of the University of Jerusalem.** Org. 1919. Pres., Harry Friedenwald, 1029 Madison Av.; Sec., Abraham Levinson. Members, 141.

Federation of Reformed Synagogues of Baltimore. Pres., I. A. Gusdorff; Sec., Abraham Cohen, 1744 Park Av.

Society for the Promotion of Sabbath Observance, 1107 E. Baltimore. Org. 1919. Pres., B. H. Hartogensis; Sec., Milton B. Kaufman. Members, 500; income, $1200.

MASSACHUSETTS

Associated Young Women's Hebrew Association of New England, 512-3 Carney Bldg., 43 Tremont. Org. 1913. Pres., Marion Schaar; Sec., Etta R. Grossman. *Affiliated Societies:* CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Stamford, Waterbury.—MAINE: Bath, Portland.—MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Boston (South Boston), Boston (West End), Boston (South End), Boston (East End), Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg,

Framingham, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Milford, New Bedford, Peabody, Quincy, Salem, Springfield, Winthrop.—NEW HAMPSHIRE: Manchester.—RHODE ISLAND: Newport, Providence, Woonsocket.

BOSTON

CG. ***Agudath Israel Anshe Sfard (Dorchester)**, Woodrow Av. Pres., H. Casaman.

Tifereth Israel, 97-99 Chambers. Org. 1920. Rabbi, D. Rabinovitz; Pres., Myer Yanofsky; Sec., — Goldberg. Members, 170; income, $7000. *Services:* Hebrew.

EDUC. **Boston Society of Russian Origin**, 901 Pemberton Bldg. Pres., M. Sinelnikoff; Exec. Sec., Isidore J. Lowe. Members, 60.

Dorchester Hebrew School Association, 10 Milton Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Samuel G. Pollack; Sec., Chas. S. Gelles. Members, 40.

***Evrio (Hebrew School)**, 31 N. Russell, W. E. Pres., Moses Caplan.

***South End Talmud Torah**, 6 Lovering. Pres., Benj. I. Levine; Sec., Sam'l Barshak.

CHAR. **Agoos Family Charity Fund, Inc.** Org. 1919. Pres., Fanny Agoos; Sec., Casper M. Grosberg. Income, $10,000.

COM. ***Boston Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf**, 43 Allen, W. E. Pres., Aaron Kravitz; Sec., Irving Simons.

BROCKTON

EDUC. ***Hebrew Institute**, Crescent and H.

CANTON

CG. ***Beth Israel**, Washington. Pres., John Brightman; Sec., Louis Brightman.

CHELSEA

CHAR. **Malbish Arumim.** Org. 1903. Pres., Mrs. J. N. Tichell; Sec., Belle Cohen, Maverick. Members, 450.

LAWRENCE

CG. **Temple Emanuel**, Lowell and Milton. Rabbi, Hyman Solomon; Pres., Jos. Harris; Sec., Simon Astroff. Members, 60; income, $8000. *Services:* Sabbath, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 5; teachers, 5; pupils, 110; services weekly, 1.

EDUC. ***Hebrew Free School**, Concord. Prin., Moses Brown.

CHAR. ***Ladies' Hebrew Association.** Pres., Mrs. E. Kapelovitch; Sec., Mrs. Carp.

M. B. **Hebrew Ideal Co-operative Institute**, 180 Essex. Org. 1919. Pres., Sam'l Toabe; Sec., Z. Herschfeld. Members, 410.

LYNN

CHAR. ***Lynn Hebrew Ladies' Helping Hand Society.** Pres., Mrs. F. Fox; Sec., Marion Cohen.

MALDEN

EDUC. **Talmud Torah Beth Solomon**, 374 Eastern Av. Org. 1907. Pres., Louis Green; Sec., D. Chansky. Members, 350; income, $6000.

NEWBURYPORT

CL. **Jewish Mothers' Alliance**, 164 Merrimac. Org. 1920. Pres., Mrs. Benj. Barth; Sec., Anna Fellman. Members, 60.

PEABODY

EDUC. **Young Women's Hebrew Association.** Org. 1919. Pres., Tillie F. Goldberg; Sec., Miss F. Beres. Members, 32.

SPRINGFIELD

CG. *B'nai Israel, care of Liberty Hall.
*Raidphey Sholem. Rabbi, I. Rosenberg.
*Sons of Jacob, Congress. Rabbi, Ph. Zlatkin; Pres., Jos. W. Gelfman.

STOUGHTON

CG. Ahavath Torah, 82 Porter. Org. 1906. Rabbi, M. L. Graham; Pres., Harry Weis; Sec., B. Merino. Members, 25. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Teachers, 1; pupils, 10; sessions, daily.

TAUNTON

CHAR. Ladies' Helping Hand of Taunton, Old Armory Hall, B'nai B'rith Rooms. Pres., Mrs. Wm. Wells; Sec., Mrs. Edw. Swig. Members, 53.

MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK

CG. Jewish Congregation. Rabbi, Ph. F. Waterman, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Pres., Meier Maas; Sec., David Klein. Members, 30. *Services:* Sunday evening, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 3; pupils, 16; sessions weekly, 1.

DETROIT

CG. Atereth Tsvi, 6302 Begole Av. Org. 1918. Pres., Henry Holinstat; Sec., B. Grassberg. Members, 52. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 35; sessions weekly, 5.

EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 681 E. High. Pres., J. Freedman; Sec., O. A. Skolnek. Members, 250; income, $1500.

FLINT

CHAR. Jewish Ladies' Aid Society, 837 E. 9th. Org. 1917. Pres., Mrs. Ben Wiener; Sec., Mrs. Wm. Rosenberg. Members, 85.

CL. Jewish Women's Literary Club. Org. 1920. Pres., Mrs. Moses Rosenthal; Sec., Mrs. Ben Wiener, 837 E. 9th. Members, 22.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH

CG. Moses Montefiore, 310 E. 3d. Org. 1911. Rabbi, Israel Lebendiger; Pres., A. Fieldman; Sec., L. Fox. Members, 180; income, $10,000. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 7; teachers, 3; pupils, 130; sessions weekly, 5.

EDUC. *Jewish Institute, 310 E. 3d. J. Altman.

M. B. Duluth Hebrew Brotherhood. Org. 1916. Pres., Chas. P. Meyers; Sec., Chas. W. Green. Members, 255.

MISSISSIPPI

NATCHEZ

CHAR. Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. Org. 1865. Pres., Mrs. Henry Frank; Sec., Mrs. H. Kullman, 511 High. Members, 31.

VICKSBURG

CHAR. *Associated Jewish Charities. Supt., Sol. Kory, 1318 Baum.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

EDUC. ***Talmud Torah**, 36th and Prospect.

ST. LOUIS

CG. ***Chesed Shel Emeth**, S. W. corner Page and Euclid Av. Pres., Hyman Elbert; Sec., M. Cytron.

***Washington Heights Temple Hadas Israel.** Pres., Frank Dubinsky, 5742 De Giverville Av.; Sec., Sam Bierman.

CHAR. **Federation of Orthodox Charities**, 1237 Syndicate Trust Bldg. Pres., H. Cohen; Sec., Gus Cytron; Supt., Alexander Kaufmann. *Affiliated Societies:* Orthodox Old Folks' Home; Jewish Orphans' Home; Jewish Consumptive Relief Society; Consolidated Talmud Torah.

NEVADA

RENO

CG. **Temple Emanu El Association.** Chairman, F. Phillips; Sec., H. M. Couzin, 546 Lake.

NEW JERSEY

COM. ***Alliance of Israel of New Jersey.** Sec., Wm. Grossman.

ATLANTIC CITY

CG. **Community Synagogue**, Maryland and Pacific Av. Rabbi, George Abelson; Pres., Wm. Gorson; Sec., Joseph Koplan. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 5; teachers, 2; pupils, 82; sessions weekly, 5.

CHAR. **United Hebrew Charities of Atlantic City**, 226 S. Connecticut Av. Pres., Henry Fisher; Sec., Morris Price. Members, 90; income, $1600.

BAYONNE

CG. **Ohev Sholom**, 49th and Av. C. Org. 1915. Rabbi, Benj. Fleisher; Pres., Joseph Bergman; Sec., M. Katz. Members, 50. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 2; pupils, 50.

BOUND BROOK

CG. ***Jacob Schiff Congregation No. 1.** Chairman, M. Citrenbaum; Sec., Wm. Wolf.

CAMDEN

CHAR. ***Hebrew Aid Society**, Baring. Joseph Grossberg.

ELIZABETH

CG. ***Beth Israel**, 4th and S. Park. Org. 1919. Chairman building committee, Wm. Roth. Members, 40.

ENGLISHTOWN

CG. ***Sons of Israel.** Max Feingold.

HACKENSACK

EDUC. **Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association**, State corner Meyer. Pres., Lew Van Gelden; Sec., Ida Marcus. Members, 60.

HARRISON

EDUC. ***Young Women's Hebrew Association**, care of Synagogue, Cleveland Av. and 2d.

HOBOKEN

COM. **Jewish Community Center**, 79 Grand. Pres., Sol. Lubash; Sec., David Wechsler; Dir., B. H. Birnbaum. Members, 500; income, $6000.

JERSEY CITY

CG. **Sons of Israel**, 296 Grove. Org. 1886. Pres., David Fineberg; Sec., E. Rosengard. Members, 275; income, $15,000. *Services:* Daily. Hebrew.

CHAR. **Hebrew Hospital of Hudson County Association.** Re-org. Temp. Chairman, Max Levy; Temp. Sec., Mrs. Pauline Glanzer, 7 Wegman Parkway.

LAKEWOOD

EDUC. **Talmud Torah**, 108 4th. Org. 1918. Pres., S. Jacobson; Sec., K. B. Mohel; Supt., J. Damesek. Members, 80; income, $6500. Classes, 6; teachers, 2; pupils, 80; sessions weekly, 5.

NEWARK

CG. **Free Synagogue of Newark**, Broad and Marshall. Rabbi, Sidney E. Goldstein; Pres., Julius F. Kaufherr; Sec., Milton Meyer. Members, 250. *Services:* Sabbath evening and Sunday, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 12; teachers, 12; pupils, 113; sessions weekly, 1.

***Gates of Zion.** Rabbi, Abba I. Krim, 30 Prospect Pl.

CHAR. ***United Hebrew Charities.** Headworker, Augusta G. Kaufman, 159 W. Kinney.

NEWTON

CG. ***Sons of Eleazar**, Washington. Asst. Rabbi, — Reseir.

PATERSON

CG. **B'nai Israel**, 12-14 Godwin. Org. 1891. Rabbi, W. Wittenstein; Pres., Israel Aronsohn; Sec., A. Adyr. Members, 130; income, $3000. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew.

EDUC. **Talmud Torah**, 50-52 Clinton. Org. 1913. Pres., Israel Aronsohn; Sec., A. Adyr. Income, $4000.

CHAR. **Daughters of Miriam Home for the Aged.** Pres., — Menein, Market.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. Pres., Mrs. Jane Cohen; Sec., Mrs. Fannie Diamond, 264 18th av. Members, 150.

Jewish Home for the Aged and Orphans, River. Pres., Mrs. Morris Kushner; Sec., Sara R. Gordon. Members, 900; income, $4500.

M. B. **Isaac and Razel Salzberg Family Association**, 350 Van Houton. Org. 1919. Pres., Morris Salzberg; Sec., Maurice L. Manger. Members, 60.

PLAINFIELD

EDUC. **Plainfield Hebrew School**, 125 New. Pres., L. Preger; Sec., Herma Kramer; Prin., H. B. Walder. Members, 60; income, $2600.

RAHWAY

EDUC. **Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association**, Monroe and Essex. Org. 1920. Pres., Solomon Eisenberg; Sec., Anne E. Eisenberg.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

CG. *Ohev Sholom, Front and Seneca.

CHAR. Jewish Federation for Social Service. Pres., Emanuel Boarberg; Sec., Cecil B. Weiner, 29 Mortimer. Members, 1100; income, $40,000.

Jewish Hospital Association, Prudential Bldg. Pres., J. L. Davis; Sec., Israel Holender. Members, 2500; income, $25,000.

CORONA

EDUC. Talmud Torah of Corona Heights, 136 Tory. Org. 1916. Pres., — Klein; Sec., Thos. Rosenberg. Members, 80; income, $2800.

*Young Men's Hebrew Association, 95 S. 51.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 95 Central Av. Org. 1921. Pres., Augusta Koren; Sec., Rhea Brooks. Members, 30.

ELLENVILLE

CHAR. Vacation Home of the Central Jewish Institute of New York City. Pres., Jacob H. Rubin; Sec., Victor Friedman, 125 E. 85th, N. Y. C.; Dir., Albert P. Schoolman. Income, $5000. Inmates, 100.

FLEISCHMANNS

CG. B'nai Israel, Wagner Av. Pres., Albert A. Halpern; Sec., E. Klein. Members, 40. *Services:* Festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Teachers, 1; pupils, 40.

HAVERSTRAW

EDUC. *Hebrew Educational Alliance. Supt., Rabbi Samuel Bernstein.

JEFFERSONVILLE

CG. *Jewish Congregation of Jeffersonville. Pres., A. Roth, Maple Av.; Treas., Benj. Yaeger. Members, 20.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

CG. *Temple Israel, 160 Olive Av. Pres., Elias Surat, 188 W. 121, N. Y. C.

MOUNT VERNON

COM. Jewish Community Council, 31 N. 10th Av. Org. 1921. Pres., Leon Mann; Sec., Benj. M. Freeman.

NEW ROCHELLE

EDUC. Hebrew Institute of New Rochelle, 33 Church. Org. 1909. Pres., Max Goldstein; Sec., Joseph Berdick. Members, 125; income, $3000.

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN, QUEENS, AND RICHMOND

CG. *Beth Ha Tiloh (Rockaway Park). Members, 100.

Constructive Synagogue of Brooklyn, 14th Av. corner 50th. Org. 1920. Rabbi, David Levine; Pres., Oscar Aronson; Sec., Mordecai S. Grassner. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 8; teachers, 8; pupils, 125; sessions weekly, 2.

*First Independent Hebrew Congregation of Jamaica, Washington. Pres., Wolff H. Seldin; Sec., Ph. Spitzer.

Jewish Center of East Flatbush, 669 Linden Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Jacob Goldberg; Sec., Max Freund. Members, 125. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 2.

Jewish Center of Richmond Hill. (Org. as Beth Elohim.) Rabbi, N. Balber; Pres., Jacob Weisborth; Sec., David Kiener, Briggs corner Kimball Av. Members, 150; income, $10,000. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 7; teachers, 3; pupils, 160; sessions weekly, 5.

Jewish Community Center (Arverne), 179 Beach, 67th. Rabbi, Henry S. Morais; Pres., Israel Unterberg; Sec., Victor Friedman. Members, 150. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 12; teachers, 4; pupils, 250; sessions weekly, 5.

***Shaarai Tephillah (Gates of Prayer)**, Sumner Av. and Van Buren. Rabbi, Jacob A. Dolgenas; Pres., S. U. Levy.

Sinai Temple, Arlington Av. and Bradford. Org. 1886. Rabbi, Maxwell L. Sacks; Pres., Morris Rosenblatt; Sec., Samuel J. Heyman. Members, 228; income, $3500. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 8; teachers, 8; pupils, 193; sessions weekly, 2.

***Sons of Jacob (Flatbush)**, Glenwood Road and E. 31.

***Temple Anshe Sephard**, 14th Av. and 45th.

Temple Beth El (Manhattan Beach), 177 Corbin Place. Org. 1919. Rabbi, J. B. Grossman; Pres., Adolph Heinemann; Sec., David Aronson. Members, 60; income, $2000. *Services:* Sabbath, English. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 1; pupils, 45; sessions weekly, 2.

Temple Israel of Jamaica, Hillside Av. Rabbi, I. F. Reichert; Pres., Harry Levy; Sec., Herman Diamond. Members, 208. *Services:* Sabbath evening, English. *School:* Classes, 6; teachers, 6; pupils, 160; sessions weekly, 1.

EDUC. ***East New York Jewish Center, Talmud Torah**, 374 Vermont. Pres., — Goldberg. *Auxiliaries:* Women's Auxiliary; Young People's Auxiliary.

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***Hebrew Institute and Center of Greenpoint**, 702 Humboldt. Sec., J. Rossenwasser.

***Jewish Center of Congregation Zichru Torath Moishe**, 382 Vermont. Pres., Morris Lapidus; Sec., Bernard Trembitzky.

***Park Slope Community Center**, care of Hebrew Institute, 7th between 5th and 6th Av. Pres., Louis S. Shane; Sec., Ruth Perlman.

Talmud Torah Or Chodosh (New Light). Org. 1920. Pres., Morris Sternfield; Sec., S. P. Jacobowitz. Members, 450; income, $10,000.

***Young Women's Hebrew Association (Coney Island)**, Surf Av. and 23d.

***Young Women's Hebrew Association (Greenpoint)**, 108 Kent.

CHAR. **Bikur Cholim Kosher Hospital**, 830 Lafayette Av. Org. 1907. Pres., Jacob S. Strahl; Sec., Harry M. Feuerstein; Supt., Solomon Feinman. Members, 8000; income, $75,000. Persons benefited, 16,000.

Coney Island Hebrew Association, Surf Av. Pres., Chas. Joseph; Sec., Henry Marks. Members, 256.

Hebrew Day and Night Nursery Infants Home (Borough Park), 1358 56th. Org. 1920. Pres., S. Gedinsky; Sec., J. Good; Supt. H. Luria. Members, 2000; income, $12,000.

Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm (formerly Mt. Vernon, N. Y.), 871 Bushwick Av. Org. 1912. Pres., P. A. Siegelstein; Sec., J. E. Braunstein; Supt., Mrs. D. Sonnerblick. Members, 800; income, $20,000; inmates, 50.

***Jewish Sanitarium Society for Convalescents of the Strauss Park Colony.** Sam'l Chason, 697 Greene Av.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, Tollner Hall, Bedford and Putnam Av. Org. 1870. Pres., Dora Schmidt; Sec., Ada V. Levy. Members, 450; income, $2700.

***Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint.** Sec., Virginia Rosenthal, 1031 Lorimer.

***Menorah Hospital (Coney Island),** Surf Av. Pres., Louis Solomon; Sec., E. Ehrmann.

Nonpareil Young Women's Organization, 7 Amboy. Org. 1918. Pres., Rebecca Greenbaum; Sec., Dorothy Israel. Members, 70.

Williamsburg Maternity Hospital, 753-9 Bushwick Av. Org., 1918. Pres., Benjamin Shapiro; Sec., Harry W. Seff; Dir., M. Duckman. Members, 65. Persons benefited annually, 2400.

CL. ***Harmony Club,** 47th and 6th Av. Pres., Abram L. Fisch; Sec., J. Lowenthal.

COM. **Agudath Am Israel (Brownsville),** 489 Rockaway Av. Pres., J. H. Lookstein; Sec., Julius Reichler. Members, 500; income, $1500.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX

CG. ***Beth Israel Anshe,** Arthur Av. and 180th. Pres., Samuel Meyersohn.

Concourse Center of Israel Congregation, 2323 Grand Concourse. Org. 1920. Rabbi, Solomon Grayzel; Pres., Meyer Silberstein; Sec., Samuel Kurcias. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 2; pupils, 35; sessions weekly, 5.

***Mishkan Zion,** 1480 Washington Av.

***Talmud Israel,** 494 E. 166th.

***Tifereth Israel of the Bronx,** 2481 Valentine Av.

EDUC. ***Beth El Hebrew School,** Hunts' Point Palace, S. Blvd. and 168th. Prin., Louis E. Goldstein. Pupils, 500.

Bronx Jewish Center and Talmud Torah, 1511 Fulton Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Moses Koerner; Sec., P. Landesmann; Dir., L. A. Somer. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 16; teachers, 6; pupils, 515; sessions weekly, 5.

Ezras Torah Fund. Org. 1916. Chairman, Rabbi Israel Rosenberg; Sec. Rabbi Jacob Eskolsky, 256 E. Bway.

Friedlaender Educational Conference of the Jewish Youth, 114 5th Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Leon F. Hoffman; Sec., Miss N. A. Feinglass. *Affiliated Societies:* Intervarsity Zionist Council; League of Jewish Youth; Menorah Intervarsity Council; Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Young Israel; Young Israel Synagogue; Young Judaea; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Young Women's Hebrew Association; Conference of Jewish Fraternities and Sororities; Young People's League of the United Synagogue; Morais-Blumenthal Society of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Junior Mizrachi.

***Hebrew Free School,** 128 Stanton.

Hurwitz Educational League, 121 Nassau. Org. 1920. Pres., Henry Keller; Sec., Miriam Marcus.

Jewish Center of the East Side, 128 Stanton. Org. 1919. Pres., Arthur D. Katcher; Sec., Bennette E. Siegelstein; Dir., A. Torn.

Jewish Historical and Ethnographic Society, 279 E. Bway. Org. 1921. Pres., Ch. Zhitlowsky; Sec., A. Richman.

New York Committee for Mental Hygiene among Jews. Org. 1919. Pres., Israel Strauss; Sec., Mrs. Marcus Loewenstein, 25 Claremont Av. Members, 500; income, $5000.

CHAR. **Bikur Cholem Aid to the Sick of Harlem and the Bronx**, 29 W. 111th. Pres., Morris Rothenberg; Sec., Sigmund D. Levy. Members, 700; income, $4000; persons benefited, 378.

***Harlem Hebrew Orphan Asylum**, Spencer and Huxley Av. and Whalen.

***Independent Ladies' Aid Society**, Convalescent Home, 30-32 W. 120th.

***Jewish Memorial Hospital** (non-Sectarian), Dykeman near Riverside Drive. Treas., Sam'l Rosenthal, 55 5th Av.

***Jewish Salvation Army.** Pres., Jacques Pollatscheck, 741 E. 183d.

Maternal Aid and After Care Circle, 114 E. Bway. Org. 1910. Pres., Mrs. Sylvan Robison; Sec., Mrs. V. L. Jones. Members, 450; income, $6500; persons benefited, 6000.

Moses Montefiore Mutual Relief Society, Inc., 67 W. 125th. Org. 1912. Pres., Alexander S. Alcinikoff; Sec., L. M. Shapiro. Members, 400.

Regina Rose Aid Society, Inc., 237 W. 113th. Org. 1920. Pres., Mrs. Simon Liebovitz; Sec., Mrs. Ed. Bittiner. Members, 153; income, $600.

***Yorkville Ladies' Benevolent Society.** Pres., Mrs. Joseph Cohen, 20 E. 90th.

M. B. **Zosler Protective Association**, 162 Madison. Org. 1904. Pres., A. Kramer; Treas., J. Klemes; Sec., H. Halper. Members, 200.

NIAGARA FALLS

EDUC. ***Talmud Torah.** Sec., Boris Meyers.

NORWICH

CG. **Jewish Congregation**, 32 Birdsall. Org. 1919. Pres., Morris Friedman; Sec., Herman Berglass. Members, 20. *Services:* Festivals, Hebrew.

PELHAM

CHAR. **Frances A. Cohen Circle.** Pres., Mrs. Louis Keifer; Sec., Mrs. R. Greenwald, New Rochelle, N. Y. Members, 15.

ROCHESTER

CHAR. **Home for Aged Jews**, 1162 St. Paul. Org. 1919. Pres., Lester Nusbaum; Sec., Joseph Silverstein; Dir., Mathilda D. Roseman. Members, 2200; income, $15,000.

SCHENECTADY

CG. ***Agudath Sholom**, Broadway.

TROY

CG. ***Beth Jacob.** Pres., Samuel Kantrowitz; Sec., Abr. Bunevitzky.

UTICA

COM. **Vadkohol (Jewish Council of Utica).** Org. 1921. Pres., L. Freeman; Sec., M. Freedman, 108 Broadway. Headworker, Rabbi, Abraham Shapiro.

YONKERS

CHAR. **Jewish Federation of Yonkers**, 73 Buena Vista Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Maurice A. Bleich; Sec., Max Klein. Members, 1000.

LIMA

EDUC. **Literary Endeavor of Lima.** Pres., Mrs. J. F. Solomon; Sec., Mrs. Robert Stein, Roma Apts., Pierce. Members, 20.

MIDDLETOWN

CHAR. **Jewish Federation of Charities.** Sec., Mrs. Chas. A. Israel, 201½ Sutphin Av.

NORWOOD

CG. ***Sons of Abraham,** N. E. corner Hopkins Av. and Allison.

STEUBENVILLE

EDUC. **Young Women's Hebrew Association,** 102 N. 3d. Org. 1916. Pres., Bella Reiner; Sec., Bessie Freifield. Members, 72; income, $172.80.

CHAR. **Daughters of Esther,** 102 N. 3d. Org. 1921. Pres., Lillian Levinson; Sec., Helen Weinstein. Members, 16; income, $41.60.

Daughters of Israel, 102 N. 3d. Org. 1921. Pres., Leah F. Adler; Sec., Anna Baer. Members, 16; income, $42.00.

Ladies' Aid Society, care of Community House, 102 N. 3d. Org. 1905. Pres., Mrs. Ida Levinson; Sec., Mrs. Fannie Goldberg. Members, 103.

COM. **Jewish Community House,** 102 N. 3d. Org. 1921. Pres., Sol. Copoloff; Sec., Mrs. — Goldberg. Members, 120; income, $2000. *Affiliated Societies:* Daughters of Israel; Daughters of Esther; Young Womens Hebrew Association; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Ladies' Aid Society.

TOLEDO

CHAR. ***Jewish Federation of Toledo** (Fed. of Jewish Charities and the Jewish Educational League), Southard and Linwood Av. Pres., Harry Levison; Sec., Oscar J. Smith; Dir., Maurice J. Slevers.

YOUNGSTOWN

CG. ***Anshe Emeth,** Elm and Park Av. Pres., Max Fish; Sec., L. Jacobs.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE

CHAR. **Ladies' Aid Society.** Org. 1904. Pres., Mrs. Jeannette Blank; Sec., Mrs. Frank Herxmark. Members, 22.

TULSA

CHAR. **Tulsa Federation of Jewish Charities,** 7090 Petroleum Bldg. Org. 1920. Pres., Robert A. Stekoll; Sec., Mrs. M. R. Travis. Income, $8000.

CL. **Judeans.** Org. 1921. Pres., Chas. B. Latz; Sec., Leo Fuerst, 1000 S. Main. Members, 23.

OREGON

PORTLAND

CG. ***Ahavath Achim,** care of B'nai B'rith Bldg. Pres., Louis Russell; Sec., Michael Israel.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

EDUC. ***Talmud Torah**, 36th and Prospect.

ST. LOUIS

CG. ***Chesed Shel Emeth**, S. W. corner Page and Euclid Av. Pres., Hyman Elbert; Sec., M. Cytron.

***Washington Heights Temple Hadas Israel.** Pres., Frank Dubinsky, 5742 De Giverville Av.; Sec., Sam Bierman.

CHAR. **Federation of Orthodox Charities**, 1237 Syndicate Trust Bldg. Pres., H. Cohen; Sec., Gus Cytron; Supt., Alexander Kaufmann. *Affiliated Societies:* Orthodox Old Folks' Home; Jewish Orphans' Home; Jewish Consumptive Relief Society; Consolidated Talmud Torah.

NEVADA

RENO

CG. **Temple Emanu El Association.** Chairman, F. Phillips; Sec., H. M. Couzin, 546 Lake.

NEW JERSEY

COM. ***Alliance of Israel of New Jersey.** Sec., Wm. Grossman.

ATLANTIC CITY

CG. **Community Synagogue**, Maryland and Pacific Av. Rabbi, George Abelson; Pres., Wm. Gorson; Sec., Joseph Koplan. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 5; teachers, 2; pupils, 82; sessions weekly, 5.

CHAR. **United Hebrew Charities of Atlantic City**, 226 S. Connecticut Av. Pres., Henry Fisher; Sec., Morris Price. Members, 90; income, $1600.

BAYONNE

CG. **Ohev Sholom**, 49th and Av. C. Org. 1915. Rabbi, Benj. Fleisher; Pres., Joseph Bergman; Sec., M. Katz. Members, 50. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 2; pupils, 50.

BOUND BROOK

CG. ***Jacob Schiff Congregation No. 1.** Chairman, M. Citrenbaum; Sec., Wm. Wolf.

CAMDEN

CHAR. ***Hebrew Aid Society**, Baring. Joseph Grossberg.

ELIZABETH

CG. ***Beth Israel**, 4th and S. Park. Org. 1919. Chairman building committee, Wm. Roth. Members, 40.

ENGLISHTOWN

CG. ***Sons of Israel.** Max Feingold.

HACKENSACK

EDUC. **Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association**, State corner Meyer. Pres., Lew Van Gelden; Sec., Ida Marcus. Members, 60.

HARRISON

EDUC. ***Young Women's Hebrew Association,** care of Synagogue, Cleveland Av. and 2d.

HOBOKEN

COM. **Jewish Community Center,** 79 Grand. Pres., Sol. Lubash; Sec., David Wechsler; Dir., B. H. Birnbaum. Members, 500; income, $6000.

JERSEY CITY

CG. **Sons of Israel,** 296 Grove. Org. 1886. Pres., David Fineberg; Sec., E. Rosengard. Members, 275; income, $15,000. *Services:* Daily. Hebrew.

CHAR. **Hebrew Hospital of Hudson County Association.** Re-org. Temp. Chairman, Max Levy; Temp. Sec., Mrs. Pauline Glanzer, 7 Wegman Parkway.

LAKEWOOD

EDUC. **Talmud Torah,** 108 4th. Org. 1918. Pres., S. Jacobson; Sec., K. B. Mohel; Supt., J. Damesek. Members, 80; income, $6500. Classes, 6; teachers, 2; pupils, 80; sessions weekly, 5.

NEWARK

CG. **Free Synagogue of Newark,** Broad and Marshall. Rabbi, Sidney E. Goldstein; Pres., Julius F. Kaufherr; Sec., Milton Meyer. Members, 250. *Services:* Sabbath evening and Sunday, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 12; teachers, 12; pupils, 113; sessions weekly, 1.

***Gates of Zion.** Rabbi, Abba I. Krim, 30 Prospect Pl.

CHAR. ***United Hebrew Charities.** Headworker, Augusta G. Kaufman, 159 W. Kinney.

NEWTON

CG. ***Sons of Eleazar,** Washington. Asst. Rabbi, — Reseir.

PATERSON

CG. **B'nai Israel,** 12-14 Godwin. Org. 1891. Rabbi, W. Wittenstein; Pres., Israel Aronsohn; Sec., A. Adyr. Members, 130; income, $3000. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew.

EDUC. **Talmud Torah,** 50-52 Clinton. Org. 1913. Pres., Israel Aronsohn; Sec., A. Adyr. Income, $4000.

CHAR. **Daughters of Miriam Home for the Aged.** Pres., — Menein, Market.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. Pres., Mrs. Jane Cohen; Sec., Mrs. Fannie Diamond, 264 18th av. Members, 150.

Jewish Home for the Aged and Orphans, River. Pres., Mrs. Morris Kushner; Sec., Sara R. Gordon. Members, 900; income, $4500.

M. B. **Isaac and Razel Salzberg Family Association,** 350 Van Houton. Org. 1919. Pres., Morris Salzberg; Sec., Maurice L. Manger. Members, 60.

PLAINFIELD

EDUC. **Plainfield Hebrew School,** 125 New. Pres., L. Preger; Sec., Herma Kramer; Prin., H. B. Walder. Members, 60; income, $2600.

RAHWAY

EDUC. **Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association,** Monroe and Essex. Org. 1920. Pres., Solomon Eisenberg; Sec., Anne E. Eisenberg.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

CG. *Ohev Sholom, Front and Seneca.

CHAR. Jewish Federation for Social Service. Pres., Emanuel Boarberg; Sec., Cecil B. Weiner, 29 Mortimer. Members, 1100; income, $40,000.

Jewish Hospital Association, Prudential Bldg. Pres., J. L. Davis; Sec., Israel Holender. Members, 2500; income, $25,000.

CORONA

EDUC. Talmud Torah of Corona Heights, 136 Tory. Org. 1916. Pres., — Klein; Sec., Thos. Rosenberg. Members, 80; income, $2800.

*Young Men's Hebrew Association, 95 S. 51.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 95 Central Av. Org. 1921.. Pres., Augusta Koren; Sec., Rhea Brooks. Members, 30.

ELLENVILLE

CHAR. Vacation Home of the Central Jewish Institute of New York City. Pres., Jacob H. Rubin; Sec., Victor Friedman, 125 E. 85th, N. Y. C.; Dir., Albert P. Schoolman. Income, $5000. Inmates, 100.

FLEISCHMANNS

CG. B'nai Israel, Wagner Av. Pres., Albert A. Halpern; Sec., E. Klein. Members, 40. *Services:* Festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Teachers, 1; pupils, 40.

HAVERSTRAW

EDUC. *Hebrew Educational Alliance. Supt., Rabbi Samuel Bernstein.

JEFFERSONVILLE

CG. *Jewish Congregation of Jeffersonville. Pres., A. Roth, Maple Av.; Treas., Benj. Yaeger. Members, 20.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

CG. *Temple Israel, 160 Olive Av. Pres., Elias Surat, 138 W. 121, N. Y. C.

MOUNT VERNON

COM. Jewish Community Council, 31 N. 10th Av. Org. 1921. Pres., Leon Mann; Sec., Benj. M. Freeman.

NEW ROCHELLE

EDUC. Hebrew Institute of New Rochelle, 33 Church. Org. 1909. Pres., Max Goldstein; Sec., Joseph Berdick. Members, 125; income, $3000.

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN, QUEENS, AND RICHMOND

CG. *Beth Ha Tiloh (Rockaway Park). Members, 100.

Constructive Synagogue of Brooklyn, 14th Av. corner 50th. Org. 1920. Rabbi, David Levine; Pres., Oscar Aronson; Sec., Mordecai S. Grassner. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 8; teachers, 8; pupils, 125; sessions weekly, 2.

*First Independent Hebrew Congregation of Jamaica, Washington. Pres., Wolff H. Seldin; Sec., Ph. Spitzer.

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LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S.

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1920
	General	Jewish			
Akron, Ohio.....	180,000	2,000	Jewish Social Service Federation of Akron.	Malvyn Wachner, Sec., 936 Second National Bank Bldg.	$ 14,520.70
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,000	10,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Ida Goldstein, 90 Capitol Av.	17,375.93
Baltimore, Md.....	607,000	60,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Louis H. Levin, Sec., 411 W. Fayette.	223,690.95
*Birmingham, Ala...	200,000	3,500	Federation of Jewish Charities	I. Siegel, Sec., 6th Av. and 17th St. N.	3,700.00
Boston, Mass.....	782,000	77,500	Federated Jewish Charities...	Maurice B. Hexter, 25 Tremont.	220,054.18 (1919)
Buffalo, N. Y.....	480,000	20,000	Jewish Federation for Social Service.	Cecil B. Wiener, Sec., 29 Mortimer.	41,575.23
Chicago, Ill.....	2,572,000	225,000	Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago (Reformed).	Marcy I. Berger, Sec., 1800 Selden.	1,021,278.03
			Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.	Bessie Simon, 1800 Selden.	218,501.42
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	450,000	25,000	United Jewish Social Agencies	Hyman Kaplan, 731 W. 6th.	197,241.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	765,000	100,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Samuel Goldhamer, 1531 Guardian Bldg.	300,788.98
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	9,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	H. Jos. Hyman, Sec., 555 E. Rich.	26,105.40
*Dallas, Texas.....	135,000	8,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Anna Cohen, Supt., 1814 Ashland.	3,283.56 (1918-1919)
Dayton, Ohio.....	135,000	4,000	Jewish Federation for Social Service.	Rebecca R. Yassenoff, Sec., 104 S. Brown.	14,488.20
Denver, Colo.....	253,000	11,000	Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy.	Mrs. Ray S. David, Supt., 1206-15th.	35,000.00
Des Moines, Ia.....	126,000	4,000	United Jewish Philanthropies..	Jos. Brody, Sec., Fleming Bldg.	15,845.67
Detroit, Mich.....	841,500	50,000	United Jewish Charities.....	Blanche J. Hart, Sec., 687 E. High.	103,349.38
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	80,000	1,650	Federation of Jewish Charities	A. L. Weinstein, Sec., Hamilton House.	3,021.49
Hartford, Conn.....	107,000	16,000	United Jewish Charities of Hartford, Conn.	Rebecca Affachiner.....	29,519.48
Hot Springs, Ark....	16,334	309	Federation of Jewish Charities	A. B. Rhine, Sec., 315 W. Grand Av.	1,200 00

* Information given as for 1919.

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S. (continued).

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1920
	General	Jewish			
*Indianapolis, Ind...	300,000	10,000	Jewish Federation of Indianapolis.	Mrs. Louis Wolf, Sec., 17 W. Morris.	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	300,000	12,000	United Jewish Charities.....	Mrs. Henry Cohen, Ex. Dir., 1000 Admiral Blvd.	$42,000.00
Lexington, Ky.....	35,000	385	Federation of Jewish Charities	Gus Loeb, Sec., 264 W. Main.	1,651.35
Little Rock, Ark.....	60,000	1,500	Federation of Jewish Charities	Theo. M. Sanders.....	6,500.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	18,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Dora Berres, Exec. Sec., 242 N. Bunker Hill Av.	89,724.99
Louisville, Ky.....	265,000	9,000	Jewish Welfare Federation....	Betty S. Rosenberg, 215 E. Walnut.	28,'36.13
Memphis, Tenn.....	150,000	7,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Gilbert M. Schloss, Sec.	17,539.16 (May, 1919-20)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	450,000	20,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Isidor Kadis, Supt., 1002 North Av.	50,490.66
Minneapolis, Minn...	370,000	15,000	Associated Jewish Charities...	Julia I. Felsenthal, Supt..	24,061.72
Mobile, Ala.....	60,000	2,200	Federation of Jewish Charities	Nell R. Hess, Sec., 6 Pine..	3,343.60
Montgomery, Ala....	50,000	1,650	United Hebrew Charities.....	C. F. Moritz, Sec.....	3,000.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	140,000	3,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Sol. N. Cline, Sec., 128 2nd Av., N.	7,000 00
New Haven, Conn...	160,000	18,000	United Jewish Charities of New Haven.	A. Lincoln Krohn, Ex. Dir.	20,847.95
New Orleans, La.....	400,000	8,000	Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation.	David Fichman, Supt., 1205 St. Charles Av.	88,343.20
New York, N. Y. Brooklyn..... Manhattan and Bronx.	5,700,000	1,500,000	Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.	Max Abelman, Sec., 12 Graham Av.	494,476.00
			Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City.	Solomon Lowenstein, 114 Fifth Av.	3,393,365.02
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	5,000	Jewish Relief Federation of Alameda County.	Samuel Ghinsberg, Sec., 326 Albany Bldg.	11,521.90
Omaha, Neb.....	210,000	10,000	Jewish Welfare Federation....	Jessie H. Rosenstock, Gen. Sec., 303 Lyric Bldg.	23,383.43
Philadelphia, Pa....	1,785,000	200,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Jacob Billikopf, Ex. Dir., 701 Empire Bldg.	950,000.00

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S. (continued).

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1920
	General	Jewish			
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	601,000	60,000	Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh.	Ludwig B. Bernstein, Exec. Director, 601 Washington Trust Co. Bldg.	$131,400.00
Portland, Ore.....	275,000	2,500	Federated Jewish Societies of Portland.	Isaac Swett, Ex. Sec.....	39,885.62
Rochester, N. Y.....	265,000	20,000	Associated Hebrew Charities..	Jos. E. Silverstein, Sec., 144 Baden.	30,359.76
St. Joseph, Mo.....	85,000	3,300	Federated Jewish Charities...	Mrs. Henry Van Baalen, 610 S. 10th.	18,000.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	867,000	60,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Bernard Greensfelder, Sec. 415 Locust.	138,386.75
			Federation of Orthodox Charities.	Alex. Kaufmann, Supt., 1237 Syndicate Trust Bldg.	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	290,000	10,000	Jewish Welfare Association...	Helen Grodinsky, Supt., Wilder Charity Bldg.	13,944.09
San Francisco, Cal..	530,000	30,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Meyer H. Levy, Sec., 436 O'Farrell.	241,620.72
Scranton, Pa.....	158,883	8,000	The Jewish Federation.....	Mrs. Jacob Mechlowitz, Supt., 440 Wyoming Av.	13,013.63
Syracuse, N. Y.....	145,237	12,000	Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of Syracuse.	Solomon S. Lasky, 222 Cedar.	27,699.83
Toledo, Ohio.....	250,000	7,500	Jewish Federation of Toledo...	Maurice J. Sievers, Exec. Dir., Linwood and Southard Av.	25,000.00 (Estimated)
Tulsa, Okla.....	72,075	500	Tulsa Federation of Jewish Charities.	Mrs. M. R. Travis, Sec., 7090 Petroleum Bldg.	8,000.00
Worcester, Mass	175,000	10,000	United Jewish Charities of Worcester, Inc.	Haskell Talamo, Sec.....	16,681.74
Youngstown, Ohio...	125,237	5,000	Jewish Social Service Bureau.	Lena F. Ozersky, Supervisor, 305 Wick Av.	6,325.00

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT SHOWING FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR THE RELIEF OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Country	Amounts appropriated July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	Amounts appropriated since inception of Committee November 1914
Abyssinia	.....	$11,704.80
Alexandria, Egypt (refugees)	.....	58,851.55
Algiers, Tunis and Morocco (refugees)	.....	9,000.00
Austria-Hungary (prior 1920)	.....	2,881,591.10
Austria	$590,947.36	899,425.79
Baltic Provinces	320.76	66,317.04
Belgium	.....	2,500.00
Bulgaria and occupied territory of Serbia (prior 1920)	.....	26,600.00
Central Europe	.....	388,451.53
Czecho Slovakia	190,972.67	316,008.73
Danzig (refugees)	10,012.25	10,012.25
Denmark	.....	1,700.00
France (refugees)	7,996.55	12,996.55
Germany	204,750.34	424,765.32
Greece, Turkey, Serbia and Syria (prior 1920)	.....	1,365,884.88
Greece (Matzoths)	.....	19,000.00
Holland (refugees)	.....	92,115.70
Hungary	308,092.63	480,092.63
Italy (Matzoths, war prisoners, refugees)	25,998.99	29,998.99
Japan (refugees)	.....	125,602.50
Jugo-Slavia (refugees)	.....	35,000.00
Latvia	112,381.10	117,392.36
Lithuania	154,487.17	214,384.29
Palestine	939,108.66	5,194,502.06
Persia	.....	35,700.00
Poland, Lithuania and Kurland (prior 1920)	.....	11,522,007.09
Poland	1,998,397.96	5,409,379.97[1]
Roumania	550,295.53	2,023,415,65[2]
Russia (prior 1920)	.....	4,000,300,00
Russia and Ukraine	721,206.65	1,168,448,72
Siberia (refugees, war prisoners)	19,599.84	498,494.41
Spain (refugees)	.....	18,000.00
Switzerland (refugees)	20,781.77	37,281.77
Syria	20,004.84	49,956.34
Turkey	177,335.48	349,541.96
Miscellaneous, not classified	675.15	2,575.26
Paid to ORT, Paris, on account of $100,000 Tool appropriation	44,008.95	44,008.95
Medical commission on account of $200,000 general appropriation	179,024.91	179,024.91
Totals	$6,271,399.56	$33,121,433.10

[1] Includes $300,000 for Reconstruction Work.
[2] Includes $250,000 for Loan Kassas.

JEWISH PERIODICALS
APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES
Introductory Remarks

The following is a list of Jewish periodicals which were being published in the United States up to the time of printing. Owing to exigencies of publication, it was found impossible to include this year the list of Organs of Associations and Trade Journals, which is on file. A tabulation of the latter, based on revised information, is given below.

Of the list of General Newspapers and Magazines given in Volume 22, seven suspended publication during the past year. Of these, two were monthlies published in Hebrew, one monthly in English, one quarterly in English, two local weeklies in English, and one in Yiddish. Eleven new names appear in the following list: two dailies in Yiddish (*Die Zeit* of New York City and the *Jewish Times* of Los Angeles), four local weeklies in English, two in Yiddish, one weekly in Yiddish and English, one semi-monthly in English and Yiddish, and one quarterly in Yiddish. The last, *Schriften,* established in 1919, was omitted from last year's list. It is a journal devoted to modern Yiddish literature and art.

Of the twelve daily newspapers listed, five are published in New York City, three in Chicago, and one each in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Los Angeles. The eighty-two periodicals here listed are published in thirty-two cities. Twenty-five appear in New York; eight in Chicago; five in Cincinnati; three each in Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco; two each in Baltimore, Boston, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Omaha, and Pittsburgh; and one each in the following cities: Buffalo, Denver, Detroit, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, Paterson, Portland (Ore.), Providence, Schenectady, Seattle, Toledo, and Worcester.

Twenty-four of these periodicals were established within the past five years. Sixteen have been appearing for from six to ten years. Thirteen have been appearing for from eleven to fifteen years; six for from sixteen to twenty years; nine for from twenty-one to thirty years; fourteen for more than thirty years. The *American Israelite,* established in 1854, is the oldest Jewish periodical, being now in its sixty-seventh year. This weekly and *The Jewish Times,* of San Francisco, and the *American Hebrew,* of New York City, are over half a century old.

The following tables give the languages in which the periodicals of each group are published and the frequency with which they appear:

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

	English	Yiddish	Hebrew	Judeo-Spanish	Total
Daily	..	14	..	..	14
Weekly	37	13	1	1	52
Fortnightly	1	..	..	..	1
Monthly	6	1	2	..	9
Bi-Monthly	2	..	..	..	2
Quarterly	2	1	..	..	3
Occasional	..	..	1	..	1
Total	48	29	4	1	82

ORGANS AND TRADE JOURNALS

	English	Yiddish	Hebrew	Judeo-Spanish	Total
Weekly	13	3	..	..	16
Fortnightly	5	..	..	1	6
Monthly	88	2	1	..	91
Bi-Monthly	4	..	..	..	4
Quarterly	7	..	..	..	7
Semi-Annual	1	..	..	..	1
Occasional	11	..	..	..	11
Total	129	5	1	1	136

Of the one hundred and thirty-six organs, etc., forty-three are published in the interests of Young Men's Hebrew Associations and kindred institutions; forty-four are organs of congregations; eleven of fraternal bodies; ten are Zionist organs; seventeen are published by social service institutions; three are labor papers; two are trade journals; six are miscellaneous.

[NOTE.—* indicates that revised data were not furnished upon request]

LA AMERICA. 197 Eldridge, New York City. Judeo-Spanish. Weekly. Est. 1910.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW AND JEWISH MESSENGER. 31 E. 27th, New York City. Weekly. Est. 1879.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE. N. W. cor. 7th and Elm, Cincinnati, O. Weekly. Est. 1854.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD. Tribune Annex Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Weekly. Est. 1912 as "The Jewish Weekly."

DER AMERIKANER (The American). 77 Bowery, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1904.

THE ARK. Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1912.
Formerly "Young Israel." Juvenile Magazine.

B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. 2d and Hill, Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly. Est. 1896.

B'NAI B'RITH NEWS. 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. Est. 1908.

THE BOSTON JEWISH AMERICAN. Boston, Mass. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1908.

THE BROOKLYN BROWNSVILLE POST. 1776 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1909.

THE BROOKLYN JEWISH PROGRESS. 35 Liberty Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1911.

THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE. 127 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Weekly. Est. 1854.

THE CHICAGO JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1128 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Daily. Est. Jan. 1, 1919.

THE CONNECTICUT HEBREW RECORD. 847 Main, Hartford, Conn. Weekly. Est. Feb., 1920.

* THE DAILY JEWISH CALL. 1107 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1900 as "Der Täglicher Yiddisher Kol."

THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER (Der Täglicher Jüdischer Courier). 1214 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1887.

THE DAY-THE WARHEIT. 183 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Amalgamation of "The Day" (Der Tog), est. 1914, and "The Warheit" (The Truth), est. 1905.

DENVER JEWISH NEWS. 1328 Lawrence, Denver, Colo. Weekly. Est. 1915.

THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE. 850 High, W., Detroit, Mich. Weekly. Est. 1916.

EMANU-EL. Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. Weekly. Est. 1895.

DIE FREIE ARBEITER STIMME (The Free Workers' Voice). 24 Rutgers, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1899.

DER GROSSER KUNDES (The Big Stick). 177 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Weeklv. Est. 1908.

HAIBRI. 138 Second, New York City. Hebrew. Weekly. Est. 1910.
Organ of The Mizrachi of America.

HATOREN. 55 Fifth Ave., New York City. Hebrew. Monthly. Est. 1913.
Published by The Zionist Organization of America.

* THE HEBREW. 241 6th, San Francisco, Cal. Bi-monthly. Est. 1863 as weekly.

THE HEBREW STANDARD. 87 Nassau, New York City. Weekly. Est. Sept., 1882.

THE INDIANA JEWISH CHRONICLE. 302 Meyer-Kiser Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. Weekly. Est. Apl., 1921.

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE. 76 Canal, Boston, Mass. Weekly. Est. 1905 as "The Boston Advocate."

THE JEWISH BULLETIN. 302 Neville Blk., Omaha, Neb. Weekly. Est. 1916.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE. 156 Market, Newark, N. J. Weekly. Est. Apl., 1921.

THE JEWISH CRITERION. 502 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Weekly. Est. 1895.

THE JEWISH DAILY NEWS. 187 E. Broadway, New York City, Yiddish and English. Daily. Est. 1885.

THE JEWISH DAILY PRESS. 827 Walnut, Milwaukee, Wis. Yiddish. Daily. Est. Feb. 23, 1919.

THE JEWISH EXPONENT. 608 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. Weekly. Est. 1886.

THE JEWISH FORUM. 5 Beekman, New York City, Monthly. Est. Feb., 1918.

THE JEWISH GAZETTE (Die Yiddishe Gazetten). 187 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish and English. Weekly. Est. 1874. Weekly edition of "The Jewish Daily News."

THE JEWISH INDEPENDENT. 2182 E. 9th, Cleveland, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1906.

THE JEWISH LEDGER. 938 Lafayette, New Orleans, La. Weekly. Est. 1895.

THE JEWISH MONITOR. 211 W. 11th, Fort Worth, Texas. Weekly. Est. 1914 as "Southern Monitor and Texas Jewish Record."

THE JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL (Der Morgen Journal). 77 Bowery, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1902.

JEWISH PRESS. 4 Baird Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Weekly. Est. 1920.

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. S. E. cor. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa. New Series. Est. July, 1910.
Published by the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

THE JEWISH RECORD (Der Yiddisher Record). 1127 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1909.

THE JEWISH RECORD. 907 N. 11th. St. Louis, Mo. Yiddish Weekly. Est. 1920.

THE JEWISH REVIEW. 533 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Weekly. Est. 1912 as The American Jewish Review.

THE JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. 133 St. Clair Av., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1888.

THE JEWISH SPECTATOR. 148 Jefferson Av., Memphis, Tenn. Weekly. Est. 1885.

THE JEWISH TIMES. 636 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Weekly. Est. Aug., 1919.

THE JEWISH TIMES. 50 Main, San Francisco, Cal. Weekly. Est. 1855.

THE JEWISH TIMES. 241 S. Spring. Los Angeles, Cal. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1918.

THE JEWISH TRIBUNE. 141 W. 33d, New York City. Weekly. Est. 1902 at Portland, Ore., moved to New York City, 1919.

THE JEWISH VOICE. 1232-33 Syndicate Trust Bldg., cor. 10th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. 1879.

THE JEWISH VOICE. 322 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash. Weekly. Est. 1915.

THE JEWISH WORLD. 50th and Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio. Yiddish. Daily. Est. May, 1908.

THE JEWISH WORLD. 233 S. 5th, Philadelphia, Pa. Yiddish and English. Daily. Est. 1914.

THE KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE. 304 W. 10th, Kansas City, Mo. Weekly. Est. Jan., 1920.

* ME-HAG LE-HAG (From Holiday to Holiday). 1029 E. Baltimore, Baltimore, Md. Hebrew. Three times a year, before the three festivals. Est. 1915.

MENORAH JOURNAL. 167 W. 13th, New York City. Bi-monthly. Est. 1915.
Published by the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.

DER MILWAUKER WOCHENBLATT (The Milwaukee Weekly). 827 Walnut, Milwaukee, Wis. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. April, 1914.

THE MODERN VIEW. 210 Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. 1901.

DIE NAYE WELT (The New World). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1913 as "The Jewish Socialist."

THE NEW JERSEY STAR. 17 Godwin, Paterson, N. J. Yiddish-English. Weekly. Est. May, 1920.

THE NEW PALESTINE. 55 5th Av., N. Y. C. Weekly. Est. 1921.

THE NEW JEWISH CHRONICLE. 175 Jay, Schenectady, New York. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1917, as "Tri-City Jewish Chronicle."

THE REFORM ADVOCATE. 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Weekly. Est 1891.

* THE RHODE ISLAND JEWISH REVIEW. 906 Union Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I. Weekly. Est. 1920.

THE SCRIBE. 715 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Ore. Weekly. Est. Sept., 1919.

THE SENTINEL. 116-124 S. Clinton, Chicago, Ill. Weekly Est. 1910.

SHACHRUTH. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. (Juvenile.) Monthly. Hebrew. Est. Apl., 1916.
Issued by Bureau of Jewish Education.

SHRIFTEN. (Writings.) 215 E. Broadway, New York. Yiddish, literary quarterly. Est. 1919.

TEXAS JEWISH HERALD. 1205 Prairie Av., Houston, Texas. Weekly. Est. 1908 as "The Jewish Herald."

THE TOLEDO ISRAELITE. 850 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1915.

UNION BULLETIN. 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1911.
Published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

UNION HOME STUDY MAGAZINE. 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1913.
Published by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension, Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

DER VOLKSFREUND (The People's Friend). 95 Logan, Pittsburgh, Pa. Yiddish and Hebrew. Weekly. Est. 1889.

DER VORWÄRTS (Jewish Daily Forward). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish, Daily. Est. 1895.

WORCESTER JEWISH REVIEW. 245 Harding, Worcester, Mass. Semi-monthly. English and Yiddish. Est. Apl., 1921.

YIDDISH WOCHENBLATT. 285-289 W. 10th, Fort Worth, Tex. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. May, 1921.

DOS YIDDISHE FOLK. 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1909.
Yiddish organ of the Zionist Organization of America.

DIE ZEIT (The Jewish Times). 153 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Est. Aug., 1920.
Organ of the Poale-Zion of America.

DIE ZUKUNFT (The Future). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Monthly. Est. 1895.

JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PAST

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, 1812-1884. Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
CANTOR, JACOB A., 1854- . Rep. from N. Y., 1913-1915.
EINSTEIN, EDWIN, 1842-1906. Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
EMERICH, MARTIN, 1847- . Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
FISCHER, ISRAEL F., 1858- . Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899.
FRANK, NATHAN, 1852- . Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., 1856- . Rep from N. Y., 1901-1915, 1918-1921.
GOLDZIER, JULIUS, 1854- . Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, 1867- . Sen. from Colo., 1907-1913.
HART, EMANUEL B., 1809-1897. Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, 1832-1891. Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1834-1911. Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
LESSLER, MONTAGUE, 1869- . Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, 1808-1860. Rep. from Pa., 1845-1851.
LEVY, DAVID. See YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE. Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901, 1911-1915.
LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, 1859- . Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
MAY, MITCHELL, 1871- . Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
MEYER, ADOLPH, 1842-1908. Rep. from La., 1891-1908.
MORSE, LEOPOLD, 1831-1892. Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889.
PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, 1811-1884. Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
PHILLIPS, PHILIP, 1807-1884. Rep. from Ala., 1853-1855.
PULITZER, JOSEPH, 1847-1911. Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
RAYNER, ISADOR, 1850-1912. Rep. from Md., 1887-1895; Sen. from Md., 1905-1912.
SIMON, JOSEPH, 1851- . Sen. from Ore., 1898-1903.
STRAUS, ISIDOR, 1845-1912. Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
STROUSE, MYER, 1825-1878. Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
WOLF, HARRY B., 1880- . Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
YULEE, DAVID LEVY, 1811-1886. Del. from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851, 1855-1861.

PRESENT

(MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS)

ANSORGE, M. C., Republican, Representative, New York City, 1921-
BACHRACH, ISAAC, Republican, Representative, Atlantic City, 1915-
KAHN, JULIUS, Republican, Representative, San Francisco, 1889-1902, 1905-
KRAUSS, MILTON, Republican, Representative, Peru, Ind., 1917-
LONDON, MEYER, Socialist, Representative, New York City, 1915-1917; 1921-
PERLMAN, NATHANIEL D., Republican, Representative, New York City, 1921-
ROSENBLOOM, B. L., Republican, Representative, Wheeling, 1921-
ROSSDALE, ALBERT B., Republican, Representative, New York City, 1921-
SABATH, ADOLPH J., Democrat, Representative, Chicago, 1907-
SIEGEL, ISAAC, Republican, Representative, New York City, 1915-
VOLK, LESTER D., Republican, Representative, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1921-

STATISTICS OF JEWS

(Prepared by The Bureau of Jewish Social Research)

A. Jewish Population of the World

Introductory Note

The statistics of Jewish population given below are based largely upon estimates made before the World War. The population figures for the countries which have not been affected by the shifting boundaries as a result of the war are repeated as given in the previous issue of the Year Book, except in the case of Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Egypt. As to the newly established states, and the countries whose geographical boundaries were fixed by the terms of the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Neuilly, and for which no revised official population figures were available, estimates of the general and Jewish population were made on the basis of the population data for the political subdivisions constituting the respective countries as they existed before the war. Special attention is called to the new figures for the Jewish population of Poland based on the official estimate made for the Polish Government at th time of the Riga Peace Conference.

All new political subdivisions which have been generally recognized as independent states have been listed as such. For the sake of convenience, the various parts of European Russia which claim independence are also listed separately under the general heading "Russia in Europe."

In the case of those countries where the boundaries are still contested, and which have special plebiscite areas, the most reliable estimates were obtained, the sources for each being indicated in the appended notes.

It was not possible to make allowance for loss of life due to war conditions, but in the absence of any authoritative figures, we are proceeding on the assumption that these losses were counterbalanced by the natural increase of population and by the temporary cessation of emigration.

TABLE I

Jewish Population of the World by Continents

Continent	Jewish Population	Continent	Jewish Population
North America	3,379,668	Asia	434,332
South America	118,657	Africa	380,668
Europe	10,439,191	Australia	19,415
	Total		14,771,931

TABLE II

Number of Jews and Per Cent of Total Population by Countries

Countries	Year*	Total population	Jewish population	Per ct. of total
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	1911	7,204,838	75,681[1]	1.05
Cuba	1916	2,627,536	2,000	.07
Jamaica	1917	850,000	1,487	.17
Mexico	1912	15,501,684	500	.003
United States	1918	103,000,000	3,300,000	3.2
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentine Republic	1917	9,000,000	110,000	1.22
Brazil	1920	30,553,400	6,100	.017
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	1916	88,750	882	.97
Curaçao	1917	30,000	600	2.00
Peru	1917	.....	300	....
Uruguay	1917	1,100,000	300	.02
Venezuela	1917	2,755,685	475	.01
EUROPE				
Austria	1920	6,071,978	200,000[2]	3.29
Belgium	1920	7,555,576	16,000	.22
Bulgaria	1919	4,500,000	45,000[3]	1.0
Czecho-Slovakia	1910	14,000,000	349,000[4]	2.48
Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta	1911.	528,000	1,445	.27
Denmark	1921	3,269,000	5,950	.2
Finland	1919	3,300,000	2,000[5]	.06
France	1919	41,476,272	150,000[6]	.36
Germany	1919	58,122,273	500,000[7]	.88
Greece	1919	6,336,000	120,000[8]	1.80
Hungary	1919	15,500,000	450,000[9]	2.9
Italy	1919	36,548,542	43,000[10]	.11
Luxemburg	1910	259,891	1,270	.45
Netherlands	1920	6,831,231	122,500	1.79
Norway	1910	2,391,782	1,045	.04
Poland	1920	27,903,000	3,069,330[11]	11.0
Portugal	....	5,482,132	1,000	.02
Roumania	1919	17,300,000	1,000,000[12]	5.77
Russia in Europe:				
Soviet Russia	1919	95,000,000	200,000[13]	.21
Esthonia	1919	512,500	7,500[14]	.06
Latvia	1919	2,522,000	150,000[15]	5.9
Lithuania	1919	2,000,000	250,000[16]	12.5
Ukraine	1919	30,000,000	3,300,000[17]	11.0
Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Jugo-Slavia)	1919	11,600,000	100,000[18]	.85
Spain	....	19,503,068	4,000	.02
Sweden	1919	5,813,850	6,400[19]	.11
Switzerland	1920	3,857,840	20,951[20]	.54
Turkey in Europe	1919	1,250,000	75,000	6.0
United Kingdom	1918	46,407,037	286,500	.6

* Year refers to Jewish population.

TABLE II (continued)

Countries	Year*	Total population	Jewish population	Per ct. of total
ASIA				
Aden	1911	46,165	3,747	8.12
Afghanistan and Turkestan	1916	6,000,000	18,316	.31
Dutch East Indies (Java, Madura, etc.)	1912	48,000,000	10,842	.02
Hong Kong and Straits Settlement	1911	366,145	685	.04
India	1911	315,156,396	20,980	.006
Japan	1920	77,005,510	1,000	.001
Palestine	1916	700,000	85,000[21]	12.00
Persia	....	9,500,000	40,000	4.02
Russia in Asia	1913	10,295,900	76,262[22]	.74
Turkey in Asia (other than Palestine)	....	20,650,000	177,500	.86
AFRICA				
Abyssinia	....	.....	25,000	....
Algeria	1914	5,563,828	70,271	1.2
Egypt	1920	1,191,620	59,581[23]	5.0
Morocco	....	5,000,000	103,712	2.11
Tripoli	1911	523,176	18,860	3.6
Tunis	1914	1,878,620	54,664	2.9
East African Protectorate	1916	4,038,000	80	.002
Rhodesia	1914	1,610,000	1,500	.09
Union of South Africa	1911	5,978,394	47,000	.78
AUSTRALASIA				
Australia	1911	4,455,005	17,287	.39
New Zealand	1916	1,099,295	2,128	.21

* Year refers to Jewish population.

[1] CANADA.—This is the figure given in the Canadian census of 1911. Since that time the Jewish immigration to Canada has aggregated 27,301. Assuming that the natural increase was two per cent per annum, and that there was not any considerable emigration from Canada, there should now be approximately 120,000 Jews in British North America. Canada is taking a new census, including a religious enumeration, in June, 1921.

[2] AUSTRIA.—The Republic of Austria, as at present constituted, consists of Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carinthia (including the southern plebiscite area), Styria, Northern Tyrol, and Vorarlberg. According to the official Austrian Census of 1910 (the 1920 Austrian census takes no account of religion), these provinces had a Jewish population of about 190,000. Immigration from the eastern sections of the former empire has increased this number to at least 200,000.

[3] BULGARIA.—The frequent changes in the boundaries of Bulgaria make it difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the general and the Jewish population. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly,

the present boundaries of Bulgaria approach again those of 191[illegible]
the official Bulgarian Census gave the Jewish population as [illegible]
The present Jewish population of Bulgaria is estimated by [illegible]
Florentin (*Ha-'Olam*, London, November 21, 1919) to be abou[illegible]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The Czecho-Slovak republic comprises [illegible]
territory of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Morav[illegible]
Silesia, as well as Slovakia and Ruthenia, which were formerly [illegible]
of Hungary.

According to the official statistics of the last census, which [illegible]
place in 1910 both in Austria and Hungary, the number of Jew[illegible]
these provinces was as follows:

Bohemia	85,827
Moravia	41,183
Silesia	13,442
Slovakia	143,543
	283,997

To this must be added the Jews of Ruthenia, estimated by [illegible]
Czecho-Slovak Jewish National Council to be at least 65,000 [illegible]
in addition to 283,997 Jews in the whole of the republic, or [illegible]
altogether to 14,000,000.

This estimate was made by Nahum Sokolow [illegible]
in London February 25, 1920).

The estimate of the Jewish population of Fran[illegible]
The return of Alsace-Lorraine adds a populati[illegible]
(Census 1910), thus making the total Jewish [illegible]
in 1911 about 130,000. During the past decad[illegible]
has increased by immigration from Eastern E[illegible]
Nations and is now estimated by [illegible]
December 12, [illegible]
Census of 1910 gives the Jewish p[illegible]
the Treaty of Ver[illegible]
uses the following

	Jewish Population (Census 1910)	
[illegible]	18,217	
[illegible]	26,512	
[illegible]	13,954	
[illegible]	2,587	
[illegible]	30,483	
[illegible]	30,000	(estim
	121,753	

This leaves for the republic of Germany as at present constituted a Jewish population of 503,268.

[8] GREECE.—According to the Greek Provisional Census of 1913, the kingdom of Greece (including Crete) and the territories of Macedonia, Epirus, and the Ægean Islands, acquired as a result of war with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-1913, had a Jewish population of 88,787. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly and the provisional terms submitted by the Supreme Council to Turkey, Greece will probably come into possession of the whole of Thrace, Northern Epirus, the entire Ægean littoral, and will establish her mandatory over Smyrna. The latter territories have a Jewish population of about 30,000. The total Jewish population of Greater Greece would thus be about 120,000. A correspondent from Salonika, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle* of December 31, 1920, estimates the Jewish population of Greece at 300,000.

[9] HUNGARY.—The Austro-Hungarian Census of 1910 gives the Jewish population of Hungary proper as 907,610. By the terms of the Peace Treaty, Hungary cedes the following territories to her neighbors:

	Jewish population
Transylvania (ceded to Roumania)	240,000
Banat of Temesvar (ceded to Roumania)	50,000
Slovakia (ceded to Czecho-Slovakia)	143,545
	433,545

Hungary as at present constituted is thus left with a Jewish population of about 475,000. Davis Trietsch's estimate is 450,000. (*Jewish Chronicle, London,* December 12, 1919.) According to the census recently held in Hungary, there are in Budapest 212,000 Jews or 22.9 per cent of the whole population of 925,000.

[10] ITALY.—*Il Vessillo Israelitico,* May 15, 1919, p. 237.

[11] POLAND.—These figures are based on the statistics of Prof. Romer, collected in 1920 for the Russo-Polish Peace Conference at Riga. They include the Jewish population of the territories ceded to Poland by the Riga Treaty.

[12] ROUMANIA.—Roumania at present has possession of Russian Bessarabia, the Dobrudja, ceded to her by Bulgaria, the Austrian province of Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat of Temesvar. The distribution of the Jewish population in these territories is as follows:

	Jewish population
Kingdom of Roumania (as constituted in 1914)	241,000
Bessarabia	300,000
Transylvania	240,000
Banat of Temesvar	50,000
Bukowina	103,000
	934,000

the present boundaries of Bulgaria approach again those of 1910, when the official Bulgarian Census gave the Jewish population as 40,070. The present Jewish population of Bulgaria is estimated by D. J. Florentin (*Ha-'Olam*, London, November 21, 1919) to be about 45,000.

[4] CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The Czecho-Slovak republic comprises the territory of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, as well as Slovakia and Ruthenia, which were formerly parts of Hungary.

According to the official statistics of the last census, which took place in 1910 both in Austria and Hungary, the number of Jews in these provinces was as follows:

Bohemia	85,827
Moravia	41,183
Silesia	13,442
Slovakia	143,545
	283,997

To this must be added the Jews of Ruthenia, estimated by the Czecho-Slovak Jewish National Council to be at least 65,000, giving a total of 348,997 Jews in the whole of the republic, out of a total population of 14,000,000.

[5] FINLAND.—This estimate was made by Nahum Sokolow (*Zionist Bulletin*, London, February 25, 1920).

[6] FRANCE.—The estimate of the Jewish population of France in 1911 is 100,000. The return of Alsace-Lorraine adds a population of 30,483 (German Census 1910), thus making the total Jewish population of France for 1911 about 130,000. During the past decade the Jewish population has increased by immigration from Eastern Europe and the Balkans, especially Salonica, and is now estimated by Davis Trietsch at about 150,000. (*Jewish Chronicle*, December 12, 1919.)

[7] GERMANY.—The German Census of 1910 gives the Jewish population of Germany as 615,021. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany through cession and by plebiscite loses the following territories:

	Jewish population (Census 1910)	
Silesia (regency of Opole)	18,217	
Posen	26,512	
West Prussia	13,954	
East Prussia (Allenstein)	2,587	
Alsace-Lorraine	30,483	
Schleswig	20,000	(estimated)
Total	111,753	

This leaves for the republic of Germany as at present constituted a Jewish population of 503,268.

[8] GREECE.—According to the Greek Provisional Census of 1913, the kingdom of Greece (including Crete) and the territories of Macedonia, Epirus, and the Ægean Islands, acquired as a result of war with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-1913, had a Jewish population of 88,787. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly and the provisional terms submitted by the Supreme Council to Turkey, Greece will probably come into possession of the whole of Thrace, Northern Epirus, the entire Ægean littoral, and will establish her mandatory over Smyrna. The latter territories have a Jewish population of about 30,000. The total Jewish population of Greater Greece would thus be about 120,000. A correspondent from Salonika, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle* of December 31, 1920, estimates the Jewish population of Greece at 300,000.

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[12] ROUMANIA.—Roumania at present has possession of Russian Bessarabia, the Dobrudja, ceded to her by Bulgaria, the Austrian province of Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat of Temesvar. The distribution of the Jewish population in these territories is as follows:

	Jewish population
Kingdom of Roumania (as constituted in 1914)	241,000
Bessarabia	300,000
Transylvania	240,000
Banat of Temesvar	50,000
Bukowina	103,000
	934,000

The figures for Transylvania, the Banat of Temesvar, and Bukowina are based on the Austrian and Hungarian Census of 1910. The estimate for Bessarabia was made by Dr. Jacob Bernstein-Cohn (*Jewish Chronicle,* London, March 5, 1920.)

Dr. Diamant (*Ha'Olam,* London, January 23, 1919) estimates the Jewish population of Roumania in 1919 to be about 1,000,000. This agrees with the official estimate reported by the American Legation at Bucharest.

[13] SOVIET RUSSIA.—This includes the Caucasus which in 1913 had a Jewish population of 78,831.

[14] ESTHONIA.—This estimate was made by Dr. Klampas, member of the Jewish National Council of Esthonia. (*Zionist Bulletin,* London, February 25, 1920.)

[15] LATVIA.—Includes all of Courland, four southern districts of Livonia and Letgalen (the three north-western districts of Vitebsk). The figure for the Jewish population given (150,000) is based on the Russian Census of 1897, the only official source available.

[16] LITHUANIA.—The territory included in Lithuania at present consists of the province of Kovno, part of Suvalki, and portions of White Russia not held by Poland. Recent official information from the Ministry of Jewish Affairs of Lithuania gives the Jewish population of that country as 144,527. This does not include the numerous refugees about to be repatriated which the Ministry estimates to be about 100,000. The Jewish population may, therefore, be fixed at about 250,000.

[17] UKRAINE.—This estimate was made by Davis Trietsch (*Jewish Chronicle,* London, December 12, 1919).

[18] SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE (JUGO-SLAVIA.)—The kingdom of the Serbs, Slovenes, and Croats is composed of part of Albania, the greater part of the former Serbia, and the following parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, viz.: Croatia and Slavonia, part of Styria, part of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within these provinces there was in 1913 a Jewish population of about 100,000, which estimate is based upon the official Austro-Hungarian Census of 1910 and the Serbian Census of 1913. The estimate of Davis Trietsch (*Jewish Chronicle,* London, December 12, 1919) is about 200,000.

[19] SWEDEN.—According to the census of 1911, the general population of Sweden was 5,522,403, and the Jewish population 6,112. The census of 1919 gave the general population as 5,813,850, with no figures for the Jewish population. Assuming that the rate of increase of the general population applies also to the Jewish population, it may be estimated that there were about 6,400 Jews in Sweden in 1919. In the previous issues of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, since volume 15 (1913-1914), the Jewish population of Sweden was erroneously given as 3,912.

[20] SWITZERLAND.—These figures are from the census taken in Switzerland in December, 1920. The Jewish population of the leading cities is as follows: Zurich, 7,000; Geneva, 2,772; Basle, 2,600; and Berne, 2,057.

[21] PALESTINE.—No revised population figures for the whole of Palestine are at present available. Dr. A. Ruppin has stated that the Jewish population of Palestine has not increased during the war period. A census taken, by the Jaffe-Palestine Office in 1916-1917, of one section of the country, Judea, gave the Jewish population of this particular section as 41,704, of whom 26,605 were residents of Jerusalem. The Jewish population of the Holy City in 1913 numbered 58,390. Lord Sydenham in a statement made in Parliament on June 29, 1920, gave these figures for Palestine: Muslims 515,000, Christians 62,500, Jews 65,300, others 5,050; the Jews number about 10 per cent.

[22] RUSSIA IN ASIA.—The distribution of the Jewish population in Asiatic Russia in 1913 was:

Siberia	58,730
Central Asia	17,532
Total	76,262

Since 1913 the Jewish population in these regions was considerably increased by immigration from the former "Pale of Settlement."

[23] EGYPT.—These figures are based on the census taken in 1920, abstracts of which are given in the *Jewish Guardian* of March 4, 1921. The Jewish population of the chief cities is as follows: Cairo, 29,207; Alexandria, 24,858.

TABLE III

JEWS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE [1]

Total, 550,523

EUROPE		**AFRICA**	
United Kingdom	286,500	Union of South Africa	47,000
Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta	1,445	Egypt [2]	59,581
		East African Protectorate	120
AMERICA		**AUSTRALASIA**	
Canada [2]	110,000	Australia	17,287
Jamaica	1,200	New Zealand	2,128
ASIA			
Aden	3,747		
India	20,980		
Hong Kong and Straits Settlement	535		

[1] English Jewish Year Book, 1921. The total population of the British empire is given as 439,959,000, the Jews thus forming 00.12 per cent of the total.

[2] See Note 1, on p. 281.

[3] See Note 23, on p. 285.

B. Jewish Population of the United States

The Government of the United States, in making its various censuses, takes no account of religious affiliations. There are, therefore, no official, authoritative statistics of the Jewish population of the United States. All figures concerning the number of Jews in this country are based entirely upon estimates. Following is a table giving the number of Jews in the United States as estimated by various authorities at different times.

TABLE IV

Estimates of the Jewish Population Made at Various Times

Year	Authority	Number
1818	Mordecai M. Noah	3,000
1824	Solomon Etting	6,000
1826	Isaac C. Harby	6,000
1840	The American Almanac	15,000
1848	M. A. Berk	50,000
1880	Wm. B. Hackenburg	230,257
1888	Isaac Markens	400,000
1897	David Sulzberger	937,800
1905	The Jewish Encyclopedia	1,508,435
1907	American Jewish Year Book	1,777,185
1910	American Jewish Year Book	2,043,762
1914	Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research	2,933,874
1918	Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research	3,300,000

The latest estimate, that for 1918, was made by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, under the direction of Doctor Samson D. Oppenheim. A complete statement of the methods of computation which resulted in the figures presented is contained in the American Jewish Year Book **5679,** pp. 31-74.

The last previous estimate, that made by the editor of the American Jewish Year Book in 1910, was based on the increase in the population of fifty cities during the years 1907-1910. For these fifty cities, the total population in 1910, as estimated by the Industrial Removal Office, was 15 per cent greater than that estimated by the editor of the American Jewish Year Book **5668.** It was assumed that there had been a similar increase in the Jewish population throughout the country, and that the total Jewish population for 1907, given as 1,777,185, had by 1910 become 2,043,762.

The estimate made in 1907 by the editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK **5668** was obtained by securing from individuals in almost every Jewish community an estimate of the Jewish population of the place. These were added together and gave, as a basis for calculation, the figure 1,777,185. Table V gives the Jewish population, by states, as estimated at that time, and eleven years later by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics. It will be noted that, assuming these estimates to have been valid, the Jewish population of the United States has practically doubled within eleven years. The explanation of this extraordinary increase lies chiefly in the movement of Jews from abroad, the total number of Jewish immigrants during the period being 863,526.

Table VI, arranged according to geographical sections, will facilitate comparison with population tables given by the United States Census Bureau as the official estimates for 1918.

In the article on the Jewish Population of the United States, in AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK **5679**, attention was called to the interesting fact that nine-tenths of all Jews in the country live in the following twelve states of the union: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Connecticut, California, Maryland, Michigan, and Indiana (see Table VII). It will be noted that seventy-five per cent of the total are residents of the five states ranking first in manufactures, according to the United States census of 1910, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

TABLE V

JEWISH POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

States	Estimated 1907	Estimated 1918	Increase
Alabama	7,000	11,086	4,086
Alaska	.....	500	500
Arizona	500	1,018	518
Arkansas	3,085	5,012	1,927
California	42,000	63,652	21,652
Colorado	6,500	14,565	8,065
Connecticut	22,000	66,862	44,862
Delaware	1,600	3,806	2,206
District of Columbia	5,100	10,000	4,900
Florida	3,000	6,451	3,451
Georgia	9,300	22,414	13,114
Hawaiian Island	100	150	50
Idaho	300	1,078	778
Illinois	110,000	246,687	136,687
Indiana	12,000	25,833	13,833
Iowa	6,000	15,555	9,555
Kansas	1,500	9,450	7,950
Kentucky	10,000	13,362	3,362
Louisiana	12,000	12,723	723
Maine	5,000	7,387	2,387
Maryland	41,000	62,652	21,642
Massachusetts	90,000	189,671	99,671
Michigan	16,000	63,254	47,254
Minnesota	13,000	31,462	18,462
Mississippi	3,300	3,881	581
Missouri	52,000	80,807	28,807
Montana	1,500	2,518	1,018
Nebraska	6,500	13,547	7,047
Nevada	300	503	203
New Hampshire	1,000	3,257	2,257
New Jersey	70,000	149,476	79,476
New Mexico	800	858	58
New York	905,000	1,603,928	698,928
North Carolina	1,500	4,915	3,415
North Dakota	1,000	1,492	492
Ohio	85,000	166,361	81,361
Oklahoma	1,000	5,186	4,186
Oregon	6,000	9,767	3,767
Pennsylvania	150,000	322,406	172,406
Philippine Islands	100	500	400
Porto Rico	100	200	100
Rhode Island	12,000	20,502	8,502
South Carolina	2,500	4,816	2,316
South Dakota	300	1,262	962
Tennessee	10,000	14,084	4,084
Texas	16,000	30,839	14,839
Utah	1,000	3,787	2,787
Vermont	1,000	2,221	1,221
Virginia	10,000	15,408	5,408
Washington	5,500	9,117	3,617
West Virginia	1,500	5,129	3,629
Wisconsin	15,000	28,581	13,581
Wyoming	300	498	198
Total	1,777,185	3,390,301	1,613,116

TABLE VI

Jewish Population of the United States by Geographical Divisions

Division and State	Jewish population estimated 1918	General population estimated 1918	Per cent of total
New England	*289,900*	*7,351,208*	*3.9*
Maine	7,387	782,191	.94
New Hampshire	3,257	446,352	.72
Vermont	2,221	366,192	.6
Massachusetts	189,671	3,882,790	4.9
Rhode Island	20,502	637,415	3.2
Connecticut	66,862	1,286,268	5.1
Middle Atlantic	*2,076,805*	*22,525,427*	*9.22*
New York	1,603,923	10,646,989	15.06
New Jersey	149,476	3,080,371	4.86
Pennsylvania	322,406	8,798,067	3.66
East North Central	*530,666*	*20,133,376*	*2.13*
Ohio	166,361	5,278,814	3.15
Indiana	25,833	2,854,167	9.05
Illinois	246,637	6,317,784	3.9
Michigan	63,254	3,133,678	2.
Wisconsin	28,581	2,553,983	1.1
West North Central	*153,575*	*12,716,499*	*.12*
Minnesota	31,462	2,345,287	1.34
Iowa	15,555	2,224,771	.69
Missouri	80,807	3,448,498	2.05
North Dakota	1,492	791,437	.18
South Dakota	1,262	735,434	.17
Nebraska	13,547	1,296,877	1.04
Kansas	9,450	1,874,195	.5
South Atlantic	*135,576*	*13,650,712*	*.99*
Delaware	3,806	216,941	1.75
Maryland	62,642	1,384,539	4.52
District of Columbia	10,000	374,584	2.66
Virginia	15,403	2,234,030	.68
West Virginia	5,129	1,439,165	.35
North Carolina	4,915	2,466,025	.19
South Carolina	4,816	1,660,934	.22
Georgia	22,414	2,935,617	.76
Florida	6,451	938,877	.68
East South Central	*42,363*	*9,126,536*	*.46*
Kentucky	13,362	2,408,547	.46
Tennessee	14,084	2,321,253	.64
Alabama	11,086	2,395,270	.46
Mississippi	3,831	2,001,466	.19
West South Central	*53,760*	*10,656,651*	*.5*
Arkansas	5,012	1,792,965	.27
Louisiana	12,723	1,884,778	.67
Oklahoma	5,186	2,377,629	.21
Texas	30,839	4,601,279	.67
Mountain	*24,770*	*3,430,542*	*.72*
Montana	2,518	486,376	.51
Idaho	1,078	461,766	.23
Wyoming	498	190,380	.26
Colorado	14,565	1,014,581	1.43
New Mexico	858	437,015	.19
Arizona	1,013	272,084	.37
Utah	3,737	453,648	.82
Nevada	503	114,742	.43
Pacific	*82,536*	*5,668,233*	*1.45*
Washington	9,117	1,660,578	.54
Oregon	9,767	888,243	1.09
California	63,652	3,119,412	2.04
Total	3,388,951	105,259,184	3.22

TABLE VII

TWELVE STATES WHICH CONTAIN NINETY PER CENT OF THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Jewish population	Per cent of total Jewish population	State	Jewish population	Per cent of total Jewish population
New York.....	1,603,923	48.60	Connecticut ..	66,862	2.02
Pennsylvania..	322,406	9.76	California	63,652	1.92
Illinois.....	246,637	7.47	Maryland.....	63,642	1.92
Massachusetts..	189,671	5.74	Michigan	63,254	1.91
Ohio.....	166,361	5.04	Indiana.....	25,833	.78
New Jersey....	149,476	4.52			
Missouri.....	80,807	2.44	Total.....	3,042,524	92.16

Another point of interest developed by the inquiry of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research is that approximately three-quarters of the Jewish population of the United States are concentrated in only ten cities which hold only about 14 per cent of the total general population of the United States. This brings out graphically the industrial and commercial tendencies of the Jewish population of the United States.

TABLE VIII

TEN CITIES LEADING IN JEWISH POPULATION

City	Jewish population estimated 1918	General population estimated as of Jan. 1, 1917	Per cent Jews to total	Per cent of total Jewish population
New York	1,500,000	5,670,167	26.45	45.45
Chicago	225,000	2,521,822	8.92	6.81
Philadelphia	200,000	1,750,000	11.43	6.06
Cleveland	100,000	750,000	13.33	3.03
Boston.....	77,500	767,589	10.09	2.34
Baltimore	60,000	595,000	10.08	1.81
St. Louis	60,000	850,800	7.05	1.81
Pittsburgh	60,000	590,000	10.16	1.81
Newark	55,000	401,000	13.71	1.66
Detroit.....	50,000	825,000	6.06	1.51
Total.....	2,387,500	14,720,578	16.21	72.34

In the following table of cities in which there are more than 1000 Jewish inhabitants, the total general population for 1917, as estimated by the Census Bureau, is also given, in order to facilitate comparison.

The Bureau of Jewish Social Research is at present engaged on a statistical survey of the Jewish population of the principal cities of the United States, based on the Jewish death rate and Jewish attendance in the elementary schools. It is hoped that it will be possible to include the results of this survey in the next issue of the YEAR BOOK.

TABLE IX

CITIES HAVING ONE THOUSAND OR MORE JEWISH INHABITANTS

Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917	Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917
Akron, Ohio	2,000	130,000	Gary, Ind.	1,200	16,802
Albany, N. Y.	7,000	110,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,000	132,000
Allentown, Pa.	1,200	65,000	Harrisburg, Pa.	4,000	80,000
Altoona, Pa.	1,000	60,000	Harrison, N. J.	1,000	14,520
Atlanta, Ga.	10,000	200,000	Hartford, Conn.	16,000	150,000
Atlantic City, N. J.	4,000	53,000	Haverhill, Mass.	3,500	55,000
Augusta, Ga.	2,500	41,040	Hoboken, N. J.	5,000	71,000
Baltimore, Md.	60,000	595,000	Holyoke, Mass.	1,000	63,000
Bangor, Me.	1,000	26,000	Houston, Tex.	5,000	148,000
Bay City, Mich.	1,000	50,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	10,000	301,000
Bayonne, N. J.	10,000	70,000	Jacksonville, Fla.	2,000	96,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,500	55,901	Jersey City, N. J.	12,500	270,908
Birmingham, Ala.	3,500	198,990	Joliet, Ill.	1,100	34,670
Bloomfield, N. J.	1,000	17,306	Kansas City, Kan.	3,500	100,000
Boston, Mass.	77,500	767,589	Kansas City, Mo.	12,000	300,000
Braddock, Pa.	1,600	19,357	Lancaster, Pa.	1,400	47,227
Bridegport, Conn.	12,000	170,000	Lawrence, Mass.	2,000	100,000
Brockton, Mass.	1,500	65,000	Lincoln, Neb.	1,200	55,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	20,000	480,000	Little Rock, Ark.	1,500	60,000
Butte, Mont.	1,000	100,000	Long Branch, N. J.	1,300	14,565
Cambridge, Mass.	8,000	110,000	Los Angeles, Cal.	18,000	600,000
Camden, N. J.	2,000	106,000	Louisville, Ky.	9,000	265,420
Canton, Ohio.	1,000	70,000	Lowell, Mass.	6,000	117,000
Carbondale, Pa.	1,000	17,040	Lynn, Mass.	7,500	97,000
Charleston, S. C.	1,900	65,000	Malden, Mass.	9,000	48,907
Charleston, W. Va.	1,000	22,996	McKeesport, Pa.	3,000	42,694
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,400	65,000	Memphis, Tenn.	7,000	150,000
Chelsea, Mass.	13,000	43,426	Meriden, Conn.	1,000	32,000
Chester, Pa.	1,000	38,537	Milwaukee, Wis.	20,000	448,765
Chicago, Ill.	225,000	2,521,822	Minneapolis, Minn.	15,000	370,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.	25,000	450,000	Mobile, Ala.	2,200	60,060
Cleveland, Ohio.	100,000	750,000	Montgomery, Ala.	1,650	48,650
Columbus, Ohio.	9,000	210,000	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	3,000	40,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	1,000	35,000	Nashville, Tenn.	3,000	139,000
Dallas, Tex.	8,000	135,000	Newark, N J.	55,000	401,000
Dayton, Ohio.	4,000	135,000	New Bedford, Mass.	3,500	114,106
Denver, Colo.	11,000	253,000	New Britain, Conn.	2,500	43,916
Des Moines, Ia.	3,200	110,000	New Brunswick, N J.	3,000	32,000
Detroit, Mich.	50,000	825,000	New Haven, Conn.	18,000	160,000
Duluth, Minn.	2,300	104,000	New London, Conn.	1,000	19,659
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,000	58,547	New Orleans, La.	8,000	400,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	5,000	85,000	Newport News, Va.	2,000	20,205
Elmira, N. Y.	1,200	45,000	New Rochelle, N. Y.	3,000	36,000
El Paso, Tex.	1,800	39,279	New York, N. Y.	1,500,000	5,670,167
Erie, Pa.	1,500	90,000	Norfolk, Va.	5,000	89,612
Evansville, Ind.	1,500	90,000	Norwich, Conn.	1,500	20,367
Fall River, Mass.	7,500	126,000	Oakland, Cal.	5,000	250,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,650	78,700	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,000	92,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	2,250	110,000	Omaha, Neb.	10,000	210,000
Galveston, Tex.	1,100	51,000	Passaic, N. J.	6,000	62,664

TABLE IX (continued)

Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917	Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917
Paterson, N. J.	15,000	130,000	Seattle, Wash.	5,000	330,834
Pensacola, Fla.	1,000	22,982	Shreveport, La.	1,500	28,015
Peoria, Ill.	1,750	75,000	Sioux City, Ia.	2,500	65,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	5,000	39,719	Somerville, Mass.	2,000	90,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000	1,750,000	South Bend, Ind.	2,000	70,080
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60,000	590,000	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1,300	19,973
Pittsfield, Mass.	1,500	39,607	South Norwalk, Conn.	1,000	8,968
Plainfield, N. J.	1,500	24,516	Spokane, Wash.	1,100	125,000
Port Chester, N. Y.	1,000	15,129	Springfield, Mass.	6,000	110,000
Portland, Me.	1,000	67,000	Stamford, Conn.	1,500	25,138
Portland, Ore.	2,500[1]	275,000	Stockton, Cal.	1,000	23,253
Portsmouth, Va.	8,000	33,190	Syracuse, N. Y.	12,000	150,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,600	33,000	Tampa, Fla.	1,000	68,275
Providence, R. I.	15,000	251,000	Toledo, Ohio	7,500	250,000
Pueblo, Colo.	1,000	60,000	Topeka, Kan.	1,000	51,476
Quincy, Mass.	1,250	40,000	Trenton, N. J.	7,000	110,000
Reading, Pa.	1,750	110,000	Troy, N. Y.	8,000	80,000
Revere, Mass.	6,000	25,178	Utica, N. Y.	1,600	85,000
Richmond, Va.	4,000	160,000	Waco, Tex.	5,001	26,425
Rochester, N. Y.	20,000	265,000	Washington, D. C.	10,000	365,000
Saginaw, Mich.	1,000	65,000	Waterbury, Conn.	6,000	100,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	3,300	85,000	West New York, N. J.	1,500	22,943
St. Louis, Mo.	60,000	850,000	Wheeling, W. Va.	1,000	43,972
St. Paul, Minn.	10,000	290,000	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3,000	76,000
Salem, Mass.	1,500	37,200	Wilmington, Del.	3,500	106,374
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,500	120,000	Winthrop, Mass.	1,500	12,758
San Antonio, Tex.	3,000	140,000	Woodbine, N. J.	1,900	1,900
San Francisco, Cal.	30,000	530,000	Worcester, Mass.	10,000	175,000
Savannah, Ga.	5,000	90,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	5,000	95,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	3,500	95,000	Youngstown, Ohio	5,000	125,000
Scranton, Pa.	7,500	145,000			

[1] 9000 according to a recent estimate of the Federation of Jewish Charities of that city.

Approximately a half of the Jews in the United States reside in the city of New York, where they constitute about twenty-five per cent of the total population. The following table of the Jewish population of New York City, by boroughs, as estimated from figures of public school attendance by Doctor Alexander Dushkin, is taken from the *Jewish Communal Register*, published by the New York Kehillah, in 1918.

TABLE X

ESTIMATE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS

Manhattan	696,000
The Bronx	211,000
Brooklyn	568,000
Queens	23,000
Richmond	5,000
Total	1,503,000

It is interesting to note that, while New York contains such a large quota of the Jews of the United States, it is not proportionately the most Jewish city. Chelsea, Mass., has a Jewish population of 13,000, or twenty-eight per cent of the general population. The three Jewish agricultural colonies which make up the bulk of the populations of Rosenhayn, Carmel, and Woodbine, all in New Jersey, constitute, respectively, fifty per cent, sixty per cent, and one hundred per cent of the general population of those places.

C. Jewish Immigration into the United States

The following tables give the main figures relating to the Jewish immigration into the United States from the year 1881 to June 30, 1919. For the earlier years, from 1881 to 1900, the results are only for the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; from 1899 onwards, the figures are from the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. In some instances the figures refer only to the year 1917-1918, continuing those of previous issues of the Year Book.

TABLE XI

Jewish Immigration, 1881-1900, through the Ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore

Year	Number admitted	Year	Number admitted
1881-84	74,310	1893	82,943
1885	19,611	1894	22,108
1886	29,658	1895	32,077
1887	27,468	1896	28,118
1888	31,363	1897	20,684
1889	23,962	1898	27,409
1890	34,803	1899[1]	16,021
1891	69,139	1900[1]	49,816
1892	60,825	Total	599,315

[1] To July. Includes, for Philadelphia, the figures to Nov. 1.

The complete statistics of immigration to the United States, as shown by the Commissioner-General's reports, are given below for the period 1899-1920. It will be seen that for this period of twenty-two years Jewish immigration has been 1,565,607, amounting to 10.24 per cent of the total immigration.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1920

Year[1]	Jewish immigrants	All immigrants	Year[1]	Jewish immigrants	All immigrants
1899.....	37,415	311,715	1910.....	84,260	1,041,570
1900.....	60,764	448,572	1911.....	91,223	878,587
1901.....	58,098	487,918	1912.....	80,595	838,172
1902.....	57,688	648,743	1913.....	101,330	1,197,892
1903.....	76,203	857,046	1914.....	138,051	1,218,480
1904.....	106,236	812,870	1915.....	26,497	326,700
1905.....	129,910	1,026,499	1916.....	15,108	298,826
1906.....	153,748	1,100,735	1917.....	17,342	295,403
1907.....	149,182	1,285,349	1918.....	3,672	110,618
1908.....	103,387	782,870	1919.....	3,055	141,132
1909:.....	57,551	751,786	1920.....	14,292	430,001
			Total..	1,565,607	15,291,484

[1] Year ending June 30.

Since 1908 the number of aliens leaving the United States is given as well as the number admitted. It will be observed that for the thirteen years the total number of Jews returning is approximately 7 per cent of the Jews admitted. This figure contrasts strikingly with the total number of departures, which is over 34 per cent.

TABLE XIII

RATIO OF DEPARTURES TO ADMISSIONS, 1908-1920

Year[1]	Number admitted		Number departed		Per cent departed of admitted	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
1908.....	103,387	782,870	7,702	395,073	7.44	50.46
1909.....	57,551	751,786	6,105	225,802	10.60	30.03
1910.....	84,260	1,041,570	5,689	202,436	6.75	19.43
1911.....	91,223	878,587	6,401	295,646	7.01	33.65
1912.....	80,595	838,172	7,418	333,262	9.20	39.76
1913.....	101,330	1,197,892	6,697	308,190	5.60	25.75
1914.....	138,051	1,218,480	6,826	303,338	4.94	24.89
1915.....	26,497	326,700	1,524	204,074	5.75	62.46
1916.....	15,108	298,826	199	129,765	1.31	43.42
1917.....	17,342	295,403	329	66,277	1.89	22.43
1918.....	3,672	110,618	687	94,585	18.70	85.51
1919.....	3,055	141,132	378	123,522	1.22	87.51
1920.....	14,292	430,001	358	288,315	.25	67.05
Total, 1908-1920..	736,363	8,312,037	50,308	2,970,305	6.83	35.73

[1] Year ending June 30.

The Jewish immigration since 1881 is approximately 2,150,000. On the basis of the percentage emigrating from the United States since 1908, the total number who departed during this period would be 149,000, leaving a net increase through immigration of 2,001,000.

Of interest in connection with the number of immigrants admitted are the data for those rejected on application for admission and those deported from the United States after admission. The figures are shown in the table below.

TABLE XIV

IMMIGRANTS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED

Year[1]	Number debarred		Per cent of Jews to total	Number deported		Per cent of Jews to total
	Jews	Total		Jews	Total	
1899-1910	10,785	116,255	9.27	1,308	12,177	10.70
1911	1,999	22,342	8.84	209	2,788	7.17
1912	1,064	16,057	6.62	191	2,456	7.77
1913	1,224	19,988	6.14	253	3,461	7.31
1914	2,506	33,041	7.58	317	4,137	7.66
1915	1,398	24,111	5.79	68	2,670	2.54
1916	949	18,867	5.02	79	2,906	2.71
1917	607	16,028	3.78	46	1,918	2.39
1918	222	7,297	3.04	27	796	3.39
1919	199	8,626	2.30	17	3,102	.54
1920	268	11,795	2.27	53	2,762	1.55
Total, 1899-1920	21,221	294,364	7.21	2,563	39,173	6.54

[1] Year ending June 30.

During a period of twenty-two years, the number of Jews rejected on application for landing was 21,221, or approximately 7.21 per cent of the total number of immigrants debarred. This is considerably less than the proportion which Jews form of the total immigration for the same period, which is 10.24 per cent.

For the same period the number of Jews deported after landing was 2,563, or 6.54 per cent of the total number deported. This, again, is lower than the proportion of Jews in the total immigration.

IMMIGRATION 1919-1920

Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1921, are not yet available. The significant facts respecting the immigration of the previous year are given herewith.

During 1919-1920 there were admitted 14,292 Jews. The number departing was 358. The net increase through immigration was thus 13,934. The net increase for 1918-1919 was 2682. The figures for 1919-1920 as also those for the three previous years betray the influence of the European war, and the unsettled conditions following it, on Jewish as on general immigration.

TABLE XV

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND DEPARTING THEREFROM, BY STATES, 1919-1920

States destination or departure	Number admitted		Number departed		Net increase	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
California	851	32,502	5	13,614	846	18,888
Colorado	49	1,448	..	1,261	49	187
Connecticut	148	13,212	2	7,020	146	6,192
Dist. of Columbia	46	1,702	..	606	46	1,096
Georgia	103	569	1	215	102	354
Illinois	927	16,964	22	17,951	905	987*
Indiana	35	2,586	5	2,936	30	350*
Iowa	47	2,993	..	1,129	47	1,864
Maryland	161	1,650	..	1,132	161	518
Massachusetts	381	41,594	11	16,490	370	25,104
Michigan	742	28,227	10	12,931	732	15,296
Minnesota	212	5,698	3	3,398	209	2,300
Missouri	99	2,174	1	1,663	98	511
New Jersey	555	16,666	5	14,210	550	2,456
New York	8,088	106,630	248	88,713	7,790	17,917
Ohio	428	15,377	7	29,543	421	14,166*
Oregon	62	3,645	..	830	62	2,815
Pennsylvania	649	27,637	19	44,156	630	16,519*
Texas	45	39,115	1	2,469	44	36,646
Virginia	43	2,670	..	475	43	2,195
Washington	275	11,462	3	2,884	272	8,578
Wisconsin	91	3,827	1	3,625	90	202
Other States and Possessions	305[1]	51,753[2]	14[3]	21,064[4]	291	30,511
Total	14,292	430,001	358	288,815	13,934	141,686

[1] Alabama, 30; Arizona, 2; Delaware, 18; Florida, 16; Hawaii, 2; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 17; Maine, 17; Mississippi, 6; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 26; Nevada, 4; New Hampshire, 22; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 10; Oklahoma, 9; Porto Rico, 1; Rhode Island, 12; South Carolina, 17; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 22; Utah, 11; Vermont, 9; West Virginia, 15; Wyoming, 2.

[2] Alabama, 519; Alaska, 159; Arizona, 5,421; Arkansas, 178; Delaware, 558; Florida, 4,145; Hawaii, 2,578; Idaho, 1,360; Kansas, 872; Kentucky, 296; Louisiana, 1,768; Maine, 6,050; Mississippi, 308; Montana, 1,695; Nebraska, 1,397; Nevada, 788; New Hampshire, 3,712; New Mexico, 953; North Carolina, 378; North Dakota, 1,342; Oklahoma, 497; Philippine Islands, 16; Porto Rico, 556; Rhode Island, 7,341; South Carolina, 248; South Dakota, 1,086; Tennessee, 384; Utah, 1,387; Vermont, 3,089; Virgin Islands, 15; West Virginia, 2,023; Wyoming, 544.

[3] Alabama, 4; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Montana, 2; North Dakota, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1.

[4] Alabama, 217; Alaska, 118; Arizona, 1,415; Arkansas, 65; Delaware, 438; Florida, 3,129; Hawaii, 659; Idaho, 288; Kansas, 720; Kentucky, 147; Louisiana, 586; Maine, 1,002; Mississippi, 98; Montana, 769; Nebraska, 683; Nevada, 236; New Hampshire, 1,216; New Mexico, 536; North Carolina, 90; North Dakota, 417; Oklahoma, 197; Philippine Islands, 6; Porto Rico, 605; Rhode Island, 2,826; South Carolina, 82; South Dakota, 252; Tennessee, 102; Utah, 666; Vermont, 484; Virgin Islands, 3; West Virginia, 2,687; Wyoming, 325.

* Net Decrease.

TABLE XVI

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND DEPARTING THEREFROM, BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

Countries	Number admitted		Number departed		Net increase	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
Austria	155	268	8	2,274	147	2,006*
Czecho-Slovakia	232	3,426	6	11,147	226	7,721*
France, including Corsica	458	8,945	8	4,477	450	4,468
Greece	568	11,981	10	20,314	558	8,333*
Italy, including Corsica and Sardinia	292	95,145	2	88,909	290	6,236
Poland	3,799	4,819	46	18,190	3.747	13.377*
Roumania	1,304	1,890	12	21,506	1,292	19,619*
Russia	460	995	12	1,939	448	938*
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of	136	1,888	9	28,474	127	26,566*
Turkey in Europe	490	1,933	12	1,812	478	121
United Kingdom	1,304	48,062	66	13,463	1,238	34,599
Other Europe	372[1]	66,949[2]	17[3]	43,934[4]	355	23,015
Total Europe	9,564	246,295	208	256,439	9,356	10,138*
China	101	2,380	..	3,102	101	772*
Japan	65	9,432	..	4,249	65	5,183
India	11	300	..	189	11	111
Turkey in Asia	829	5,033	48	1,731	781	3,302
Other Asia	9	410	2	170	7	240
Total Asia	1,015	17,505	50	9,441	965	8,064
Africa	101	648	5	121	96	527
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	53	2,066	1	490	52	1,576
Pacific Islands (not specified)	..	119	..	29	..	90
British North America	3,326	90,025	78	7,668	3,248	82,357
Central America	16	2,360	1	602	15	1,758
Mexico	46	52.361	3	6,606	43	45,755
South America	148	4.112	7	1.398	141	2,714
West Indies	15	13,808	5	5,502	10	8,306
Other Countries	8	702	..	25	8	677
Total other Continents	3,713	166,201	100	22,441	3,613	43,760
Grand Total	14,292	430,001	358	288,315	13,934	141,686

[1] Hungary, 31; Belgium, 42; Bulgaria, 17; Denmark, 47; Finland, 7; Germany, 67; Netherlands, 61; Norway, 7; Portugal, 6; Spain, including Canary and Balaeric Islands, 4; Sweden, 25; Switzerland, 55; other Europe, 3.

[2] Hungary, 84; Belgium, 6,574; Bulgaria, 90; Denmark, 3,137; Finland, 756; Germany, 1,001; Netherlands, 5,187; Norway, 4,445; Portugal, 15,472; Spain, 18,821; Sweden, 5,862; Switzerland, 3,785; other Europe, 1,735.

[3] Hungary, 9; Belgium, 4; Germany, 3; Netherlands, 1.

[4] Hungary, 14,233; Belgium, 1,846; Bulgaria, 3,587; Denmark, 1,477; Finland, 1,473; Germany, 3,069; Netherlands, 1,017; Norway, 3,022; Portugal, 4,728; Spain, 3,841; Sweden, 3.109; Switzerland, 1,103; other Europe 1,429.

* Net Decrease.

TABLE XVII

SEX AND AGE OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, 1920

Sex	Jews	Total	Age	Jews	Total
Male	6,595	247,625	Under 16	4,700	81,890
Female	7,697	182,376	16–44	8,021	307,589
			45 and over	1,571	40,522
Total	14,292	430,001	Total	14,292	430,001

The larger percentage of women and children among Jewish immigrants is indicative of the permanent and family character of this immigration, an aspect which is further emphasized by the low percentage of Jewish immigrants departing from the United States.

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

For a period of twenty years, beginning July 1, 1900, the Jewish immigration into Canada was 76,114. The immigration during the past fiscal year, ending March 31, 1920, was 116.

Below are shown the yearly figures. It will be observed that during this period the Jewish immigration has amounted to approximately nine per cent of the immigration from all countries exclusive of the United States and the United Kingdom, but less than 3 per cent of the total immigration.

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO CANADA

Year[1]	Jewish immigrants	Total continental immigrants, etc.[2]	All immigrants
1901	2,765	19,352	49,149
1902	1,015	23,782	67,379
1903	2,066	37,099	128,364
1904	3,727	34,786	130,331
1905	7,715	37,364	146,266
1906	7,127	34,472	189,064
1907[3]	6,584	34,217	124,667
1908	7,712	33,975	262,469
1909	1,636	34,175	146,908
1910	3,182	45,206	208,794
1911	5,146	66,620	311,084
1912	5,322	82,406	354,237
1913	7,387	112,881	402,432
1914	11,252	134,726	384,878
1915	3,107	41,734	144,789
1916	65	2,986	48,537
1917	136	5,703	75,374
1918	32	4,582	79,074
1919	22	7,078	57,702
1920	116	8,077	117,336
Total	76,114	850,816	3,428,834

[1] Fiscal year ended June 30 for 1900–1906; thereafter March 31.
[2] Excluding immigration from the United States and the United Kingdom.
[3] Nine months ended March 31.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, LOUIS MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENTS, CYRUS ADLER. JULIUS ROSENWALD.
TREASURER, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MAYER SULZBERGER, Honorary Member....Philadelphia, Pa.
CYRUS ADLER (1922), Chairman.....Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1924).....Louisville, Ky.
SAMUEL DORF (1924).....New York, N. Y.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1922).....New York, N. Y.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1922).....Chicago, Ill.
IRVING LEHMAN (1923).....New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1923).....New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATSHESKY (1923).....Boston, Mass.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1924).....Chicago, Ill.
HORACE STERN (1924).....Philadelphia, Pa.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1924).....New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1924).....New York, N. Y.
ISAAC M. ULLMAN (1923).....New Haven, Conn.
A. LEO WEIL (1922).....Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 171 Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 33rd St., New York City.

Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1922); Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C. (1921); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1923).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1923); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1925); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1923).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, 6 members: Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1924); Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1923); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1922); J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Tex. (1923); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1921).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 6 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1924); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1923); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1923); Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo. (1924); Harry Block, St. Joseph, Mo. (1922); Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. (1921).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 8 members: Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal. (1923); Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1921); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1922); Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah (1923); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1924).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 13 members: David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich. (1921); Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1924); Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1921); Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn. (1922); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1924); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1922).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1923); James Davis (1924); M. E. Greenebaum (1923); B. Horwich (1922); Julian W. Mack (1923); Julius Rosenwald (1925); Joseph Stolz (1924), all of Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1921).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 11 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1925); Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier, Ind. (1924); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1922); * J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1921); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1924); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1923); Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, O. (1923); Otto Kaufman, Youngstown, O. (1924); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1925).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1923); Wm. Gerstley (1924); Ephraim Lederer (1922); B. L. Levinthal (1925); M. Rosenbaum (1925); Mayer Sulzberger (1923).

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* Deceased.

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 6 members: David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del. (1924); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1925); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1925); Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md. (1921); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1925); E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1922).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 20 members: Louis M. Raffel, Waterbury, Conn. (1922); Chas. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn. (1921); Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1921); Jacob Asher, Worcester, Mass. (1921); Louis Baer, Boston, Mass. (1924); David A. Ellis, Boston, Mass. (1923); Lewis Goldberg, Boston, Mass. (1923); Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass. (1922); David A. Lourie, Boston, Mass. (1921); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1922); Felix Vorenberg, Boston, Mass. (1924); Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn. (1925).

Dist. XII: ** New York City, 36 members: Isaac Allen (1920); S. Benderly (1920); B. B. Berkowitz (1921); Louis Borgenicht (1920); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Isaac Cohen (1919); Julius J. Dukas (1919); H. J. Epstein (1921); Harry Fischel (1920); William Fischman (1920); Henry M. Goldfogle (1921); Isidore Hershfield (1921); S. L. Hurwitz (1921); Jacob Kohn (1920); David Kornblueh (1920); Israel Lack (1921); Leo Lerner (1921); Adolph Lewisohn (1921); William Lieberman (1919); Judah L. Magnes (1921); Louis Marshall (1920); H. Masliansky (1921); Jacob Massel (1921); H. Pereira Mendes (1921); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); S. Neumann (1920); A. E. Rothstein (1919); S. Rottenberg (1920); Leon Sanders (1920); Bernard Semel (1919); P. A. Siegelstein (1921); Joseph Silverman (1920); I. M. Stettenheim (1920); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1920); Israel Unterberg (1919); Felix M. Warburg (1921).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 8 members: Mortimer Adler, Rochester (1924); Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1925); Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo (1921); Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1921); Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse (1924); Engene Warner, Buffalo (1922); Horace J. Wolf, Rochester (1923).

Dist. XIV: New Jersey and Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia). 18 members: Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1924); A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J. (1923); Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J. (1921); Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J. (1922); Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J. (1923); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1922); A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa. (1923); Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa. (1924); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1921); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1924).

** Successors to members whose terms expired in 1919 and 1920 have not been chosen as no Convention of the Kehillah was held since.

Members-at-Large for 1921: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Samuel Dorf, Abram I. Elkus, Lee K. Frankel, Max J. Kohler, Irving Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Strauss, Jr., all of New York City; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Horace Stern, Philadelphila, Pa.; Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, D. C.

DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS

Fred M. Butzel, National Conference of Jewish Charities. Samuel C. Lamport, United Synagogue of America. Solon J. Liebeskind, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 14, 1920

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 14, 1920. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Isaac Allen, Jacob Asher, S. Benderly, B. B. Berkowitz, Isaac W. Bernheim, Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Louis Borgenicht, David A. Brown, Edward N. Calisch, Isaac Cohen, James Davis, A. J. Dimond, Samuel Dorf, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Simon Fleischmann, Isaac W. Frank, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Felix Fuld, William Gerstley, Lewis Goldberg, Henry M. Goldfogle, Otto Kaufman, Max J. Kohler, Jacob Kohn, Samuel C. Lamport, Henry Lasker, Ephraim Lederer, Irving Lehman, B. L. Levinthal, William Lieberman, Jacob M. Loeb, A. L. Luria, Julian W. Mack, H. Masliansky, S. Neumann, Joseph B. Perskie, Louis M. Raffel, A. C. Ratshesky, Morris Rosenbaum, Julius Rosenwald, Charles H. Shapiro, P. A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Benjamin Stolz, Isaac D. Straus, Lewis Straus (Newark), Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Strauss, Jr. (New York), Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Isaac M. Ullman, Israel Unterberg, Felix Vorenberg, A. Leo Weil, and Horace J. Wolf.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from: Mortimer Adler, Daniel Alexander, Louis Baer, Alfred Benjamin, Harry Block, Fulton Brylawski, Fred M. Butzel, Nathan Cohn, Louis M. Cole, Abel Davis, Sigmund Eisner, Abram

I. Elkus, S. Marcus Fechheimer, J. Walter Freiberg,* M. E. Greenbaum, Leonard Haas, Isidore Hershfield, J. K. Hexter, Bernard Horwich, Isaac H. Kempner, Louis E. Kirstein, Benj. M. Marcus, Meyer S. May, David Philipson, Samuel E. Rauh, Emanuel Rosenberg, Victor Rosewater, Isaiah Scheeline, Ben Selling, Max C. Sloss, Isador Sobel, Siegmund B. Sonneborn, C. D. Spivak, Joseph Stolz, Mayer Sulzberger, Isaac Summerfield, Montague Triest, Aaron Waldheim, Jacob Wertheim, and W. B. Woolner.

The following representatives of national Jewish organizations who had been invited to attend this meeting were also present: Adolph Kraus, Felix A. Levy, A. B. Seelenfreund, Jacob Singer and Charles Hartman for the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; Leo M. Franklin, William Rosenau, and Samuel Schulman for the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Elias L. Solomon, Louis Ginzberg, and Alexander Marx for the United Synagogue of America. Mr. Isaac Allen represented the Provisional Organization for an American Jewish Congress.

Appointments of Committees

The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Messrs. Nathan Bijur, Felix Fuld, and Ephraim Lederer; and the following Auditing Committee: Messrs. Samuel C. Lamport, Morris Rosenbaum, and Isaac W. Frank.

Presentation of Reports

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year.

* Deceased.

Upon motion, the report of the Executive Committee was received and ordered printed.

Doctor Cyrus Adler presented the report of the Office of Jewish War Records of the Committee for the past year. Upon motion, this report was received and ordered printed.

Upon motion, it was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to ascertain the sum necessary to bring the work of the Office of War Records to a satisfactory conclusion and the feasibility of procuring the required funds.

The report of Joseph L. Kun, Esq., President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, was also presented and ordered printed.

Elections

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

For officers:

For President: Louis Marshall.

For Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.

For Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.

For Honorary Member of the Executive Committee: Mayer Sulzberger.

For Members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1921.

Isaac W. Bernheim	Horace Stern
Samuel Dorf	Oscar S. Straus
Julius Rosenwald	Cyrus L. Sulzberger

and Isaac M. Ullman, to succeed the late Harry Cutler, whose term expires January, 1923.

To fill expired terms or vacancies:

District II. Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

District VII. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

District VIII. Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis; Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

District IX. B. L. Levinthal and M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C.; Jacob H. Hollander and Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

District XI. Isidore Wise, Hartford, Conn., to succeed the late Harry Cutler for term expiring 1925.

District XIII. Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo, N. Y., to be reelected for term expiring 1925.

At Large Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abel Davis, Samuel Dorf, Charles Eisenman, Abram I. Elkus, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Louis E. Kirstein, Max J. Kohler, Albert D. Lasker, Irving Lehman, Jacob M. Loeb, Henry Sachs, Horace Stern, Oscar S. Straus, and Lewis Strauss, Jr.

There being no other nominations, the Assistant Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

The Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer reported that it had duly audited these accounts and found them correct.

Anti-Jewish Propaganda

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the anti-Jewish propaganda referred to in the report of the Executive Committee (see p. 313). The President of the Committee presented the draft of a memorial to the American people in which the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," now being circulated by various agencies, are declared a forgery, and the charge that Bolshevism is part of a conspiracy of Jews and Freemasons to secure world domination is denounced as a malicious invention inspired by foreign reactionary forces for the purpose of breeding suspicion and hatred against sections of our citizenry in order to discredit "free government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in government."

Discussion as to methods of combating the propaganda was had and was participated in by representatives of national organizations who had offered their co-operation to the Committee.

A motion was made and unanimously carried that the memorial prepared by the President be adopted and made public with the signatures of such national Jewish organizations as the Executive Committee may deem it advisable to invite.*

* The memorial was made public on December 1, 1920. It is reprinted on pp. 367-377 of this volume.

Vote of Thanks to President

At the conclusion of the meeting, upon motion, a rising vote of confidence, respect, and thanks was tendered to the President of the Committee.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Harry Schneiderman,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

We meet this year, the fourteenth of the Committee's existence, bereft of two members of your Executive Committee; that exalted leader in Israel, our beloved friend, Jacob H. Schiff, who died on September 25, 1920, and that fine example of Jewish manhood, Colonel Harry Cutler, who passed away on August 27, 1920, both of whom had served on your Committee ever since its inception. At the meeting of the Executive Committee held October 10, 1920, the following minutes were adopted:

Jacob H. Schiff

The American Jewish Committee records its deep sorrow and profound sense of loss at the death of Jacob H. Schiff which occurred on September 25 of this year. Among his countless activities in behalf of humanity and of the Jewish people, there was none which commanded his more devoted interest than the purposes to which this Committee is dedicated. Inspired by a profound sense of obligation he had

held it from early manhood to be a sacred duty to take such steps as were in his power to alleviate unequal conditions and to mitigate the sufferings to which our brethren in Russia, in Roumania, and other lands were subjected. Sometimes he acted alone; sometimes in hurried consultation with a few friends who gathered upon his initiative when the emergency arose. It was but natural, therefore, that he became one of the first to favor the plan projected in 1906, to bring together the representatives of various national Jewish organizations in the United States with a view to forming a body having for its objects those for which this Committee was finally created. From the organizing session until the very week of his death, the labors to which we were dedicated were constantly in Mr. Schiff's mind. He gave to them his unremitting devotion. To the solution of the problems involved his remarkable intellectual and moral powers were ever available. He never wearied of doing good and his helping hand and his loving heart were never withheld. No one was more punctual in his attendance at our meetings than he. No duty that was imposed upon him or that he voluntarily assumed was ever unfulfilled. He was always staunch in the demand for the equal rights of the Jews everywhere. He always set his face against special privilege and never ceased to insist that with equal rights of citizenship, there came the equal duties and obligations of citizenship.

It is not for this Committee to portray the character or recite the deeds of this our colleague who spent the fulness of his life in works of humanity and in furthering the elevation of his fellow-men, but we may hold him up as a noble exemplar of an American and a Jew, jealous for his country

and zealous for his faith and always prepared to do what was in his power to secure justice for his brethren and for all men wheresoever it was denied them and to add to the justice which he thus demanded, that goodness and mercy to which the weak are entitled at the hands of the strong.

The members of this Committee have lost a courteous and considerate associate and a loyal and cherished friend and in recording his services and glorying in his memory, they unite in presenting to his family their deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Harry Cutler

The American Jewish Committee, in common with the Jewish Welfare Board of which he was Chairman, and many other organizations have suffered a grievous loss in the untimely death of Colonel Harry Cutler, who was a member of the Committee since its inception and served on the Executive Committee until he was taken from us. Colonel Cutler was earnest and conscientious in the performance of his duties and could always be relied on to devote his great energy and his boundless enthusiasm to whatever activities were undertaken by the Committee. His important contribution to the success of the movement for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with the Russian Empire, and his services in connection with the American Jewish Congress and the Peace Conference at Paris are on record. He served America and American Jewry in countless ways. He was an ardent, loyal, and public-spirited citizen who enjoyed the confidence of all who came in contact with him. The Committee has lost a sincere, zealous, and generous supporter, an indefatigable worker, and an enthusiastic and great-hearted

friend. The Committee extends to his aged mother its deepest sympathy in her bereavement.

The Committee has also lost by death five members of the General body, two of whom had been members for many years: Israel Friedlaender, of New York City, who was murdered on July 5, 1920, by Bolshevik soldiers in the Ukraine while on a mission for the Joint Distribution Committee; Emanuel Cohen, of Minneapolis, whose death occurred on April 9, 1920; and three who had but recently become members: Isaiah W. Hellman, Jr., of San Francisco, who died on May 10, 1920; Albert Hessberg of Albany, who died July 25; Henry N. Wessel, of Philadelphia, who died on March 6, 1920. The following minutes respecting these deceased members were adopted by the Executive Committee:

ISRAEL FRIEDLAENDER

The Committee is deeply grieved and inexpressibly shocked at the tragic death of Israel Friedlaender, a Professor in the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, a Commissioner to the Ukraine on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, and a member of the American Jewish Committee since 1909. Professor Friedlaender cherished a deep interest in the Committee, as he did in numerous other Jewish activities, participating actively in its councils. He contributed much of the large fund of his knowledge toward the elucidation of many questions affecting our sorely tried co-religionists in Europe in whose service he lost his life. The Committee extends to his family its heart-felt sympathy in their sorrow which is shared by the Jewish communities the world over.

Henry N. Wessel

The Executive Committee has learned with sorrow of the death of the Hon. Henry N. Wessel, a representative of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia in the Committee, and extends its sympathetic condolence to the family of the deceased, a distinguished jurist and a public-spirited Jew.

Emanuel Cohen

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee received with profound sorrow the report of the death on April 9, 1920, of Emanuel Cohen, a member of the Committee from Minneapolis since November, 1908. The Committee gives expression to the esteem in which Mr. Cohen was held by the Jewish community in the United States, and to its recognition of his loyalty and devotion to this organization.

Isaiah W. Hellman, Jr., and Albert Hessberg

The Executive Committee has learned with sorrow of the death of Isaiah W. Hellman, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., and of Albert Hessberg of Albany, N. Y., and extends its sympathetic condolence to the families of the deceased.

A. ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA

This year, your Committee deems it proper to begin its report of the matters which engaged its attention during the past twelve months, with a statement as to the widespread anti-Jewish propaganda now being artificially stimulated. It is a concerted movement conducted in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, and even our own country, to fasten upon the Jews, as a people, the odium of having

brought about the world war and with being the mainspring of all the evils that accompanied and followed it. The sponsors of this movement base their attacks upon the alleged preponderance of Jews in the government of Soviet Russia. These anti-Jewish agitators pretend that they fear that Bolshevist revolutions are menacing the countries of Western Europe and America, and charge that Bolshevism is a purely Jewish movement and part of a plan arranged by an international group of Jews to acquire world domination. In their eagerness to spread their ideas, they have seized upon a spurious "document" entitled "The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," first published in Russia in 1905 by one Nilus, whose very identity is a matter of mystery, who from statements attributed to him by his sponsors was an agent of the Czaristic bureaucracy. This forgery, for such it undoubtedly is, is being circulated broadcast by various secret cabals with autocratic antecedents or sympathies. In Germany it is furthered by the Junkers under the leadership of Count Reventlow; in France by those prominent in the Dreyfus episode; in this country by a group of Russians who were among the leaders of the Black Hundreds; in England by a circle that laments the passing of the Romanoffs. For some time past members of your Committee have known of the existence of this "document"; in fact, the manuscript was offered to your Committee with the erroneous idea that a round sum would be paid for its suppression. Under the title of "The Jewish Peril" it was anonymously published in England in February, 1920, and editions of it have appeared in Germany, France, and, we are informed, also in Denmark, Italy, and Spain. Authorities on Russian literature and history have shown that the Protocols are mere fabrications invented for the purpose

of counter-revolutionary propaganda in Russia in 1905, and that they were employed by the officers of General Denikine in order to recruit volunteers for his army by stigmatizing the Bolshevist revolution as a purely Jewish movement to gain control of Russia as part of the larger program of securing world dominion. Though the Protocols were so thoroughly discredited, an American edition of this forgery appeared recently, embellished with an introduction and an epilogue replete with misstatements, half truths, and quotations bearing entirely false appearances due to their isolation from their contexts. We are informed that copies of this scurrilous invention are being extensively circulated as propaganda intended to poison the minds of the American public against the Jewish population of the United States. Increased impetus and currency has been given to this propaganda through the medium of a series of anonymous articles which have been appearing weekly since May 22, in the *Dearborn Independent*, a publication which, it was believed, was owned or controlled by Henry Ford of Detroit. Immediately after the publication of these articles began, the attention of your President was called to them by a member of your Executive Committee, who deemed it important to ascertain whether they had the sanction of Mr. Ford. Doubting that Mr. Ford knew or approved of this publication, a telegram was sent to him personally on June 3, 1920, as follows:

June 3, 1920.

HENRY FORD (Personal),
Detroit, Michigan.

In the issues of May twenty-second and twenty-ninth of the *Dearborn Independent* which is understood to be your property or under your control there have appeared two

articles which are disseminating antisemitism in its most insidious and pernicious form. The statements which they contain are palpable fabrications and the insinuations with which they abound are the emanations of hatred and prejudice. They constitute a libel upon an entire people who had hoped that at least in America they might be spared the insult the humiliation and the obloquy which these articles are scattering throughout the land and which are echoes from the dark middle ages. Your agencies are said to be engaged in circulating this mischief-breeding sheet. On behalf of my brethren I ask you from whom we had believed that justice might be expected whether these offensive articles have your sanction whether further publications of this nature are to be continued and whether you shall remain silent when your failure to disavow them will be regarded by the general public as an endorsement of them. Three million of deeply wounded Americans are awaiting your answer.

LOUIS MARSHALL
President American Jewish Committee.

On June 5, 1920, the following telegraphic answer was received from the Dearborn Publishing Company:

Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1920.

LOUIS MARSHALL,
President, American Jewish Committee,
120 Broadway, New York City.

We regret the words in which you have seen fit to characterize the *Dearborn Independent's* articles. Your terms "insidious" "fabrications" "insinuation" "pernicious" "hatred" "prejudice" "libel" "insult" "humiliation" "obloquy" "mischief-making" we resent and deny. Your rhetoric is that of a Bolshevik orator. You mistake our intention. You misrepresent the tone of our articles. You evidently much mistake the persons whom you are addressing. Incidentally you cruelly overwork your most useful term which is "antisamitism." These articles shall continue and we hope you will

continue to read them and when you have attained a more tolerable state of mind we shall be glad to discuss them with you.

THE DEARBORN PUBLISHING CO.

Immediately upon its receipt the following reply was made:

June 5, 1920.

DEARBORN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Detroit, Michigan.

Your telegram in answer to my personal message to Henry Ford has just been received from which I infer that your answer is authorized by him and betokens his sanction of the articles in the *Dearborn Independent* to which I have taken exception in words that I shall be able to justify.

LOUIS MARSHALL.

Mr. Ford has thus accepted full responsibility for this rancorous attack upon the Jews, which has grown in mendacity, bitterness, and stupidity with every issue.

Concurrently there appeared in the *London Morning Post* a series of anonymous articles in which the Jews are alleged to be united with the Freemasons in a conspiracy against civilization. These articles have been published in England in book form under the title "The Cause of the World Unrest." This in spite of the fact that a competent authority on Freemasonry has branded as rubbish, imbecility, and a "recrudescence of mendacities," the anti-Masonic propaganda on which a great part of the articles is based, and despite the fact also that the most convincing proofs of the spurious character of the Protocols, that constitute the foundation of the articles, have been presented by competent experts.

In the early part of October, the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York and London, published an American edition of "The Cause of the World Unrest," with an introduction

by H. A. Gwynne, the editor of the *London Morning Post,* and a publisher's note disavowing responsibility for the contents of the book. Accompanying this publication was an announcement by G. P. Putnam's Sons that an edition of The Protocols would shortly be issued by them. This led to the following correspondence between your President and Major George Haven Putnam, the head of the publishing firm:

1. FROM MR. MARSHALL TO MAJOR GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

October 13, 1920.

MY DEAR SIR:

As one who believes in those qualities that constitute the true American spirit, I have been greatly disturbed by the accounts given by the newspapers of the outrage to which you were subjected at the meeting held at Erasmus High School in Brooklyn the other evening. Knowing your patriotism, I can only regard the alleged cause, namely, that you had condemned the Declaration of Independence and were of the opinion that we owed an apology to England for severing our relations with her, as a slander, born of prejudice and ignorance.

I had scarcely finished reading of this episode which had thus aroused my indignation, when I found upon my table a book, bearing the imprint of your firm, entitled "The Cause of the World Unrest," bound in flaming red and purporting to be a republication of articles that have recently appeared in the *London Morning Post* with which I had become familiar. To say that I was shocked that your honored name should be made the vehicle of disseminating among the American people these outpourings of malice, intolerance and hatred, this witches' broth of virulent poison, is merely to confess the poverty of my vocabulary. On opening the book I turned to the publishers' note, which was apologetic and disclaimed responsibility for the publication. It was followed by an intro-

duction which made it absolutely clear that the purpose of the book was to charge the Jews with an age-long conspiracy to destroy civilization in order that they might absorb the wealth and the power of the world. Thus proclaimed, at length came the stupid drivel intended to support this thesis and calculated to make the Jew repulsive in the eyes of his fellow-men and to exterminate him, not figuratively, but literally, appealing, as it does, to the lowest passions and proceeding upon the same processes that were employed in the Middle Ages for the same object. Then it was the blood accusation, the charge of poisoning wells, of spreading plagues and pestilence, of the desecration of the Host. Now it is a pretended conspiracy to overturn the economic system of the world by inciting warfare and revolution.

The slightest knowledge of history, the most elementary capacity for analysis, or even a minute inkling as to what the Jew is and has been, would suffice to stamp this book and the forged Protocols on which it is based as the most stupendous libels in history. These writings are the work of a band of conpirators who are seeking to continue to make the Jew, as he has been in all the centuries, the scapegoat of autocracy. The Protocols bear the hall-mark of the secret agents of the dethroned Russian bureaucracy, and the book which you have published is a mere babbling reiteration of what the murderers of the Ukraine, of Poland, and of Hungary are urging as a justification for the holocausts of the Jews in which they have been engaged. It has been intimated, and there is much to sustain the theory, that the real purpose of these publications in the United States and England is to arouse sufficient hostility against the Jews to subject them to mob violence and thus to give justification to those who have incited pogroms in Eastern Europe.

I have also observed that, upon the cover of the book to which I am now referring, you are advertising the publication of The Protocols, which I unhesitatingly denounce as on their face palpable forgeries. If you were called upon to circulate counterfeit money or forged bonds, you would shrink in horror

at the suggestion. What you have done and what you propose to do is, however, in morals, incalculably worse. You are assisting in spreading falsehoods, in uttering libels, the effect of which will be felt for decades to come. You are giving them respectability, whilst the name of the author is shrouded in secrecy. Even Mr. Gwynne does not avow paternity for the book which he has heralded. Much as you may desire to shake off responsibility therefor, the real responsibility for hurling this bomb, for such it is, prepared though it has been by others, rests upon you. Whoever may read this book and is of such a low type of intelligence as to be influenced by it will not be apt to draw the fine ethical distinctions with which you are seeking to salve your conscience. As a patriotic American, do you believe that you are contributing to the creation of that spirit of justice and fair-play, of unity and harmony, which is the very foundation of that Americanism for which every good citizen has yearned, when you stimulate hatred and passion by the publication of these dreadful falsehoods? If there should occur in this country in consequence of your publications and those of Henry Ford what is earnestly desired by the anti-Semites with whom you have arrayed yourself, do you suppose that, when the Almighty calls you to a reckoning and asks you whether you have ever borne false witness against your neighbor, you will be guiltless in His eyes because of your publishers' note disavowing responsibility?

I know that you must have been pained, as I was when I read of the treatment to which you were subjected because of lying acousations directed against you. Are you able to appreciate the pain, the grief, the agony, that you are causing to three millions of your fellow-countrymen, and to millions of men, women and children in other parts of the world, by your participation in the disgraceful and inhuman persecution which is now being insidiously carried on by means of publications in the distribution of which you are now actively engaged? I look upon this as a tragedy. Yours, in sadness,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

2. Major Putnam's Reply

New York, October 15, 1920.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your letter of the 13th inst., which has to do with the publication of the volume entitled *The World Unrest* and the announcement of the companion volume *The Protocols,* has been read before the members of our Publishing Board and has received the respectful consideration to which any communication from a citizen of your standing and reputation is assuredly entitled. I am asked by my associates to make report as follows as to our own understanding of the matters in question:

1. We are not prepared to accept your view of the responsibility that attaches to a publishing imprint, or to the association of such imprint with one volume or another. We believe that our own policy in this matter is in accord with that of the leading publishing Houses on both sides of the Atlantic. It would be impossible to carry on the business of publishing books of opinion, whether the opinions have to do with issues of today or with matters of the past, if the publisher was assumed to be in accord with the conclusions arrived at by one author or another. It is the intention to bring into print only such volumes as may present on such issues information that is understood to make an addition to the knowledge of the subject, or conclusions which appear to be entitled to consideration, to analysis, or possibly to refutation.

2. We have on our own catalogue, for instance, volumes expressing almost every phase of theological or religious belief. The list includes some books accepted by the Christian Scientists as fairly representative of their doctrines. In publishing such books, we have, of course, no intention of announcing ourselves as upholding the theories of the Christian Scientists any more than in the publication of a volume by a Presbyterian divine we have expressed our acceptance of the Westminster catechism, or in printing a book by an Episcopal friend, we have been prepared to approve the reasonableness of the Thirty-Nine Articles.

3. The volume, *The World Unrest,* was, as you will have noted, brought into publication in London at the instance of Mr. Gwynne, the scholarly editor of the *Morning Post.* You doubtless have knowledge of the journals of England and will realize that the *Post* does not belong to the sensation-monger journals like Bottomley's *John Bull* or Hearst's *American.* It is a conservative paper which has the reputation of avoiding sensational material.

Mr. Gwynne had convinced himself that the papers brought into print in the *Post,* and later published under his direction in book form, were deserving of consideration. As we have stated in the Publishers' Note, we are not prepared to express any opinion whatsoever in regard to the value of the so-called information presented, or as to the weight of the conclusions arrived at by the writer and endorsed by Mr. Gwynne. The recommendation came to us that as the Gwynne volume used as a large part of its text the document entitled *The Protocols,* the readers of *The World Unrest* would be interested in having an opportunity of examining the full text of the *Protocols.* You have already knowledge of this curious document. It has, it seems, been in print since 1905, and possibly earlier. An edition was published some months back by Eyre & Spottiswoode, conservative law publishers of London. An edition has also for some time been in print in Boston. The text that was brought to us is a translation freshly made from the Russian and is accompanied by a record of what is known of the original document.

It is evident that the document has, as you point out, no voucher for authenticity, and it is quite possible that it will be found to possess no historic importance. Attention has again been directed to it during the past year simply on the ground, according at least to the understanding of Mr. Gwynne's author and of himself, that certain of the instructions given and policies recommended in *The Protocols* appear to have been carried out by the Bolshevik government in Russia. Certain suggestions in *The Protocols* have also been connected with the policies of the Zionists, policies which,

according to Mr. Gwynne and some other writers, are causing serious unrest in Palestine, Syria, and Arabia.

In presenting *The Protocols* to American readers in a carefully printed edition, we have not the least intention of expressing the view that the documents are authentic, or that they will in the end be considered as possessing historic authority.

Mr. Gwynne takes the ground that neither *The World Unrest* or *The Protocols* themselves present charges against the Jews as a whole. They emphasize certain things that have been done, or are alleged to have been done, by certain groups of Jews. It would be as fair to say that a record of lynching in Texas or Arkansas, or a record of the attempt of the Bryan group to secure the payment of debts 50 cents on the dollar, was to be considered as a charge against the whole American people.

Mr. Gwynne's associates take the ground that the leading Jews on both sides of the Atlantic, men whose patriotism is unquestioned, ought not to put these documents to one side as of trifling importance. The time may very properly have come at which the charges made, as said, only against certain groups of Jews should be analyzed by the Jews whose judgments would be accepted as authoritative by English and American readers. If the charge is unfounded that Bolshevism as carried on in Russia has been conducted largely under Jewish direction, the statement ought to be refuted.

I received only yesterday copy of a monthly entitled *The Brooklyn Anti-Bolshevist*. The magazine undertakes to make "defense of American institutions against the Jewish Bolshevist doctrines of Morris Hillquit and Leon Trotsky." It seems to me that American citizens of the Jewish race (and the group comprises some of the best citizens that we have) might properly interest themselves in making clear to the public that there is no foundation for any general charge against the world's patriotism of the Jewish race.

I wish very much that you might yourself be interested in preparing a volume that should give consideration to the whole subject matter, and particularly, of course, to these publications

which have come into print as a result of the world's indignation against the Moscow government.

G. P. Putnam's Sons would be well pleased to associate the imprint of their New York and London Houses with such a volume from the pen of a distinguished jurist like yourself.

One further thought occurs to me: You and I are believers in freedom of speech. We recognize that in war times certain reservations are in order for the sake of the nation, but we hold that, with the necessary reservations as to the rights of an individual, or as to a possible libel upon an individual, it is in order, and from the point of view of the community wise, to allow full freedom for platform utterances. If, however, this be true for the spoken word, it should logically be applicable also to the word that comes into print.

In case you may be interested in considering the suggestion of a monograph from your pen to be prepared by yourself, or by some competent authority whom you might be able to interest, I should be ready to keep an appointment for a personal word at such time and place as you might find convenient.

Submitting the suggestion for your consideration, I am with cordial regards, Yours faithfully,

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.

3. MR. MARSHALL TO MAJOR PUTMAN

New York City, October 29, 1920.

MY DEAR SIR:

Absence from the city and professional engagements have prevented me from replying earlier to yours of the 15th inst., in which you define your policy regarding the publication of *The Cause of the World Unrest* and your announcement of your intended publication of *The Protocols*.

I cannot accept the theories on which you seek to justify acts which, in all moderation, I sought to characterize in my letter of the 13th inst. You disregard entirely the proposition on which my criticism is based. Nobody can go farther than

I do in upholding the freedom of the press and freedom of speech. It has been my privilege to aid in the creation of important precedents in furtherance of these fundamentals of liberty. Libel and slander, however, have always been looked upon in American law as abuses of a free press and of free speech and as attacks upon the integrity of the constitutional guaranties that you invoke. Nor do I question the right of any publisher to issue "books of opinion," to whatever subject the opinions may relate. They may be polemical or they may attack the soundness of scientific, political or theological theories or doctrines. No fair-minded man would for a moment venture to find fault because of strictures directed against his cherished doxy.

The Protocols and *The Cause of the World Unrest* are not, however, books of opinion. They assume to deal with facts. *The Protocols* purport to be the pronouncements of so-called "Wise Men of Zion." *The Cause of the World Unrest* undertakes to charge that the Jews and the Freemasons are together engaged in a conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization and the arrogation by them of world domination. It is these alleged facts that I denounce as falsehoods and as libels criminal in intent and criminal in their operation. *The Protocols*, which are made the basis of the *Cause of the World Unrest*, and which you properly describe as companion volumes, are so intrinsically false that even Mr. Gwynne concedes that he himself has a serious doubt as to their genuineness. That *The Protocols* are a fabrication similar to those that have appeared in every period of history, appears from every line of that document. I am credibly informed that the manuscript was offered for publication to seven different publishing houses in this country, who refused to have their names connected with it, before Small, Maynard & Co. undertook to issue it to the American public. The author of the *Cause of the World Unrest* hides behind anonymity. You yourself speak of the author as being "Mr. Gwynne's author." Apparently even you do not know the pedigree of this incendiary book. Yet you have, I repeat, given it your endorsement by publishing it, even

though you disavow responsibility. Your position is that of one who endorses a note to give it currency and at the same time makes a mental reservation against meeting his obligation.

No, Major Putnam, the principle which you seek to establish will not work. Whoever touches pitch is defiled. Whoever retails falsehoods and spreads them, whether it be orally or through the medium of the press, is responsible for those falsehoods in the eyes of God and man. The law of libel utterly disregards the sophistries by which you are seeking to justify this terrible attack upon your fellow-citizens. It will not do to say that you have many friends among the Jews whom you respect and that these books are not intended to reflect upon all Jews. The world is not so discriminating. People whose passions are aroused do not differentiate. The forger of *The Protocols* and the mysterious author of *The Cause of the World Unrest* make no distinctions. Neither did their prototypes of the Middle Ages nor the Black Hundreds of modern Russia indulge in such refinements. Troy and Tyre were alike to them.

Do not for a moment misunderstand me. I contend that there are no Jews who are now engaged or who have ever been engaged in a conspiracy such as that charged by you as existing in these books which emerge smoking from your presses. The cry of Bolshevism will not suffice. Your reference to the *Brooklyn Anti-Bolshevist* shows what a sad pass you have reached. To shelter yourself behind the bulwarks of an infamous pasquinade of the guttersnipe variety and to insinuate that because that sheet pretends to defend American institutions "against the Jewish Bolshevist doctrines of Morris Hillquit and Leon Trotsky" you may therefore descend to the same depths, is a revelation to me. I had not believed that any real, true American would thus lend himself to the creation of ill-will and malevolence. The fact that out of the mass of Russian Jews there is an infinitesimal percentage who are Bolshevists, affords no justification for laying the sins of Bolshevism at the door of the Jewish people. To say that Bolshevism is a Jewish movement is as ridiculous as to say that the Jews are responsible for capitalism, or, because

there are Jewish musicians, actors and poets, that music, the drama and poetry are Jewish movements.

I am not a Zionist, and yet I regard the slurs that these books are attempting to make against Zionism to be unworthy. The very Zionists whom these books are attacking have been persecuted by the Bolshevists and have been denounced as counter-revolutionists, just as the mass of the Jews of Russia have been pursued as members of the bourgeoisie. I am not a member of the Masonic or of any other secret order, but the attempt in these books to charge Freemasonry with participation in such a conspiracy as is proclaimed, almost argues the existence of a pathological condition on the part of the author that betokens mental aberration. When one remembers that fifteen of the Presidents of the United States, including George Washington, have been Freemasons, it is unnecessary to go further in condemnation of these volumes which you are pleased to denominate "books of opinion."

I had not believed that a Jew in this country would ever be called upon to occupy the humiliating position of defending his people against charges such as those which are being spread broadcast through your agency. If ever the time comes when it shall be desirable to answer such books, I am quite sure that it will be unnecessary for me to avail myself of your invitation to make use of the services of your firm, as publishers.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

4. MAJOR PUTNAM TO MR. MARSHALL

November 1, 1920.

DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

Mr. Gwynne, at whose instance we brought into print the American edition of his volume on *The World Unrest,* had taken the ground that the publication of the document known as *The Protocols* might throw light upon the organization of the Bolshevists. Their operations have caused grave concern throughout the world and they are, therefore, a matter of legitimate public discussion.

It was his opinion that if it had not been for the apprehension aroused by Bolshevism, the document would probably have been permitted to rest in obscurity.

An edition of *The Protocols* was, therefore, published in London by Eyre & Spottiswoode, law publishers of high standing.

It had seemed to us that the readers of *The World Unrest* were entitled to have the opportunity of examining the complete document (to which frequent references are made in Mr. Gwynne's volume) and we had, therefore, undertaken the publication of a carefully prepared translation of *The Protocols*.

The production of the edition announced by us, which is now nearly in readiness, has involved a considerable outlay.

We now find, however, that an edition printed in Boston is being distributed as a regular publication. There is no necessity for bringing into print another volume containing substantially the same material. We have decided, therefore, in deference to the objections raised by yourself, and by my valued friend, Oscar Straus, *not* to proceed with the publication. I am,

Yours very truly,

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.

In the meantime your Committee has been engaged in giving intensive study to the problem. It was aware of the use that had been made of the manuscript of "The Protocols" during the war and subsequently. It was impossible, however, to inaugurate any practical action that would prevent the secret circulation of this infamous document; nor was it anticipated that any reputable publisher would be willing to put it into print or that any responsible person would stand sponsor for it. When, however, this expectation was not realized, your Committee proceeded to encourage experts to prepare a reasoned answer to these infamous charges against the Jewish people, with the thought that they might find it desirable to issue it in book form and

thus counteract the efforts of unscrupulous men to malign the Jews. The manuscript of such a book is now practically completed, and it is expected that the author will publish the book at an early day.

Believing, however, that this subject is one in which all Jews are equally interested, invitations have been extended to the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the United Synagogue, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Provisional Committee of the American Jewish Congress, the Zionist Organization of America, and other Jewish bodies, to confer with the Committee for the purpose of taking joint action and of dealing with the subject in such manner as will present to the American people the answer of the Jews to the assault that has been made upon their honor.

B. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In the report which was presented to you on the occasion of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, a brief survey was given of the conditions of our brethren in the countries of Europe as affected by the world war and by the minor racial and national conflicts which followed it. Your Committee is unable to report any considerable improvement in the deplorable situation set forth in that survey with the exception of that in Roumania. On the contrary, the sanguinary war between Poland and Russia which was waged until a few weeks ago has cast the population of Eastern Europe into even lower depths of misery, and the millions of Jews in that region have borne as usual more than their proportionate share of suffering.

1. Poland

Details of the present condition of the Jews of Poland indicate that it is just as pitiable as it was following the conclusion of the world war. The reports of the American and British Commissions to investigate the situation show that there exists between the different classes of the population a mutual distrust and antagonism. This condition, in a greater or less degree, obtains also in other parts of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Lithuania, and the history of the Jews of these regions will, no doubt, for some time to come, exhibit a series of struggles on the part of the Jews and the liberal elements in the general population to overcome the racial animosities bequeathed by Czardom.

In July last, during the crisis in the Russo-Polish war, your Committee received information from reliable sources that attempts were being made by the Polish press and anti-Jewish agitators to incite riots against the Jewish population of several large centers by seeking to identify the Jews with the Bolsheviki. Your Committee immediately transmitted this information to our Government with the prayer that it employ its good offices to prevent threatened outbreaks. Happily the crisis passed without any concerted attacks, although sporadic disorders continued to occur.

The President of your Committee, while in Washington, called on Prince Lubomirski, the Polish Minister, and discussed with him at some length the relations of the Poles and the Jews. It was arranged that Mr. Berenson, the Secretary of the Polish Legation, was to take up the matter in all of its details at an early date. After some delay such a conference took place, Mr. Berenson being then on the eve of

his departure for Poland. He requested that the substance of the interview be reduced to writing, so that it might be presented to the Polish Government. That was done, and a copy of the letter was transmitted to Prince Lubomirski, who duly acknowledged it. A copy of the correspondence follows:

October 29, 1920.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

You will recollect that when I called on you some months ago to discuss Polish conditions, at which time we had a very pleasant interview, you stated that you would at an early opportunity request the Secretary of your Legation, Mr. Berenson, to call on me to take up the general subject of the relation of the Jews in Poland to their fellow-citizens and to consider the attitude of the Jews of the United States toward Poland. I had hoped that he would have had an opportunity to call on me much sooner than he did. He recently paid me a visit, informing me that he was about to return to Poland. We discussed the subject which I had previously taken up with you, at considerable length. At his request I reduced to writing the substance of what I had said to him concerning the attitude of the American Jews toward Poland, and sent the same to him to the Hotel Lafayette, in this city, as requested, and a copy to him in care of the Polish Legation. I do not know whether he has as yet returned to Poland, or, if he has, whether he had an opportunity to communicate to you the contents of my letter. Believing that it would be helpful for you personally to be in possession of my views I now take the liberty of handing you a copy of that communication.

With much esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

October 16, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. BERENSON:

Pursuant to my promise that I would make a full statement to you as to the attitude of the American Jews toward Poland,

in order that you may on your return to your native country be enabled to speak with authority, I take this opportunity of summarizing what I said to you at our very pleasant conference on Thursday.

The Jews of this country are not and never have been hostile to the people of Poland. Not only have they been without the slightest desire to injure Poland, but because of the fact that several millions of their brethren now live there and will continue to dwell in Poland, they have every desire to see Poland prosperous and happy. They have, however, been deeply grieved at the manner in which the Jews of Poland have been treated during the last ten years. It has been the avowed policy of an important political party of Poland to drive the Jews out of Poland, so far as that could be accomplished by means of a widespread and deliberate economic boycott, the persistent infliction of indignities, humiliation and insult upon and the deprivation of the Jews of Poland of the enjoyment of those rights of citizenship that are possessed by Poles who are not of Jewish extraction. This course of procedure was initiated prior to the outbreak of the World War and was in no manner due to war conditions. Mr. Dmowski avowed to me on several occasions in the fall of 1918, that he himself had initiated this movement and that its purpose was precisely what I have stated it to be. Immediately after my first interview with him I made a record of what he had said. It will be found on pages 48-53 of the pamphlet narrating the proceedings of the concluding session of the American Jewish Congress, which I hand you herewith. He subsequently reiterated what he had said to me, in the presence of at least a dozen other gentlemen at a dinner given to Mr. Paderewski shortly before his departure for Paris, just before the convening of the Peace Conference there.

At that time the Jews who were present with me at this interview, among whom were the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, the Honorable Julian W. Mack and Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, sought to obtain from Mr. Paderewski and Mr. Dmowski assurances that the boycott would cease and that the Jews would receive equality of treatment with all other Poles. To our

great regret no such assurances were forthcoming. We were only regaled with statements that consisted of mere generalities and that referred to the remote future. At this time there had occured the attacks upon the Jews at Lemberg, and we asked for assurances that similar occurrences would be prevented. We were merely told that there had never been a pogrom in Poland, and were unable to obtain the slightest satisfaction.

Instead of improving, conditions grew from bad to worse. The Jews continued to be humiliated and were discriminated against in every way—they were attacked upon the streets and in public places. They were not protected against these aggressions. There occurred in at least a dozen cities and towns what euphemistically have been termed " excesses," the occurrence of which was denied but has been established by uncontradicted evidence, as shown by the report of the American Mission of which the Honorable Henry Morgenthau was the Chairman and of the English Mission which was headed by Sir Stuart Samuel. The existence of these outrages was also recognized in the proclamations of Generals Pilsudski and Haller and by the official action of the Seim.

The reports that come from Poland from disinterested observers, not Jewish, satisfy me that, notwithstanding the acceptance by Poland of the terms of the Minority Treaty signed by its representatives, Mr. Paderewski and Mr. Dmowski, at Versailles on June 28, 1919, the letter and spirit of this treaty have not been observed, and that the Jews continue to be subjected to all manner of hostility and discrimination.

After the signing of this treaty I had the honor to call on Mr. Paderewski in Paris, in company with Mr. Nahum Sokolow, a Polish citizen and a man who is esteemed throughout Europe. We acted as the representatives of the Comite des Delegations Juives, of which I had the honor to be the President, to congratulate Poland, through him, upon the attainment of her long-sought restoration to independence and sovereignty, and at the same time we expressed our appreciation of what we looked upon as an act of magnanimity, that of the acceptance of the principles laid down in the Minority Treaty in the hour of

Poland's glory. We discussed with him fully the tragic situation of the Jews of Poland and expressed the desire that the past should be forgotten and that the Poles and the Jews should in the future strive together to make of Poland a happy and prosperous nation. Mr. Paderewski expressed great satisfaction with what we had said and asked us to communicate to him in a letter the substance of our oral remarks, which he believed would be helpful in bringing about the accomplishment of what we so ardently desired. We at once complied with his wishes and transmitted to him our written statement. To the same end I took it upon myself to communicate with the leading Jews of Poland, with the desire that they should join hands with the political leaders of Poland in bringing about an era of friendship, conciliation and good feeling. From what I have learned I am confident that this expresses the cherished desire of the Jews of Poland.

I am aware of the fact that the feeling has been aroused that there are some Jews in Poland who have sympathized with the Bolsheviks and that that fact has been made the pretext for the harsh treatment that has been accorded to the Jews and for such massacres as occurred in Pinsk. It is, however, not the fact that the Jews, as such, are inclined to Bolshevism. The great mass of them are opposed to it. Their interest, their education, their natural disposition, would lead them to oppose any form of communism. They are individualists. They belong to the bourgeoisie or the middle classes. They are in the main devout followers of religion. They believe in the sanctity of the family and of the home. They are believers in the economic system that has prevailed in all civilized States. The fact, however, that some of them, goaded to desperation by the brutality to which they have been subjected, may have been driven into the ranks of the Bolshevists, and that when the Bolshevist hordes entered the towns in which they lived they remained there because they could not flee, and were obliged to hold converse with those in occupancy, just as they were compelled to do when the Germans invaded Poland, has been

the cause for singling them out for condign punishment and for making them the target of anti-Semitic propaganda.

Nobody who knows the psychology of the Jew, his unfortunate situation during the Russian régime, the oppression and discrimination of which he was the victim in consequence of the multitude of laws and decisions by which he was sought to be made the scapegoat of autocracy, can honestly believe the slanders that have been uttered against the Jews of Poland and that have been reiterated in the Polish press with unexampled virulence. So far as I know there has been no effort made to suppress this cruel propaganda, to prevent the publication of these libels, to indicate a desire by the Government that the Jews shall be treated as human beings and as on a parity with all Poles. Although the Jews have served in the Polish army and have been willing to render military service, just as they did before Poland achieved her independence, they have not only been looked upon with suspicion, but they have been treated contemptuously and have suffered from discrimination of the most pronounced character by their officers and at the hands of their companions in arms, who have been permitted to make them the butts of their hatred.

Now, my dear Mr. Berenson, you certainly know that these are the facts. It is quite possible that there may have been at times exaggerations, just as we find exaggerations in the newspapers of the United States, of England, of France, and of every other country. That does not, however, justify one in disregarding actual occurrences which have been so numerous, so persistent and so universal as to make it impossible to ignore them. The admissions of the Polish authorities make it unnecessary to establish the existence of the facts which they themselves have officially recognized. This being the case, is it surprising that the Jews of America, many of whom are of kin to those who are thus suffering in Poland—sons, brothers, sisters, cousins and nephews—should be aroused by these conditions, especially when they had hoped for better things after the downfall of the Russian bureaucracy? Is it to be wondered at if, in their agony and despair, they should occasionally sound

a note of protest and of indignation, or, if you will, of unfriendliness? Have not the Poles, to their great honor, be it said, indicated a like attitude for more than a century toward the treatment that their brethren had received at the hands of Russia, Prussia and Austria? Would it have been possible for Poland to regain her freedom if that passion for liberty and equality had not been kept alive in the breasts of all Poles, even during the darkest days of Poland's history? You know how loyal the Jews of Poland were to their native land in the revolution of 1863, and at all times when an effort was made for the regaining of Polish independence. My personal sympathy with Poland was aroused in my childhood by Polish Jews with whom I became acquainted and who evinced a spirit of patriotism which was inspiring. I can assure you that, if the Polish Government and the Polish people should put an end to the boycott and to the hatred of the Jew of which they have of late given evidence, if the Jew were treated in Poland as he is in the United States, Poland would at once gain three million advocates here, and all of the influence at their command would be cast in the scales in favor of the Polish Government.

You have been in this country long enough to know what a valuable asset the Polish and Russian Jews who have come hither have been to the United States. They have become an important factor in our industrial and commercial life. In fact they have created new industries. They are producers, engaged in every form of manufacture, in all the trades, as well as in the professions. In the great majority of instances they arrived here without financial means, and yet, through their industry, perseverance, intelligence and strict attention to their duties, they have added to the wealth of the Nation. They have not been drones. They have not become public charges. They have not created a political or social problem. They are respected by the great mass of the American people. The Jews who have remained in Poland are of the same flesh and blood. They have the same innate qualities. Their misery and misfortunes have, to outward appearance, made them the objects of ridicule and of repulsion to those who do not know and un-

derstand the inner man. All that they require is an opportunity, the advantages of liberty and equality, a friendly word, kindness instead of harshness, and it will inevitably follow that they will do for Poland what those who have come here have done for America. What Poland needs is the establishment of industries, the development of her great resources and of her commerce. Give the Jew half a chance and he will make the present industrial desert blossom as the rose. If the Jews of Poland obtain that recognition for which I appeal, there is not the slightest doubt but that the Jews of America will be prepared to help in the industrial development of Poland and to throw the weight of their influence in favor of any movement looking in that direction.

The Jews of Poland and of America have, however, begun to despair. They feel that the Polish Government is unwilling to carry out the spirit of the Minority Treaty or to give the Jew the rights to which he is entitled as a citizen of Poland and as a human being. It is not, however, too late to bring about a different state of mind. The initiative must come from the Polish Government and from the Polish people. They must give evidence of a change of heart. They must instill confidence in those who have been broken and bruised and indicate to them that a new epoch is dawning and that henceforth the misunderstandings, differences and animosities of the past are to be forever buried in oblivion. Let the Jews know that they are to have a part and lot in the restoration of Poland and in its development and that they are no longer to be despised and contemned, and I can assure you that there will be none so happy to aid in the accomplishment of all that the most loyal and patriotic Pole can pray for, as the Jews of America.

Very cordially yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

LEON BERENSON, Esq.,
Hotel Lafayette,
University Place and 9th Street, New York City.

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1920.

MR. LOUIS MARSHALL,
120 Broadway, New York City.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 20th and a copy of your letter to Mr. Berenson, which I read with interest.

As perhaps you know, I am deeply interested in the bringing about of better understanding between Christian and Jewish populations of my country. I think that fundamentally the root of whatever trouble has occurred in Poland is economic, and I am endeavoring to bring about better conditions on that basis. In the interest of mutual understanding, I have consented to a conference with representatives of the American Jewish Congress, which will take place some time in the near future.

I have pleasant remembrances of our last meeting, and I look forward to seeing you again some time soon with much pleasure.

With all best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

CASIMIR LUBOMIRSKI,
Minister of Poland.

Shortly after this correspondence had been interchanged, Prince Lubomirski indicated his willingness to meet a delegation of the Provisional Committee of the Jewish Congress to discuss the same subject, and at the request of this Committee your President attended the conference, and addressed Prince Lubomirski on the lines of the Berenson letter. At the same time a formal Memorial was presented to him which is as follows:

We have gathered for the purpose of considering what may be done for the relief of our brethren in Eastern Europe, and

particularly to put an end to the indignities, brutalities and persecution which they continue to be subjected to in the Ukraine, in Hungary, in Poland and other territories.

So far as Poland is concerned we desire to place upon record that the Jews of the United States are not now and never have been hostile to that land. On the contrary, they have at all times sympathized with the aspiration of the Polish people for a restoration of their freedom. Because of that fact and because of our anxiety to promote the welfare of the millions of our brethren who now live and will continue to live in Poland, whose ancestors have for centuries lived there and regarded it as their home, we are deeply interested in the perpetuation of the present free and independent Republic of Poland. We regard that whatever tends to make the Republic happy, peaceful and prosperous at the same time contributes to the happiness of the Jews of that land, and it is equally true that whatever tends to the amelioration of the condition of the Jews of Poland, inevitably will lead to the prosperity of Poland. We, therefore, view with satisfaction the cessation of the warfare in which the Republic of Poland has so long been engaged and we rejoice in the assurance that peace may henceforth be maintained within her borders.

In giving utterance to these sentiments we would, however, be lacking in candor if we failed to voice our grave concern at the treatment to which our brethren have been subjected in Poland for some time past. With every desire to foster amity it is apparent that so long as the Jews of Poland are compelled to suffer from the unhappy conditions to which we have adverted, those who are of kin to them in America must certainly do all that lies legitimately within their power to bring about amelioration. While the Jews of America stand ready and willing to aid in the creation of a prosperous Poland, they feel justified in entertaining the expectation that Poland shall remove all obstacles that stand in the way of co-operation by the Jews of Poland in the attainment of what should be the united purpose of all of the inhabitants of Poland—its social, economic, civic and political development. In order to speed

the realization of this purpose, it is our earnest hope that the Polish Government may proceed at once to carry out in letter and spirit the terms of the so-called Minority Treaty which was promulgated on June 28, 1919, and which was thereafter confirmed by the Polish Diet. To do this the following action is deemed necessary:

(1) To issue immediate orders addressed to the Polish Army forbidding attacks upon the persons or interference with the property of the Jewish inhabitants of Poland.

(2) To take the necessary steps to bring such orders to the attention of all of the officers and soldiers of the Polish Army.

(3) To issue similar proclamations addressed to all civilians and to take such measures as shall bring the same to the attention of the entire public.

(4) To prohibit the display or dissemination of all posters, signs and placards and the circulation of all newspapers and other publications that may incite or tend to provoke attacks upon the Jews or that may in any way tend to subject them to violence, contempt or ridicule.

(5) To take such measures as shall be necessary to enforce the several provisions of the Minority Treaty, and especially such as guarantee the racial, religious and linguistic minorities of Poland, freedom from political or economic discrimination.

(6) To take especial precautions during the period of the demobilization of the Army to prevent excesses against the Jews.

At the close of the conference Prince Lubomirski made the following statement:

I have endeavored to make clear to the conference that for nearly two years, owing to the war with Soviet Russia, an abnormal state of affairs had obtained in Poland and that such things as those of which these gentlemen complained were held by my government in deepest reprobation. Now that peace has come to Poland, my government in accordance with

its traditional good-will toward its Jewish citizens is sure to put forth every endeavor in order to prevent any excesses and indignities against Jews such as are inspired in largest part by the excitement incident to a state of war.

In this spirit, Poland in good faith became a party to the treaty for the protection and equal rights of racial, religious, and linguistic minorities and by an overwhelming vote of the Polish Diet, ratified and confirmed that Minorities Treaty, and needless to say, will carry out its provisions.

I know that my government has already taken steps severely and exemplarily to punish those who have been found guilty of violence against the person or property of Jews. I have read to the conference a report I recently received from my government, which detailed the execution of death penalties upon Polish soldiers who were taken committing excesses upon Jews.

The Minister of War, moreover, issued on October 24, 1920, the most stringent regulations in order to prohibit officers or soldiers of the army from committing acts of violence against the Jews of Poland and these regulations, of special importance during the period of demobilization, are, if occasion demands, to be strictly and inexorably enforced by court-martial.

I have no doubt that with the beginning of the régime of peace the state of affairs, called by the gentlemen "the economic boycott" but which seems to me to have been only an ordinary consequence of war, will cease, and that concerning provocative and inflammatory anti-Jewish articles in Polish newspapers, the Government will use its whole power to prevent them.

I have heard with much satisfaction the assurances given by Messrs. Marshall, Mack, Wise, Rothenberg and their colleagues that they deeply rejoice in the reparation of the crime done Poland by the partitions, and that they have been and continue to be the sincerest well-wishers of the Polish Republic. They understand as I do that in a free and enlightened republic such as Poland, all elements of the population must work together for the well-being of their common country in the spirit of good will and mutual respect and that the Jews of Poland can

and will loyally serve Poland, which is resolved upon such a course of justice toward all its peoples as alone are worthy of its spirit and traditions.

My government has resumed a series of meetings, interrupted by the war, with the leaders of the Jewish people of Poland, and from these meetings will undoubtedly come the longed-for harmony of spirit and unity of action between the various elements of the country essential to its permanent peace and well-being. I shall have pleasure in forwarding to my government the resolutions submitted to me by the gentlemen, together with an expression of my earnest hope that the conference which I have summoned may be helpful toward the end desired by all of us—the permanent betterment of relations between the Polish Government and its Jewish citizens.

The documents referred to by Prince Lubomirski follow:

On the 14th of October, the Attorney General of the Army addressed to the War Minister the following report:

In view of numerous complaints and grievances in connection with the pretended non-application of reprisals and penalties to those guilty of crimes committed against the Jews, crimes belonging to the competence of the military tribunals, it must be stated that these cases, unsupported by concrete evidence, do not at all correspond to the real state of affairs.

Every criminal brought to justice was treated with all the severity imposed by the law.

According to accounts still incomplete, mention should be made of the following verdicts pronouncing sentence of death for brigandage or pillage of the Jews, which verdicts were executed:

1. Boleslas Kowlewski, former Bolshevist police agent.
2. Borys Low.
3. Gregory Wowczak.
4. Gregory Romanowski.

These four were condemned for having robbed Jewel Goldman in Minsk.

The verdict was pronounced by the Court Martial of the military command of the region of White Ruthenia.

5. Antony Woysznarowicz, lancer.

6. Nicholas Prokopczyk, lancer.

Both of them for having robbed Berek Owsiejew in Dejdulowicze.

Sentence was pronounced by the Court Martial of the military command of White Ruthenia.

7. Frank Bielski, soldier, for having robbed Szenwits. Sentenced by Court Martial at Plock.

8. Stanislas Czyk.

9. Stanislas Kosciolek, N-C Officer.

10. Frank Chwiela, soldier.

11. Stanislas Slomka.

All four condemned for crime against Feiga Weingarten in Nasielsk. Sentence was pronounced by the Court Martial of the 11th Division.

12. Joseph Szalapowski, soldier, for mortally wounding Herz Rotenstein. Sentenced by the Court Martial of the region of Lublin.

13. Jacob Zygoski, soldier, for robbery in Chelm. Sentenced by the Court Martial of the zone of the 3rd Army.

14. Theophile Blaskiewicz, for having robbed Wolf Rosenstein and Mayer Kohn near Zambow. Sentenced by the ambulant Court Martial at Lomza.

In the last-named case, by the pardon of the Chief of the State (decision of the 18th September) the sentence was commuted to eight years' imprisonment.

In addition, in a number of affairs where the parties wronged were Jews, the delinquents were sentenced to periods of imprisonment up to 15 years. Accounts of these sentences will be published.

Order by the Polish Minister of War Against Anti-Jewish Excesses:

Anti-Jewish excess still constantly occur on the railroads and in the railroad stations. They are becoming more violent,

being frequently accompanied by the persecution of aged people, and show a lack of discipline and of the feeling of honor on the part of the Polish soldier.

An end must be put to this once for all. I therefore order:

The Chief of the fourth section and the general district commanders are to deliver orders to all subordinate formations instructing soldiers and officers that there must be an end to the constant anti-Jewish excesses, and that all reserve battalions, batteries, and squadrons in issuing their marching orders must each and every time instruct the departing soldiers as to their behavior during the journey. Commanders of transports, on their own responsibility, must appoint special guards whose duty it will be to keep order during the journey. After the arrival of the transport at the appointed place, the commander of the transport must present a written report on the journey. Neither soldiers nor officers will be allowed to leave stations arrived at during the journey or quit the precincts of such stations, for instance, in order to buy provisions, etc. Soldiers leaving separately must be instructed as to their behavior during the journey by their officer in command, who must give such soldiers written instructions for the route.

Station commanders must call the attention of commanders of transports to the present order and in case of disorders arisin, must use all means at their disposition to put a stop to them, and must report such incidents immediately, giving the name of the commander of the transport in question and the number of the transport to the presidential bureau of the War Ministry.

All disorders must be severely punished, while officers who tolerate anti-Jewish excesses must be held responsible, no matter what the consequences. Active participants in excesses will be liable to disciplinary and judicial punishment and those guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm, of robbery, violence, arson, etc., will be punished by Court Martial. Officers who quietly look upon soldiers persecuting defenseless Jews I do not consider worthy to wear the uniform of a Polish officer.

The above is to be made known to the whole army.

Minister of War,

POLEXTERNE.

2. Soviet Russia

There has been little change in the condition of the Jews of Soviet Russia. Very little reliable information is at hand, but the most trustworthy reports indicate that the bulk of the Jews there, while not victims of pogroms, are nevertheless in a wretched plight. Their economic situation has been described as desperate. There is no place in the Bolshevist scheme of things for a middle, a mercantile class, to which the bulk of the Jews of Russia belonged. Besides this, the Soviet Government is continually placing obstacles in the path of Jewish educational and spiritual effort, notably against Hebrew education, the use of the Hebrew tongue, and the Zionist movement. It has been stated that while there is a comparatively small number of the younger Jews who are adapting themselves to the new order, the great mass of the Jews are longing for a way out of a life for which they are totally unfitted, their only hope lying in a gradual restoration of normal economic life under a stable democratic government recognized by the other civilized governments of the world.

3. Lithuania

The Jews of Lithuania would be in a position of comparative ease and comfort, were it not for the recent war between Russia and Poland and the present difficulties which have resulted from the capture of Vilna by a Polish army and which are now the subject of consideration by the League of Nations Council.

The Jews co-operated cordially with other elements in the struggle for the independence of Lithuania, and though it is not unnatural that in this as in other parts of the former

Russian Empire traces of anti-Semitism should survive, it is authoritatively stated by the representatives of the Jews that the general population cherishes nothing but good-will towards the Jews. A ministry has been established for the purpose of looking after Jewish educational and cultural interests.

The economic situation of the Jews has been considerably altered by the war. While a considerable part of them were formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits, a large number followed industrial and professional callings. The war, with the attendant uprooting of many Jews from their homes, has greatly altered the situation, and has thrown most of the Jews into mercantile lines. Active measures are being taken to restore industry and to assist professional men to reestablish themselves.

4. The Ukraine

There are insistent reports of the continuation of anarchy in the Ukraine. Conditions are such as to make it extremely difficult to secure much reliable information. The Jewish community of America has had tragic evidence in the murder of the two martyrs, Israel Friedlaender and Bernard Cantor, the former a member of the Committee. At the present moment there does not seem to be any indication that conditions are likely to improve in the near future, and the only hope for the restoration of order and civilized life in South-western Russia lies in the setting up of a constitutional government, amenable to the influence of the public opinion of the rest of the world.

On November 24, 1919, there was held in New York City a mass-meeting to protest against the maltreatment of the

Jews of the Ukraine. Similar mass-meetings were held on various dates in other parts of the country. A combined delegation, representing the various Jewish communities and led by the President of your Committee, thereupon waited upon the Hon. Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, and presented to him such information as had been received respecting the pogroms, together with a petition praying that our government use its good offices on behalf of the Jews of that region. Mr. Lansing replied that while the United States Government viewed with horror the outrages complained of, it was not then in position to take any official action because of the complete absence of diplomatic relations with any of the various political and military groups which were then struggling for supremacy in the Ukraine. Mr. Lansing, however, promised to take under advisement the suggestion that the United States request Great Britain, France, and Italy to join with it in sending an International Military Commission to the Ukraine to follow the various military movements there, thus affording opportunities to bring about a cessation of the prevailing atrocities. In the meantime he gave his approval to the sending of a Commission of Jews into the Ukraine to acquaint themselves with conditions there, and to extend relief to the victims of the massacres and to those suffering from famine and disease with the understanding that they would serve at their own risk and could expect no protection from our Government. Subsequently, the President of your Committee took occasion to bring these conditions to the attention of the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Mr. Lansing's successor.

5. Hungary

Conditions in Hungary are unspeakably shocking. During the greater part of several centuries the Jews of that country were practically free from the discrimination from which their brethren suffered in Roumania and Russia. During the past year, however, conditions have changed to such an extent that to-day the Jews of Hungary are in a most unfortunate plight. There have been frequent outbreaks conducted by sections of what is termed the White Army, which have resulted in the murder of many Jews, in the looting of their property, and in the perpetration of the most horrible indignities. They have been humiliated and libelled, the newspapers have sought to make them responsible as a body for the actions of Bela Kun and his associates, with the result that conditions have become intolerable and the Jews have been practically driven to despair.

Your Committee has called these conditions to the attention of our Government with the suggestion that it use its good offices to bring about a cessation of these indignities and excesses. In reply the State Department gave assurance that the matter would be referred to its representatives abroad, as in fact was done.

In the early part of the present year, your Committee was approached by Mr. John Pelenyi, a delegate of the Hungarian Unitarian churches, who exhibited documents showing that there had recently been serious interference with the freedom of worship in parts of Hungary then under the military occupation of Roumanian, Czech, and Serbian troops. This condition had already been called to the attention of the British Government by an interdenominational committee

of prominent English clergymen and laymen, had been made the subject of debate in the House of Lords, of a memorial to our Government by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and of a Memorial to the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers by the General Presbyterian Alliance, a Federation of the Presbyterian Churches of the world. Mr. Pelenyi asked that the American Jewish Committee endorse the Memorial of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, and after due consideration your Committee resolved to unite in the petition of that body to our Government, which it did, praying that the representatives of the United States in the Supreme Council be instructed to intervene, with a view to safeguarding the religious liberty of all creeds in Hungary. Mr. Polk, as Acting Secretary of State, on March 20, 1920, replied that appropriate instructions had been sent on that subject to the Ambassador of the United States in Paris.

At the request of his family resident here, representations were also made to the Department of State concerning the arrest of Chief Rabbi Löw of Szegedin, on the charge of treason, because he had taken exception to the massacre of Jews in Hungary. Shortly thereafter he was released from imprisonment.

6. Roumania

The condition of our coreligionists in Roumania has greatly improved and according to the most recent reports is considerably better than it has been since the Treaty of Berlin. This improvement has come as part of the program of a more enlightened governmental policy following closely upon the territorial enlargement of Roumania, which now has a

Jewish population of about one million. Discriminatory laws and regulations have been abolished in harmony with the terms of the treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers, and in this respect Roumania is rapidly taking its place beside the great liberal nations of the West.

In August last, the crown prince of Roumania visited New York, and an opportunity was given to representatives of your Committee to confer with him and with Mr. Nicolas Filodor, the representative of the Roumanian Foreign Office. He is officially the Roumanian Minister to Greece, but was assigned to accompany the crown prince on his tour around the world. The crown prince stated that all residents of Roumania would be treated equally irrespective of race or religion. Mr. Filodor gave every assurance that whatever may have been the policy of Roumania in the past, it had accepted whole-heartedly the Minority Treaty; that the Roumanian Parliament, which would convene shortly, would unquestionably ratify it, and that the Government would carry into execution in good faith all of its provisions. He called attention to the fact that since the signing of the Treaty a good understanding had been arrived at between the Roumanian Jews and their other fellow-citizens and that pogroms were unknown in Roumania. Reference was made by your representatives to the fact that during the war, in consequence of mistakes of fact, a considerable number of Jews had been court-martialed, some of them sentenced to death and others imprisoned for long terms; that some of these cases had been reviewed, with the result that there have been commutations and reductions in the sentences pronounced, and in other cases there had been acquittals after a retrial; that although the king of Roumania had recently issued a

humane proclamation of amnesty to political offenders, it nevertheless contained exceptions that might be interpreted as having special reference to the Jews, and the hope was expressed that at this time further grace might be extended to all who had not actually been guilty of treason. Mr. Filodor declared this request to be in harmony with the policy of his Government and was confident that action of the character indicated would be soon taken.

7. Palestine

On April 25, 1920, the political status of Palestine was definitely settled at a conference of the Allied Powers at San Remo, Italy. It was then announced that Great Britain would be appointed the mandatary over Palestine. Although the terms of the mandate have not yet been laid down by the League of Nations, the draft treaty with Turkey definitely states that the mandatary "will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government and adopted by the other Allied Powers in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

There are indications that political conditions in Palestine are rapidly improving. Now that its status has been decided, there is no doubt that racial antagonisms will be soon allayed or disappear altogether and that the progress of Palestine towards the goal set by the Powers will be orderly,

well-planned, and permanent. As stated in its resolution of April 28, 1918, this Committee stands ready to aid in the realization of this aim and to co-operate with those who, attracted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and development of literature, science, and art in a Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land.

8. The Jews of Yemen

Following representations made by your Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee has agreed to pay out of its funds the sum of $5,000 to the Jewish National Fund for the benefit of the Jews of Yemen and of Moroccan Jewish Refugees in Palestine.

9. Relief of Mendel Beilis

During the past year your Committee learned that Mendel Beilis, the innocent victim of the notorious ritual murder accusation in Kiev, Russia, in 1913, was living with his family in Palestine, whither he had gone after his acquittal, in a condition of destitution. Your Committee, having signified its willingness at that time to join other Jewish organizations in aiding Beilis materially, decided to donate the sum of $5,000 toward his support. A draft for this amount was sent to the manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank who was requested to use it in a manner which will enable Beilis to become self-supporting.

10. Jewish Orphan Asylum, Sofia, Bulgaria

Your Committee has completely discharged the obligation undertaken by it in 1914, when it agreed to make a contribution of $2,500, in five annual instalments towards the maintenance of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Queen Elenore at Sophia, Bulgaria, an institution for Jewish war orphans. Your Committee has appealed to the Joint Distribution Committee to consider extending further support to this worthy institution.

C. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1. Office of Jewish War Records

The work of collecting the records of the war service of American Jews, which the Committee has been prosecuting with the co-operation of the Jewish Welfare Board, was considerably advanced during the past year. Plans have been adopted for the conclusion of this effort by the first of February next when it is contemplated that a comprehensive report based upon the information secured up to that time will be prepared and all the original data will be confided to the custody of the American Jewish Historical Society. Mr. Julian Leavitt, the Director of the Office of Jewish War Records of the Committee, will present a detailed report of the status of the work of that office.

2. Anti-Jewish Discrimination

As in the past few years, the attention of your Committee has been drawn to several instances of anti-Jewish discrimination on the part of public and quasi-public bodies. Such matters have been uniformly investigated and, wherever such

action appeared desirable, called to the attention of the proper authorities. Your Committee is pleased to report that in all such instances during the past year proper action was taken by such authorities to correct the abuses complained of and to avert the recurrence of similar discrimination.

3. Immigration

Your Committee was represented at the National Conference on Immigration held in the city of New York on April 7, 1920, under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Council, convened "for the purpose of considering the various phases of immigration, the present laws applicable thereto, and the desirability of establishing a policy that will redound alike to the welfare of the country and of the immigrant who seeks to make his home here." This Conference adopted a series of resolutions containing suggestions for legislation on the subjects of the assimilation, the admission, the stabilization, and the naturalization of immigrants. These resolutions have been presented to the Committees on Immigration of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. Copies thereof have been sent to all the members of the Committee for their information.

Your President appeared before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in May last, for the purpose of discussing the essentials of a sound immigration policy on the lines of these resolutions and a protracted hearing followed. No action has thus far been taken by Congress on the subject. There are, however, indications that the opponents of a liberal policy will at the coming session make a determined effort to suspend immigration for a term of years

or to enact a series of restrictive measures. As in the past, this Committee will continue to advocate the retention of the humane system that has contributed greatly to the development of our country and has afforded an opportunity for worthy men and women to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

4. The Falashas

Shortly after our Thirteenth Annual Meeting last November, Doctor Jacques Faitlovitch left the United States for Abyssinia for the purpose of prosecuting there, under the auspices of this Committee, the work of establishing a system of Jewish and secular education among the Falashas, the Jews of that country. We have been informed by Doctor Faitlovitch that he has secured promises of co-operation and assistance from the Italian Government and that he hoped to enlist the sympathetic aid of the Abyssinian authorities. It will be his aim, with the aid of several natives who have received European education, to revive among the Falashas a knowledge of the traditions and observances of Judaism, and to help the Falashas to improve their material and economic conditions.

Your Committee has taken steps to secure the co-operation of other Jewish organizations in this country.

5. The American Jewish Congress

On May 30-31, last, The American Jewish Congress with which your Committee was affiliated held its final session. A detailed report of the work of the Congress delegation to the Peace Conference was presented by Mr. Marshall and was accepted by the Congress. It has been published by that

organization. After the completion of other necessary business, the Congress was adjourned *sine die,* in accordance with the agreement on the basis of which it was called.

6. The American Jewish Year Book

The American Jewish Year Book for 5681, the 22nd volume of that publication, was, like previous issues since 5669, prepared in the office of your Committee, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary. The current volume contains articles on Jewish Social Research in the United States, by Mr. Hyman Kaplan, Assistant Executive Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research; the Jews of Alsace-Lorraine by M. Sylvain Halff of Paris; the Falashas by Doctor Jacques Faitlovitch; and the Peace Conference and Rights of Minorities, a compilation of excerpts from the various treaties dealing with the protection of the rights of racial, religious and linguistic minorities in the countries of Eastern Europe. The Year Book contains also, in the section on Jewish Statistics, new estimates of the Jewish population of the various countries in the world, prepared by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. This is probably the first attempt to cast up the figures of Jewish population as affected by the recent changes in Europe. These figures are full of significance. Whereas, before 1918, almost one-half of the Jews of the world were under the domination of the despotism of the czars, and the great Russian-Jewish question loomed so large that it eclipsed all others in the eyes of the Jewries of other countries, we are to-day compelled to distribute our attention among the Jewish questions of Poland, Ukrainia, Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania, Hungary, Roumania, and other countries. The

partition of the great Russian-Jewish community has rendered the Jewry of the United States practically the largest in the world. The Bureau of Jewish Social Research also prepared for the Year Book tables showing the professional tendencies of Jewish students in American colleges and universities.

As usual, the Year Book contains useful calendars, directories, and lists, and the Thirteenth Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

D. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. Meetings

Your Executive Committee has held meetings on the following dates: December 14, 1919, and January 25, March 14, April 11, June 23, October 10, and November 13, 1920.

2. Membership

Your Committee begs leave to report that the following gentlemen who were elected to membership at your last annual meeting, have agreed to serve:

District III.	Max Heller, New Orleans, La.
District IV.	Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark.
District V.	Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash.
District VI.	Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Nebr.
District VII.	James Davis, Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.
District VIII.	David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.
District X.	David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del.
District XIV.	Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J.; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT LARGE. Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abel Davis, Charles Eisenman, Abram I. Elkus, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Louis E. Kirstein, Max J. Kohler, Albert D. Lasker, Irving Lehman, Jacob M. Loeb, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Strauss, Jr., Aaron Waldheim.

Your Executive Committee has elected the following gentlemen to fill vacancies in the Committee:

District	I.	Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.
District	III.	Ivan Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; J. K. Hexter, Dallas, Texas.
District	IV.	Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Block, St. Joseph, Mo.
District	V.	Daniel Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah; Louis M. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal.
District	VI.	David A. Brown, Detroit, Mich.; Meyer S. May, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minn.
District	VIII.	Isaac D. Strauss, Ligonier, Indiana; Sigmond Sanger, Toledo, Ohio; Otto Kaufman, Youngstown, Ohio.
District	X.	Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md.
District	XI.	Charles H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn.; Louis M. Raffel, Waterbury, Conn.; David A. Ellis, Boston, Mass.; Louis Baer, Boston, Mass.; Felix Vorenberg, Boston; Louis Goldberg, Boston; David A. Lourie, Chelsea, Jacob Asher, Worcester; Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass.

District XIII. Albert Hessberg, Albany, N. Y.; Benjamin Stolz, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Louis J. Kopald and Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.

District XIV. A. L. Luria, Reading, Pa.; Isaiah Scheeline, Altoona, Pa.; Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J.; Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J.; A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J.; and Lewis Straus, Newark, N. J.

The Jewish community of Philadelphia elected Mr. William Gerstley to succeed the late Henry N. Wessel as a member of District IX.

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District II. Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss.

District V. I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco (Deceased).

District VI. Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis (Deceased).

District VII. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.

District VIII. Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis; Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling.

District IX. B. L. Levinthal and M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia.

District X. Fulton Brylawski, Washington; Jacob H. Hollander and Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore.

District XI. Harry Cutler, Providence (Decreased).

District XIII. Albert Hessberg, Albany (Deceased).
Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, 1921:

Isaac W. Bernheim, Samuel Dorf, Julius Rosenwald, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mayer Sulzberger. Successors are also to be chosen to complete the unexpired terms on the Executive Committee of the late Harry Cutler and Jacob H. Schiff.

Your Committee recommends the election of the following to membership at large:

Herman Bernstein, New York, Nathan Bijur, New York, Abel Davis, Chicago, Samuel Dorf, New York, Charles Eisenman, Cleveland, Abram I. Elkus, New York, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, Lee K. Frankel, New York, Herbert Friedenwald, New York, Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Max J. Kohler, New York, Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Irving Lehman, New York, Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs, Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Oscar S. Straus, New York, Lewis Strauss, Jr., New York.

Your Executive Committee has reached the conclusion that the present methods of electing members to the General Committee are no longer suited to our type of organization. It believes that in view of the fact that the Committee now has a considerable body of contributors, whose numbers are steadily increasing, these persons with the representatives of national organizations actually form the constituency of the organization and should have a voice in selecting members to the General Committee, whenever vacancies occur or terms expire. It is suggested that your Committee be empowered to amend the By-laws with a view to bringing about this change.

3. Finances

The amount of contributions received during the past fiscal year has been $21,040.40, as compared with $20,530.36, contributed a year ago. A statement of receipts from the various Districts as compared with last year follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING YEAR 1920

District	Contributions Received for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 1, 1920	Contributions Received from Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920
I	$315.00	$25.00
II	463.00	27.00
III	521.00	17.00
IV	436.00	.....
V	548.00	10.00
VI	574.00	65.00
VII	3,093.00	1,166.00
VIII	940.40	224.00
IX	1,385.50	804.00
X	670.00	2.00
XI	582.00	216.00
XII	10,168.00	478.25
XIII	473.00	8.00
XIV	829.50	15.00
Alaska	25.00	.....
Canada	10.00	.....
Miscellaneous	7.00	.....
Totals	$21,040.40	$3,057.25

The report of the auditor of the Committee's accounts follows:

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1920.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

We have audited the accounts of the American Jewish Committee for the fiscal year November 1, 1919 to October 31, 1920, and present our findings in the form of the following exhibits and schedules:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet—October 31, 1920.
Exhibit B—Statement of Income and Expense for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1920.
Schedule—Analysis of the Surplus Account.

We verified the cash on hand by actual count, the cash on deposit by reconciling with bank statements, reappraised and set up on the books, the office furniture on the basis of cost less a reasonable allowance for wear and tear; also verified the income and expense items by independent vouchers.

We Hereby Certify that the balance sheet and the accompanying statement of income and expense are in agreement with the books of the Committee and in our opinion reflect the true financial condition at October 31, 1920, and its activities for the fiscal year then ended.

Respectfully submitted,
ZABELLE & GOLINKO.
By MAXWELL ZABELLE,
Certified Public Accountant.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1920

EXHIBIT "A"

ASSETS

CASH ON DEPOSIT:		
Fifth National Bank	$7,361.08	
Union Exchange National Bank	486.06	
		$7,847.14
CASH ON HAND		50.00
OFFICE FURNITURE		1,483.38
DEFERRED CHARGES TO EXPENSE:		
Salaries and Authors' Fees in advance	$150.00	
Inventory of Stationery	173.70	
Inventory of Postage	20.00	
Total Deferred Assets		343.70
Total Assets		$9,724.22

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES	NONE	
SURPLUS:		
Balance, November 1, 1920, as adjusted	$5,551.23	
Unexpended Income for Fiscal Year	4,172.99	
Total Surplus (see Schedule)		$9,724.22

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1920

EXHIBIT "B"

INCOME FORM

Members:		
Contributing Members	$1,058.25	
Sustaining Members	19,982.15	
		$21,040.40
Other Sources:		
Interest on Bank Balances		28.43
Total Income from all Sources		$21,068.83

EXPENSES:

Maintenance Expenses:	
Office and Secretarial Salaries	$5,858.00
Rent of Office	1,150.02
Printing of 13th Annual Report	897.65
Printing of Bulletin and Pamphlets	250.05
Clippings	337.86
Books, Periodicals and Newspapers	175.21
Stationery	556.22
Postage	405.92
Miscellaneous Expenses	402.51
Auditing Fees	100.00
General Meetings	345.70
Executive Meetings	18.00
Telephone and Telegraph	132.48
Engrossing	50.00
Janitor's Services	70.00
Bank Exchange	7.62
Total Maintenance Expenses	$10,757.24
Income Available for Other Purposes	$10,311.59

EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PURPOSES:			
Appropriated to Bureau of Social Research.		$2,500.00	
Preparation and Issue of American Jewish Year Book:			
Salary of Editorial Staff	$2,960.00		
Authors' Fees	87.88		
Salary of Temporary Help	211.25		
Clippings	150.00		
Stationery	101.47		
Subscription to Periodicals and Newspapers	22.00		
Calendars	60.00		
Postage	40.00		
Translations	6.00		
		$3,638.60	
Total Expenditures on Other Purposes			$6,138.60
Unexpended Income Transferred to General Surplus			$4,172.99

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT OCTOBER 31, 1920

SCHEDULE

BALANCE—October 31, 1920 (as per Books)		$4,690.07
Add:		
Fair Value of Furniture and Fixtures on hand, October 31, 1919, and not shown as asset on books		944.50
		$5,634.57
Deduct:		
Rent of Office for October, 1919, not considered in report for that year		83.34
Surplus as Adjusted, November 1, 1919		$5,551.23
Add:		
Unexpected Income for the year ended October 31, 1920		$4,172.99
Surplus—October 31, 1920		$9,724.22

4. Bureau of Jewish Social Research

The Committee has continued to contribute toward the support of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research which, it will be recalled, has taken over the statistical and information work formerly done by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the Committee.

5. Removal of Offices

On February 1, 1921, the offices of the Committee will be removed from 31 Union Square, W., to 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,
The Executive Committee.

THE "PROTOCOLS," BOLSHEVISM, AND THE JEWS

An Address to their Fellow-Citizens by American Jewish Organizations, Published December 1, 1920

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS:

During the war, by secret agencies, a document variously called "The Procotols of the Elders of Zion," "The Protocols of the Meetings of the Zionist Men of Wisdom," and "The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," was clandestinely circulated, in typewritten form, among public officials and carefully selected civilians, for the purpose of giving rise to the belief that the Jews, in conjunction with Freemasons, had been for centuries engaged in a conspiracy to produce revolution and anarchy, by means of which they hoped to obtain the control of the world by the establishment of some sort of despotic rule. Some months ago this document was published in England. More recently it has appeared in print in the United States, and thousands of copies have been circulated with an air of mystery among legislators, journalists, clergymen and teachers, members of clubs, and indiscriminately to the general public. The London *Morning Post* has given out a series of articles as a commentary upon The Protocols, in which the charge of an unholy conspiracy between Jews and Freemasons is elaborated, and Bolshevism is characterized as a movement of, for, and by the Jews, and is declared to be a fulfilment of The Protocols. These articles, whose authorship is not disclosed, have now appeared in book form under the title "The Cause of World Unrest." During the past six

months there have been sent forth weekly in Henry Ford's organ, *The Dearborn Independent,* attacks of extraordinary virulence upon the Jews. These assaults upon the honor of the Jewish people are all founded on The Protocols and on the discredited literature of Russian and German anti-Semitism, inspired by the minions of autocracy. Parrot-like they repeat the abominable charges that can only appeal to the credulity of a stunted intelligence—charges long since conceded to be unfounded by all fair-minded men. Ford is employing his great wealth in scattering broadcast his fulminations, regardless of consequences.

When the Jews of the United States first learned of these malevolent prints, they deemed it beneath their dignity to take notice of them because they regarded them as a mere recrudescence of medieval bigotry and stupidity showing upon their face their utter worthlessness. These publications have, however, been put in circulation to such an extent that it is believed that the time has come, humiliating though it be to them, for the Jews to make answer to these libels and to the unworthy insinuations and innuendoes that have been whispered against them.

Speaking as representatives of the Jewish people, familiar with the history of Judaism in its various phases and with the movements, past and present, in Jewish life, we say with all solemnity:

(1) The Protocols are a base forgery. There has never been an organization of Jews known as The Elders of Zion, or The Zionist Men of Wisdom, or The Wise Men of Zion, or bearing any other similar name. There has never existed a secret or other Jewish body organized for any purpose such as that implied in The Protocols. The Jewish people have never

dreamed of a Jewish dictatorship, of a destruction of religion, of an interference with industrial prosperity, or of an overthrow of civilization. The Jews have never conspired with the Freemasons, or with any other body, for any purpose.

From the time of the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem by Titus, the Jews have had no political state. For centuries they were forced to wander from land to land, to flee for refuge wherever they might find it against bitter persecution. They were pent up in ghettoes, were deprived of even the shadow of civil or political rights, and were made the objects of every possible form of discrimination. It is little more than fifty years since the Jews of Western Europe became politically emancipated. Until the outbreak of the World War the Jews of Eastern Europe, constituting a majority of all of the Jews of the world, were not even permitted to exercise the rights of citizenship in lands where they and their ancestors had dwelt for generations. The great mass of the Jews were hampered in every way in their efforts to earn a livelihood. Far from desiring to govern the world, they were content with the opportunity to live. Numerically they constitute less than one per cent of the population of the earth; and more than one-half of them are on the verge of starvation. The suggestion that, in their feebleness, they have been planning in secret conclave to seize absolute power and to dominate the ninety-nine per cent of non-Jews upon the globe is a ridiculous invention than which even madness can conjure nothing more preposterous.

Where is the habitat of these so-called Elders of Zion, by whatever name they may be called? Who are these hidden sages? Whence do they come? What is the nature of their organization? The distributors of The Protocols are silent on

that subject. Whence come these pretended Protocols? There have been various versions. One Serge Nilus, of whose identity little is known, a Russian mystic and an ardent supporter of Czarism, claims to have received them in Russia, in 1901, in manuscript form, from a Russian office-holder, who stated that the manuscript had been originally obtained by a lady, whose name is not given, and who, he said, obtained them in a mysterious way. In what language they were written is not stated. Where that manuscript now is does not appear. Nilus asserts that he submitted The Protocols to one of the Russian grand dukes, who, after examination, returned them with the despairing message: "Too late." Apparently there was no room for them in the Russian archives, and they suggested no task for the Czar's ubiquitous police to perform. In 1905, Nilus published at Tsarskoye Selo a second edition of a mystical book entitled "The Great in the Little," the first edition having been published in 1901. Into this later edition he incorporated for the first time The Protocols, which he claimed to have had in his possession for four years. In January, 1917, he published another book under the title "It is Near, at the Door," purporting to foretell "the coming of the Anti-Christ and the Kingdom of the Devil on Earth." In this book he announces that he had only then learned authoritatively from Jewish sources (what they were is not explained) that these Protocols were nothing other than a strategic plan for the conquest of the world, of putting it under the yoke of Israel, "the struggler-against-God," a plan worked out by the leaders of the Jewish people during the many centuries of their dispersion, and finally presented to the Council of Elders by the Prince of Exile, Theodor Herzl, at the time of the first Zionist Congress summoned by him at Basle in August, 1897. He de-

clared that The Protocols were signed by the Zionist representatives of the thirty-third degree of initiation; that they were secretly removed from the complete file of Protocols that pertained to the first Zionist Congress; that they were taken from the secret vaults at the main Zionist office, which, it is said, "at present is located in French territory."

The Protocols as published bear no signatures. The identity of the Zionist representatives by whom they are claimed to have been signed is left untold. The location of the main Zionist office and of the secret vaults from which The Protocols were secretly removed remains a secret. It is, however, a matter of history that the first Zionist Congress was publicly held by Jews who came from various parts of Europe for the purpose of considering the misery of their brethren in Eastern Europe and of enabling them to find shelter in the Holy Land. Theodor Herzl was a distinguished journalist, a man of true nobility of character. He presided at the Congress, all of whose deliberations were held in the light of day. The insinuation that there was a thirty-third, or any other, degree of initiation in this organization is merely a malicious effort to bring the Jews into parallelism with the Freemasons and thus to subject them to all the fanciful and fantastic charges that have from time to time been laid at the door of Freemasonry, oblivious of the fact that fifteen Presidents of the United States, including Washington, and many of the leading statesmen of Europe and America, have been members of that order.

Nilus and his associates belonged to the Russian bureaucracy. In 1905, through the Black Hundreds, that body sought in every way to crush the Jews and to prevent the liberalization of the government. The time was propitious for the perpetration of a political forgery by a government that

habitually resorted to the employment of *agents provocateurs*, a government which only a few years later, against the protest of the enlightened clergy of the world, ineffectually sought to convict Mendel Beilis on the charge of ritual murder. It is significant that one of his prosecutors has been active in distributing manuscript copies of The Protocols throughout the United States.

Irrespective of this history, bristling with suspicion, an analysis of The Protocols shows that on their face they are a fabrication and that they must have emanated from the bitter opponents of democracy. They are replete with cynical references to the French Revolution, and to the conceptions of liberty, equality, and fraternity. They uphold privilege and autocracy. They belittle education. They condemn religious liberty. They assert that political freedom is an idea and not a fact, and that the doctrine that a government is nothing but a steward of the people is a mere phrase. These are the very doctrines that one would expect from the protagonists of autocracy. Nothing can be more foreign to Jewish thought and aspiration than these brutal theories of reaction. That the Jews, whose very life has been a prayer for the blessings of liberty and equality, should hold them in contempt is unthinkable.

The document throughout is farcical in its absurdities. In the Russian original there is a passage, significantly omitted from the translation, to the effect that the English are the descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel, and the British Government is violently attacked for its liberalism. If climax there be to all this folly, it lies in the idea set forth in The Protocols that "the world ruler is to spring from the dynastic roots of King David" and that "the King of Israel will become

the real Pope of the Universe and the Patriarch of the International Church," whatever that may mean.

It is needless, however, to elaborate, when one considers that the editor of the London *Morning Post,* in his introduction to "The Cause of the World Unrest," himself doubts the genuineness of The Protocols, and that the anonymous author of that book, after using them as his text, is unable to give them any higher certificate than that they may or may not be genuine. Indeed, he goes so far as to say:

"We have said that this document flashes a blaze of light, and so it does, but whether this document is genuine or not, whether the blaze of light is true or false, can only be judged by internal evidence and probabilities. We may say at once that Nilus advances nothing in the nature of real evidence to prove the document, and that his account of how it came into his hands consists of assertion only, without evidence to support it."

And yet a document, thus discredited by its sponsors, is made the basis of an indictment against an entire people.

(2) The contention that the genuineness of The Protocols is established by the outbreak of Bolshevism in Russia twelve years after their publication, and that Bolshevism is a Jewish movement, is absurd in theory and absolutely untrue in fact. As well might it be said that a forged deed is genuine because twenty years after its date a relative of the person whose name is forged is falsely charged with being a disturber of the peace.

To say that the Jews are responsible for Bolshevism is a deliberate falsehood. The originators of Bolshevism were exclusively non-Jews. While it is true that there are Jews among the Bolshevists, notably Trotsky, they represent a small

fraction of the Jews and of the followers of Bolshevism. Lenine, who belonged to the Russian aristocracy and has not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins, was the creator as he has been the motive power of the Soviets. Tchicherin, who has conducted their foreign affairs, Bucharin, Krassin, and Kalinin, all non-Jews, are, with Lenine, the brains of the Communist Party.

The Bolshevist cabinet, known as the People's Commissars, consists of twenty members, of whom Trotsky and Sverdlov are the only Jews, and they are Jews merely by birth. Of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, including Trotsky, there are four Jews out of thirteen. The so-called Extraordinary Commission, whose function it is to suppress opposition to the Bolshevist régime from within, is directed by a triumvirate consisting of a Pole and two Letts, none of whom is of Jewish origin. Although Trotsky is the head of the War Department, his General Staff is composed exclusively of non-Jews.

In "The Cause of World Unrest" a list of fifty names is given, most of whom are classified as Jews and Bolshevists, in order to establish the thesis that "nearly all of the Bolshevist leaders are Jews." An examination of the list shows that ten of the Jews included in the list are the leaders of the anti-Bolshevist movement in Russia; that a number of those who are classified in the list as Jews are not Jews at all; that a large proportion of those classified as Jews are men who are so obscure and hold positions so inconspicuous that whether or not they are Jews is not only uncertain but unimportant. They are certainly not leaders.

On the other hand, the leaders of the Mensheviki, who are the sworn foes of Bolshevism, are to a large extent Jews.

Among the chiefs of the Constitutional Democractic Party of Russia, who are strongly opposed to the Soviets, are Vinaver, Sliosberg, Pasmanik, Kaminka, Landau, and Friedman, all prominent Jews. Among the leaders of the People's Socialist, the Socialist Revolutionary, and the Menshevik section of the Social Democratic parties, bitter opponents of the Bolsheviks, are a large number of Jews. The leading anti-Bolshevist newspapers, which of necessity are published outside of Russia, have Jews upon their editorial staffs. An overwhelming majority of Russian Jews have been ruined by the coercive measures of the Soviets. They have submitted to the confiscation of their property and are undergoing unspeakable hardships. The Orthodox Jews, whose numbers preponderate, remaining loyal to the faith of their fathers, regard the Bolsheviks as the enemies of all religion, and, therefore, hold the doctrines of Bolshevism in abhorrence. With comparatively few exceptions, the Jews are looked upon by the Bolsheviks as belonging to the hated bourgeoisie and as favoring capitalism. The Zionists, who constitute a numerous and important element of the Jews of Russia, have been denounced by the Soviets as counter-revolutionary, and many of them have been cast into prison and threatened with death—Zionists, we repeat, who are the followers of Herzl.

If the Jews are to be condemned because of a Trotsky, who has never in the slightest degree concerned himself with Judaism or the welfare of the Jews, then there is not a people that has ever lived that might not with equal right be condemned because in its membership there were men who are alleged to have advocated hateful doctrines. The Jew has traditionally stood for religion, law, order, the family, and the right of property. It is, therefore, the height of cruelty to charge him

with responsibility for Bolshevism, when its doctrines, should they prevail, would inevitably lead to the destruction of Judaism. It is especially a brutal charge when one considers all that the Jew has suffered from the oppressive and discriminatory laws of Russian autocracy and from its effort to suppress every aspiration that the Jew had for freedom. It is a great tribute to the patriotism of the Russian Jews that, in spite of the indignities that they had to undergo, hundreds of thousands of them fought under the banner of the Czar, loyally and gallantly, and in large numbers laid down their lives in the Allied cause. The rosters of the army and navy of the United States contain the names of tens of thousands of Jews born in Russia who served so faithfully under our colors that they gained the unqualified approval of their officers, and proportionately many of them were awarded decorations of honor by a grateful country.

We have refrained from commenting on the libels contained in *The Dearborn Independent*. Ford, in the fulness of his knowledge, unqualifiedly declares The Protocols to be genuine, and argues that practically every Jew is a Bolshevist. We have dealt sufficiently with both of these falsehoods. It is useless in a serious document to analyze the puerile and venomous drivel that he has derived from the concoctions of professional agitators. He is merely a dupe.

What is the motive of those who have set in motion this new onslaught of anti-Semitism? It is the motive that again and again has actuated autocracy and its adroit supporters—that of seeking a scapegoat for their own sins, so that they may be enabled under the cover of a false issue to deceive the public.

It is an attempt to drive into the solidarity of the citizenry of our country that has been its pride and its strength the

wedge of discord, by arousing suspicion and inciting overt acts not only against those of Jewish origin but also against Freemasons, in the hope of discrediting free government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in government.

The Protocols were manufactured in Russia under the bureaucracy, and the ammunition with which the campaign is conducted has been furnished out of the arsenal of imperialistic Germany and by those who are seeking to restore the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanoffs on their former thrones. Ancient hatred and unreasoning prejudice and a failure to understand and know what the Jew really is, are likewise responsible for the readiness with which these falsehoods have been accepted by those who are ever willing to believe evil of their fellow-men.

We have an abiding confidence in the spirit of justice and fairness that permeates the true American, and we are satisfied that our fellow-citizens will not permit the campaign of slander and libel that has been launched against us to go unreproved. There is enough for all of us to do in the great task of building up our common country and of developing the principles on which it is founded. Let not hatred and misunderstanding arise where peace and harmony, unity and brotherliness, are required to perpetuate all that America represents and to enable all men to know that within her wide boundaries there is no room for injustice and intolerance.

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REPORT

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

OF

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1920-1921

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[1] Term expires in 1922. [2] Term expires in 1923. [3] Term expires in 1924.

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The Board of Trustees meets in January, March, May, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Annual Meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Sunday evening, March 27, 1921, at the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rabbi Henry W. Ettelson, of Philadelphia. The President of the Society, Mr. Simon Miller, acted as Chairman, and Mr. I. George Dobsevage, of Philadelphia, as Secretary.

The President read the following report of the Society's activities:

President's Address

The dominant note of all our annual meetings has been one of pardonable pride in achievement in the past and hope for the future, always believing that American Jewry would abundantly support our efforts. The time has come when we must face conditions as they are; not, Micawber-like, "wait for something to turn up." Like all other ventures, the Society has undergone severe stress since the beginning of the great upheaval which rocked the foundations of all civilization. For thirty-three years we have been distributing books "giving instructions in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature." During all this period the membership dues did not pay the cost of publication. We were continually running behind in our finances. This was, as can be readily judged, greatly exaggerated as a result of the war, during which conditions became more and more

acute. Believing that our public-spirited Jews were burdened by the cry for material relief, we did not feel justified in an appeal for funds to meet our growing deficit. We therefore entered the years 1919 and 1920 heavily burdened with debts which we could not meet either by receipts from members nor from sales of books. In spite of all these difficulties the Society felt that it could not be false to its mission, but must continue true to its high ideals and purposes and look to American Israel to come to its aid.

We have grown in numbers. A most conservative count places our membership at seventeen thousand, the largest in the history of the Society. Our dues receipts amounted to over $81,000; the sales of our books, which we practically discontinued in July, 1920, were mounting by leaps and bounds. But the cost of paper, printing and binding, the running expense, the rather burdensome outlay for salesmen, who, until other means are found, are our propagandists, grew ever higher. Then the fact that we were selling books on credit, the only way they can be sold extensively to a public that has grown accustomed to buying books on the "club plan," and we had not the necessary capital to finance it, has left us very poor indeed. This plea of not having sufficient funds to carry on the intellectual and spiritual work of our community is now heard from practically all institutions whose special purpose is to train teachers and educate our people. That organizations functioning for the good of all should show a deficit is frequently an indication of work done beyond their resources, and a community alive to this will not long deny such institutions the funds they need.

The Society cannot possibly continue to do this work unless it has the moral and financial support of the community. The

needs of a Jewish community numbering over four million cannot be met on nor can good work be done on a hand-to-mouth basis of years ago. To this end we have sent out an appeal to the leaders of Jewish thought and action throughout America asking them to help raise a sustaining fund of $200,000. Philadelphia, the home city, has with little effort nearly secured its quota, and we now look forward to New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, which contain 72 per cent of the Jewish population, to meet their quotas. Cities having only a thousand or more Jewish inhabitants will be organized, while the individuals scattered throughout the country who have in any way manifested an interest in Jewish literature will be reached as well. Of necessity, the appeal can be made only to the cultured in our community, and if they fail us, to whom else may we appeal and with what prospect of success?

In taking stock, we must not merely look at the financial or the physical side of our activities. A survey of the spiritual aspects of our work shows that we have published about one hundred and twenty books and distributed about one and three-quarter millions of copies of our publications. Without these books it is fair to assume that American Israel would not have been prepared to realize its duties in the great crisis that is affecting our brothers abroad, and for that matter comprehend our needs at home. It is only through a knowledge of the Jewish past that it is given to any Jew to be able to understand the present needs and the future outlook of our people.

We have made it possible for the Jews of America to read Jewish Books in English and we have encouraged scholars to write these books. Even a master like Zangwill, speaking

of his own indebtedness to the Society, said that "Without its stimulation, I might never have written my 'Children of the Ghetto.'" It was the Society that introduced to American Israel the works of Graetz, Schechter, Dubnow, Karpeles, Jacobs, Abrahams, Peretz, Margolis, Ginzberg, Lazarus and Steinberg. To have brought out their writings in English garb would in itself have been a great accomplishment. But it was also this Society that projected and carried out to a successful conclusion the New Translation of the Bible, a version which is more and more being recognized as the best English Translation, not only by Jews but by Christians as well. The *Voice,* an official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, published only the other day the following remarks regarding our Bible:

"The Hebrew Bible has never been translated officially by the Jews, and Hebrew, being a picture language, contains thousands of words that only the Hebrew-born can see. It is a matter of a hundred times more importance than the publicity it has received would indicate, that for the first time Jewish scholars have gotten together and have rendered the Hebrew Bible into luminous and beautiful English, and after twenty-five years of work upon it, the Jewish Publication Society of America has published 'The Holy Scriptures.' We have read the volume through during the year, pen in hand to mark the striking improvements, and we soon found that we have to 'mark it all up.' The book can be secured through our Methodist Book Concern, and any preacher who reads it will be lastingly grateful to us for calling his attention to it. It follows the style of the King James version as revised by the American revisors, puts it in more correct and up-to-date

English and fathoms the meaning of numerous Hebraeisms which were 'all Greek' to the Gentile translators."

Thus we are carrying on the mission of Israel in bringing the Word not only to the Jew, but to the Gentile as well. Add to this the series of works projected—the Jewish Classics Series, consisting of at least twenty-five volumes of text and translation, the Jewish Commentary on the Bible, in perhaps thirty volumes, and the establishment of a Hebrew Press—the importance of the society as a spiritual and intellectual force in the life of our people becomes manifest. To achieve all these we must have Jewry's financial as well as moral support.

This occasion must not pass without some expression of our profound grief in the loss of three of our staunchest supporters and co-workers.

Professor Israel Friedlaender died a martyr in the service of the Jewish people. The society, in common with all the Jews of this country and of the world has suffered a grievous loss. To us there is an especial sense of personal bereavement. We miss him not only as a valued colleague, but a beloved friend. The gifts of ripe scholarship, cultivated taste, good judgment and human sympathy with which Professor Friedlaender was so richly endowed made him particularly helpful in our work and endeared him to all of us. His personal contributions to the publications of our society—the three volumes of Dubnow's "History of the Jews of Russia and Poland," which he not only translated but edited, and for which he prepared an exhaustive index—give but a slight suggestion of our indebtedness to his self-sacrificing labors.

He had undertaken to write for the society a popular Jewish history and a volume on "The People in Bible Times," work

upon which was interrupted in order that the true facts of Russo-Polish Jewish history might be laid before the conscience of the world at a time when it was supremely necessary for the truth to be known of all men.

He served with distinction on many of the important sub-committees in charge of the various departments of our work, and was, in addition, a member of the Jewish Classics Committee, of the Committee on Bible Commentaries, and of the Editorial Committee of the American Jewish Year Book, and for one year, in the stead of Professor Schechter, he served on the Board of Editors of the Society's New Translation of the Bible. He had also undertaken work on certain texts and translations for the classics series. We feel that his services in these fields of education, literature and public welfare will not be the least esteemed among the many achievements for which Jewish history will hold his memory in love and reverence.

As a testimonial to his memory, the society proposes to issue a memorial volume containing a collection of hitherto unpublished essays on miscellaneous topics of Jewish interest.

In the passing away of Mr. Schiff, Israel lost one of its noblest representatives. Through his philanthropies he reached every heart. His name was a household word in every Jewish family, irrespective of religious or political opinion. His philanthropies extended to every human effort, while his sagacity was of great service in every Jewish cause. The society in particular will forever remember his munificence. It was manifested at the very beginning when he helped to establish our Permanent Fund, and more particularly so when in 1914, while in Algiers, he remembered the society and the work it was doing by sending a check for $50,000 to help defray the

cost of publishing the Bible. Later he made contributions of $50,000 to help in the publication of the Jewish classics and, subsequently, he joined several others in the establishment of the Hebrew Press. His interests in Jewish culture and literature manifested themselves not only in giving of his means, but equally in a sympathetic and statesmanlike grasp of its significance to the Jew. In his veins coursed the blood of true Jewish nobility.

To-night we also mourn the passing away of Professor Abram S. Isaacs, whose books published by the society have been perused with delight and will continue to be read by the younger generations to come. His beautiful stories were an inspiration to old and young alike, and his loss will particularly be felt by the society. Fortunately, we have secured a legacy in the form of a fine collection of stories and poems entitled "School Days in Our Home Town," which will be published at an early date.

Since March 1, 1920, the society has issued Dr. Israel Abrahams' volume entitled "By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland." This book was favorably received by the press and our membership. Its wide range of topics made it delightful reading to all those who are interested in general literature, as well as in some of the special portraits treated. This was followed by a little volume from the pen of Mrs. E. E. Levinger, entitled "Playmates in Egypt," containing a number of short stories, each one dealing with some phase of Jewish history and centering around some Jewish occasion or festival. It was not only welcomed by the English-reading public, but requests have come from abroad for translation into foreign languages.

Volume 22 of the Year Book was published in the Fall of 1920, and its editor, Mr. Harry Schneiderman, is to be

congratulated for his skill in maintaining the high standard of the previous editions. In this volume was published an article on the progress of Jewish social research in the United States, tracing the history of attempts at co-ordination among the societies, and touching upon the problems arising in American Jewish communities. Captain M. Sylvain Halff, who had contributed such a brilliant article in a previous issue of the Year Book on the participation of French Jews in the Great War, writes in his characteristic fashion of the life of the Jews of Alsace-Lorraine from the time of their severance from France until their restoration. The article is replete with important information. Dr. Jacques Faitlovitch, the well-known traveler and author, an untiring and devoted friend of the Falashas, contributed a concise sketch of the life and history of this isolated group of Jews living in the mountains of Abyssinia.

The international character of the volume was again maintained not only through the list of Leading Events arranged according to countries and by the publication of treaties with Germany and Poland, bearing upon the rights of minorities, and similar clauses from the treaties with Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania. Extracts are also given from the treaties with Greece and Hungary and Turkey, particularly as they pertain to the disposition of Palestine and the rights of racial, linguistic and religious minorities in Turkey, as it will be constituted.

With the publication of the third volume of the "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," an important contribution to Jewish history came to completion. In addition to the text, an extensive bibliography and an index to the entire work are given. In the bibliography an enormous amount of mate-

rial has been collected, and it is arranged in such a way as to enable the reader to ascertain the sources upon which the author drew. The index was prepared with the utmost care by the translator, the lamented Professor Israel Friedlaender, and is really a synopsis of Jewish history in Russia and Poland.

The Society has just printed Dr. Halper's "Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature," consisting of Hebrew texts, notes and glossary, and in a few weeks we shall distribute to members the volume containing the English translation of the texts. The plan of the work is designed to familiarize students and the general reader with the growth and development of post-biblical Hebrew literature. The extracts are arranged chronologically and are prefaced by brief entries giving the salient facts of the authors and their works. It is thus a history of Hebrew literature by examples. The author of the work, Dr. B. Halper, who is also the Editor of the Society, has succeeded admirably in presenting the gems of post-biblical Hebrew literature, incorporating practically all its branches within the compass of 200 pages. Viewing the work in its entirety, it may be said that the extracts have been carefully selected, cleverly annotated and gracefully rendered into English. The English volume contains the translations, brief introductions and only such notes as are absolutely necessary for the study of the text. This book bids fair to become the standard text-book in colleges and universities in English-speaking countries, while the Hebrew text can be used everywhere Hebrew is studied and read. It will also serve to introduce the reader to the Jewish Classics which the society has projected.

At last we are in a position to announce definitely that Dr. Malter's work on Saadia Gaon, the publication of which

has for various reasons been so long delayed, will be out in a month or two. This book, one of considerable proportions, represents the first complete appreciation of the life and works of the greatest Babylonian scholar and head of an academy (during the first half of the tenth century), who is generally recognized as the father and founder of Jewish scientific research, as it developed during the Middle Ages down to our own time. Dr. Malter's book contains also a minute historical account of the amazing amount of intellectual work that has been done by Jews and Christians in editing and translating, describing and elucidating the numerous writings of this phenomenal Jewish scholar. This book forms the first of the scientific series issued under the Loeb foundation.

Among the books to be sent to members during the coming year will be a volume of essays by Professor Schechter, which has been delayed, and hence will be doubly welcomed when it is published.

The Year Book, the repository of Jewish information of timely interest, with a number of special articles of particular merit, will be published in time for distribution before the new year.

Since the publication of Peretz and the "Yiddish Tales," the society has not issued any translations from the Yiddish. This year the membership will be pleased to receive an exceptionally fine narrative of a trip made by the distinguished Yiddish scholar and poet, Yehoash, in the Holy Land. The translation is made by Dr. Isaac Goldberg, who rendered Ibanez's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" into English.

The innovation of issuing pamphlet literature will be continued this year. The sixteen-page booklet on Rosh Ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur has been distributed among the members and

among several organizations interested in the distribution of such inspirational writing. Soon there will appear a "Little Studies in Judaism," dealing with the synagogue service, to be followed by one on home ceremonies and another on the Sabbath. These booklets, issued in addition to the regular publications of the society, it is hoped will spread the knowledge of Jewish belief and practice and deepen Jewish conviction.

The society has issued a formal announcement of the prize competition of the Henry and Diana L. Gitterman Memorial Fund. Under the terms of this fund a thousand dollars is offered for an original study in the English language dealing with "Contributions of Jews to Hygiene." The manuscripts must be in the hands of the society on or about September 1, 1922, and the committee looks forward to the awarding of the prize for a study which will be thorough and popular in presentation.

Among other books that we hold in readiness for publication, or which are being prepared for us, are "Travels in Northern Africa," by Nahum Slousch, who travelled extensively in Morocco and the Great Desert of Africa, and describes the manners and customs of the Jewish communities settled there.

The notes to Professor Ginzberg's "Legends of the Jews," which will form Volume V of this monumental work, is now being made ready for the press.

As for the several special series that have been projected, the writers of the books in the Historical Jewish Communities Series have resumed the work interrupted by the war. The volume on the City of London, which was the last assigned, is the first of the series received. The distinguished scholar, Elkan N. Adler, is the author of this work.

M. Julien Weill and Dr. Maurice Liber are at work on a two volume history of France.

In the Biographical Series we may look forward to an early publication of volumes on Hillel, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baron de Hirsch and Judah Touro.

The society has also assigned a series of books about the Bible which will serve as helps to the study of the Holy Scriptures. The volume on the "Bible in the Making" dealing with the Hebrew Canon, telling the story of the Bible as it has come down to us, is from the hand of Professor Max L. Margolis. This book will appear soon.

The Pulpit Bible has been published and several hundred copies have already been purchased by the leading synagogues in America. A number of families have supplied themselves with specially bound copies. No synagogue pulpit, no Sabbath school platform, no lodge rostrum, and no family which treasures the old tradition of recording family events in their family Bible should be without a copy.

The work on the Jewish Classics is proceeding and now that the Hebrew Press will commence printing within a few weeks, some of the texts will be put into type. The publication of the Classics will demonstrate what is not generally known, even to the educated world, that Jewish literature and thought was not closed with the Bible but continued and acted throughout the ages in all the departments to which literature is usually devoted.

The Hebrew Press is, happily, and accomplished fact. The presses are now being installed and work will commence in a few weeks. Machines have been especially constructed; the type was specially designed on the basis of the most beautiful models. The compositor, who carries with him the old tra-

ditions of one of the great Hebrew presses of Europe is ready to start composition of our sacred literature and our post-biblical treasures. Without undue optimism, after seeing the first specimens, one will readily assert that this press will revolutionize the art of Hebrew printing. Jewish scholars will henceforth not need to send their manuscript abroad, and Oriental societies and kindred institutions may count upon having the work done by us inexpensively and beautifully.

The need of a Jewish commentary to the Bible has long been felt by English speaking Jews, and to meet this need, the society will issue a series of commentaries to explain the Bible in the light of Jewish thought. These commentaries will combine scholarly research with popular treatment. Assignments for the Pentateuch have already been made.

It is our sincere hope that on the basis of the report which has just been submitted and the inspiration which we are to gather from the remarks which are to be made to-night, the call may be heard throughout America and that the Society may realize before many days have passed the Sustaining Fund of $200,000 to help pay the indebtedness incurred for the work done and to enable it to build more effectively for the future.

Dr. Samuel Schulman's Address

The annual meeting of our Society this year ought to mark a prophetic milestone in its carer. We should not be content with the justified pride in the splendid achievements, which have given it an international reputation. We have the right to demand of American Jewry recognition of the imporance of the Society's work. Considering what it has done for

Jewish culture in this country, it has been extremely modest in its claims. And its modesty has been rewarded not by munificence, but rather by neglect.

The sage in the Scriptures told us long ago that the wisdom of the poor man is despised. Our Society has been wise in the plan and method of its work. It has proven the main unifying force in American Israel. Its domain has been the literature of the Jew of all times and lands. It thus became the spokesman to English readers of the soul of the Jew. In its literary output it hospitably welcomed representatives of every shade of thought and religious conviction in Israel. It did not even refuse to accept valuable manuscripts from non-Jewish hands. Nothing that was of the Jewish spirit or that worthily presented any aspect of Jewish life, anywhere, was alien to its enterprise. It became, as a matter of fact, the only power in the land making for the spiritual and cultural interests of "Catholic Israel." It stood above all parties, because it was guided by the principle that those who love their people and the literature which is the product of their people's genius, do, despite all necessary differences of interpretation of the sacred heritage and partisan controversies on the living problems of the day, agree in the deepest things. Consciously or unconsciously, they are in profound harmony. The Society's record of service is incomparable. It would be no exaggeration to say that in what it has already done it has provided for English-speaking people the necessary wherewithal for a liberal Jewish education. It has presented Jewish history by the hand of its greatest master. It has given the summary of Jewish ethical ideals by the man who, as a modern Philo, combined the widest Western culture with an intimate knowledge of the vast range

of Jewish thought. It has revealed the treasures of Rabbinical literature through the works of that unique personality, who knew how to make theology as interesting as fiction. It has given pictures of the life of the struggling masses of Jewry, with all the tragedy of their suffering and with all the indomitable faith, geniality of soul and unconquerable optimism, which kept the Jew alive amidst a world in arms against him. It neglected no Jewish interest. It wrote for the child, and it appealed to the man and woman of culture. And it crowned all its achievements by the production of the English translation of the Scriptures, which will be used by all English-speaking Jews all over the world, and which those in the front rank of Christian scholarship, to speak in the words of George F. Moore, say, gives to "English-reading peoples the best version of the Old Testament in existence." It has laid the foundations deep for the structure, which still has to be builded, so that it becomes the chief center of popular education for the Jews in America. And while its past is secured in its reputation, there are, as you know, far-flung plans for the future. But while we are rich in plans, we are poor in purse. No institution in this country, considering its service, has received such feeble support as was given to our Society. It is time that the intelligence of American Jewry realize what it owes to our Society. It is time that it earnestly resolve to provide us with funds, which are indispensable for the carrying to success of the enterprises we now have in hand. For the Society is the strongest defense of the Jew, and the most fertile influence for the preservation of Judaism in this land.

The year that is past has been one to try the Jewish soul. For the first time in the history of American Jewry is was

called upon to meet an organized attack of anti-Semitism, imported from Europe to our own beloved country, in which it had before this struck no root. We met this attack with dignity, with courage, with self-reliance. We met it with a confidence in the American spirit of fair play and justice, which was amply justified by the magnificent expression on the part of the best minds in this country of their indignation against the malicious and insidious propaganda against the Jew. We do not fear the enemy from without. We have assurance of the Prophet, that "no weapon forged against the servant of the Lord shall prosper, and no tongue that rises up to contend with him shall fail of being condemned." The enemy that sought to destroy the Jew only succeeded in strengthening him in his loyalty, in throwing him back upon the resources of his spirit, upon his uncompromising faith in the Everlasting God, and upon his conviction in his mission to serve the world. The Hamans from the time when runners were in fashion to our day of Fords have only proven a challenge to the courage, to the self-sacrifice and to the conscience of the Jew. In the face of the enemy he has vindicated his right to live by the courage, and, as the Midrash tells us, by the culture of the Mordecais, and by the devotion and death-defying loyalty of the Esthers. Persecution has made the Jew strong. How strong he would have become without having his soul harassed by the world's hate, without having his energies dissipated by warding off the blows of the accuser, and by being permitted the untrammeled self-criticism and self-judgment which are indispensable to the life of any people, we do not know. Because thus far our strength has been tested not by prosperity; it has been whetted by adversity. Israel may say: Hardly have I been at peace, hardly have I been at

rest, hardly have I been at leisure in any land, when the storm came. Even the freest lands do not seem, for any considerable length of time, to be free from the outbursts of antipathy against the Jew. But the immortal record of the Jew, as Priest-people, as thinker, as martyr, as sage, as hero, as idealist, and sagacious man of affairs, a record which it is our Society's main business to present to the world by means of its books, proves that Israel was unafraid to meet the foe in whatever form, and to survive him.

It is not the enemies from without that need disturb us so much. They, indeed, do the Jews too much honor in singling them out in every crisis of history as the scapegoat for humanity's sins. It is no wonder that all over the world Jew-hatred makes itself loud. For we are living in a world that is sick, as the result of its own excesses, its violences, its race-hatreds, and its idolatrous worship of might instead of right. But sick as it is, it is a world that is still very young. We need not despair. There is hope for its complete cure. Judged by the standards of the Eternal, a few thousand years of history are but hours in humanity's long day on earth. The modern man, despite the thin veneer of his civilization, reproduces all the diseases of human nature. And one of them is the prejudice against the Jew, with which Israel has been familiar all through its career. And the world will not be completely cured until it has whole-heartedly gone to school and learned of Israel's Torah, which is a "tree of life to those who take hold of it." At least, we think that its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace. We fear not the enemy from without. What can injure us beyond help are the enemies of indifference, ignorance, disloyalty, that thrive in our own household. And anti-Semitism will

prove no unmixed curse, if, as always in our history, it will act as a goad to the Jewish conscience, as a quickener of Jewish responsibility, and as a reviver of the deep instincts of faithfulness to Israel. We see some signs of this revival.

Revival has been the watchword of American Jewry. We feel that something is wrong with us, as the result of our own negligence, more than of the world's injustice. We feel that what American Jewry needs is an awakening of personal faith, a re-dedication to the ideals for which the Jew has lived in history. Such an awakening and such a re-dedication will be best achieved by that appeal to the common spirit of Israel, by that presentation of the message of the Jewish soul, as it speaks out of our literature, which our Society is called upon to provide.

In this work of revival the Jewish Publication Society is called upon to do the chief share. But in order that it do it efficiently, it must have much more than the pittance which it has thus far received from American Jewry.

The year that has passed has also been of tragic significance to our Society. We mourn the death of that great benefactor, that one man in Jewry who better than any other, understood the needs of Judaism in this land. From the beginning of the Society, all through its history, Jacob H. Schiff stood out as its most distinguished supporter and matchless benefactor. Many-sided as were his princely benefactions in philanthropy and in education, that which was nearest to his heart was the provision for Jewish education, for the preservation of our religion, for the extension of its influence. He felt that it was a small thing to provide for the needs of the body, but that it was a great thing to provide for the life of the Jewish soul. It was he that made possible the launching

of the enterprise of the Bible translation. And his munificent gift enabled the Society to lay out its plans for the publication of the Classics of Jewish Post-Biblical Literature. He had a world vision. Though nothing Jewish anywhere was alien to his heart, he was convinced that this country was destined to become a center of world-wide influence, from which would radiate frucitifying powers for Jewry in all lands. American Jewry could do nothing better to honor the memory of this man, who has taken his place with the immortal leaders in our history, than by erecting a monument for him, through generous contributions to the fund of $200,000 which our Society is trying to raise. Compared with the vast amounts which have been collected during the last few years, this is a very small sum indeed. To quote from the letter that Mr. Zangwill wrote to the Society on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, it should be "child's play." It might be child's play to get money for a book from "The Children of the Ghetto," but it will no doubt be labor to raise the money from the great-grandchildren of the ghetto. Let it be a labor of love. And we must have this money. Otherwise we cannot continue our work.

We have always been a people of the Book. Jewish piety was made to depend upon the indispensableness of Jewish culture. An ignorant man could not be a truly reverent or pious man. Such was the teaching of one of the gentlest of our sages. It did not depreciate simple piety, but it had confidence that Jewish piety would not be content to remain illiterate. If the Jew is to be made strong in his consciousness, animated with a worthy pride in his heritage, provided with a justification for his existence as Jew, by knowledge of the sanctities of that heritage, and therefore, by an insight into

his duty, if the Jew is to become an effective moral and spiritual force in American life, this can only be accomplished by education. And, indeed, education is the remedy for all the ills, not only of the Jew, but of modern life. A brilliant enemy of the Jew in a recent book says that he wants to walk backwards in history. That is a healthful performance, provided it is carried on without prejudice. And if we walk backwards far enough, we shall come to the roots of the modern man's moral and spiritual life, and we shall find them in our sacred Scriptures. The Bible is Israel's greatest gift to the world. The Bible is more needed to-day than ever. For what shall perpetuate the idea of the common heritage of Western civilization in this age, when racial rivalries are keen and national chauvinisms are being pampered, if not the Bible, which is the universal tongue for the conscience of Christendom? I profoundly believe that what the modern man needs is a view of the world and life as it is presented in the great classic of the Bible, the ancient covenant. He needs to learn three fundamentals correspond to the three divisions of our own Jewish Holy Writ. He must learn, once more, respect for law. He must safeguard modern liberty by reverence for the authority of the law of the land. And he needs also the constant stimulation of the prophetic vision. The law conserves the experience of the past. And until a new interpretation changes it, men of law-abiding habits must obey it. But the living conscience is progressive. It envisages the better future, which will rise out of the soil of the past. Prophetic vision is the inspiration to unlimited progress in social righteousness. And lastly, the modern man needs a wisdom of life which will enable him to enjoy the present. He needs a philosophy which is pragmatic enough to tell him that as you sow, thus

you reap. He will get it in our Proverbs. And he needs an encouragement for the freedom of the intellect, which dares to play with all possible doubts and questions which the human spirit can put and still find a safe anchorage in the respect for the eternal realities. Revere the Almighty and observe His commandments. This he will find in our Ecclesiastes. And he needs the sublime faith which will enable him to triumph over suffering and to work his way to the conviction that his Redeemer liveth. And this, too, he will find in the religious idealism of Job. Thus our Scriptures give him a law and a vision and a wisdom.

This Bible, however, cannot be read off-handedly by any one without help. The Bible ought to be sold at as low a price as possible. I still look forward to the time when we will be able to give it away to the masses of our people, as a vigorous Israel in America ought to do. But, above all, the Bible needs comment. We cannot allow others to explain our Bible for us, no more than we could remain content to have them translate it for us. The most important project, therefore, that the Society has in hand is the series of commentaries by Jewish scholars on the books of the Bible. There is a crying need for these commentaries. If our people in this land is to be won again to the reading of the Bible, if it is not to perish in exile for lack of knowledge, it can only be restored to the roots of Jewish culture, which carry the tree of the whole of Jewish life by making the Bible an open book for Jews. It will never get knowledge of its own Bible through the helps offered by non-Jewish scholars. For it can be said that no matter how large the learning and how broad and unprejudiced the mind, a Christian scholar approaches our Bible necessarily with the prepossession that it is only a prelude, an introduction to the

main content, which is to be found in what is called the new covenant. But we look upon our Bible as complete in itself. We look upon it as containing a unifying and harmonious view of the world and life. We recognize it as a foundation for the great classic literature which was built upon it. But as a foundation, it is self-sufficient. It contains the essence of the Jewish spirit, the revelation of the Everlasting God, through the creative genius of Israel. These commentaries, therefore, are indispensable as a supplement to the English translation.

We have other projects, like the Hebrew press. It is time that this country should have a printing press which will enable us to produce Hebrew books and the Hebrew characters that sometimes are indispensable even in English books. It is time that we should show our complete maturity as a Jewish community. The world is looking to America for reasons economic, political, international. The Jews of the world are also looking to America. They are not looking merely for material help. Certainly all the Western Jewries, after the European debacle, are looking to America as the land which is destined, during the next one hundred years, to influence Jewish life. Ought we then not to be completely equipped for our great work of education? We ought to have funds enough to coax the best writers. We ought to be able to produce a book which shall present to the world the modern Jew with his idealism, with his deep loyalty, with his life profoundly influenced by his rich, psychical heritage and by the faith, which is still the source of whatever is best in the Jew. We ought to supplement our fiction of the ghetto with some great book on the life of modern Jewry. I think, if we had the funds, we might prove a stimulus to some great writers, even non-Jewish writers, who would meet the spirit of Israel with

profound sympathy. And is it too much to expect that many a brilliant Jewish mind, that now feeds the culture of the non-Jewish world, may be attracted and brought back home? We ought to have a first-class monthly literary magazine, which shall bring the values of Jewish culture to every cultivated home in the land. We can do all these things. We must do all these things if we have the funds. The Jewish Publication Society can be said, in the words of Judah ha-Levi to be the heart of Jewry in this land. The heart is strong, hopeful, enthusiastic, stoutly determined to do its best and to realize the plans that dangle before its imaginings. But the heart, as the Talmudic saying suggests, should lead to the open pocket. Let Jews of this land put their hands into their pockets, draw generously from them, gladden the Jewish Publication Society and contribute to the great revival of the faith of the Jew and to the preservation of the spirit of Judaism in this land.

Report of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, I. George Dobsevage, of Philadelphia, who also is Secretary to the Board of Trustees and the Publication Committee; Editor, Dr. B. Halper, of Philadelphia.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; Hyman G. Enelow, of New York; Herbert Friedenwald, of New York; Israel Friedlaender, of New York; Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore;

Jacob Kohn, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of New York; Max L. Margolis, of Philadelphia; Alexander Marx, of New York; Leon S. Moisseiff, of New York; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia; Samuel Schulman, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Samuel Strauss, of New York; Henrietta Szold, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

Publications

The publications issued during 1919-1920 were as follows:

1. Playmates in Egypt. By E. E. Levinger (delayed).
2. The American Jewish Year Book 5681.
3. The History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. III. By S. M. Dubnow.
4. Post Biblical Hebrew Literature—An Anthology. By B. Halper.

The publications to be issued in 1921-1922 are as follows:

1. The American Jewish Year Book 5682.
2. The Bible in the Making. By Max L. Margolis.
3. From New York to Rehobot. By Yehoash (Solomon Bloomgarden).

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1921

ASSETS

Cash in Bank		$3,060.35	
Cash on Hand		100.00	
			$3,160.35
Dues Receivable		5,490.00	
Accounts Receivable (from Sales of Books)		80,143.09	
			85,633.09
Stocks and Bonds			46,649.17
Unexpired Insurance			220.00
Advanced to Bible Fund for Printing of Bible and Preparation of Commentaries			18,258.96
Inventory—			
A. Books	22,193.57		
Paper	6,766.80		
Books in process of mfr. (includes stock in sheets)	13,131.40		
		42,091.77	
B. Pulpit Bible		6,958.36	
C. Bible Stock		9,927.10	
			58,977.23
Total Assets			$212,898.80

LIABILITIES

Debts			$67,101.48
Loans			15,000.00
Funds:			
Hebrew Press		18,600.04	
Gitterman Fund		3,620.00	
Loeb Fund		12,687.34	
Life Fund		8,163.39	
Classics Fund		57,884.16	
			100,954.93
Reserve for Undelivered Orders			22,300.00
Capital			7,542.39
Total Liabilities			$212,898.80

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending February 28, 1921

RECEIPTS

Balance March 1, 1920			$16,998.04
Receipts:			
Members Dues	81,690.81		
Sales of Books	43,564.21		
Interest Received	2,131.89		
Sustaining Fund	11,636.67		
Fund for Distribution of Jacob's "Jewish Contri. to Civilization"	3,156.35		
Sales of Bible	2,778.07		
Sales of Pulpit Bible	4,132.69		
Gitterman Fund	200.00		
Life Fund	100.00		
		149,390.69	
Loans		19,000.00	
Total Receipts			168,390.69
Total with Balance			$185,388.73

DISBURSEMENTS

General Publications			$73,132.45
Bible Fund		9,878.89	
Classics Fund		4,370.04	
Commentaries		4,169.79	
Pulpit Bibles		3,023.74	
Hebrew Press		2,591.27	
			24,033.73
Salesman, Commission and Expenses			41,085.30
Salaries			15,984.24
Miscellaneous Expense			23,992.66
Loans			4,000.00
Total Disbursements			$182,228.38
Balance			3,160.35

Investments, February 28, 1921

Bonds:	Par value	Cost value
9 Electric & Peoples Traction Co. 4%	$9,000.00	$8,972.50
1 Lehigh Valley cons. Mort. loan 4½%	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 " " " Annuity Bond 4½%	1,000.00	1,030.00
15 City of Phila. Coupon 4%, due 1939	15,000.00	15,037.50
2 " " " " " " 1939	2,000.00	2,005.00
2 " " " " " " 1939	2,000.00	2,007.50
1½ " " " Registered " " 1942	1,500.00	1,505.62
Notes:	Par value	Cost value
Coupons 11M Long Island R. R. Refund 4%	$11,000.00	$9,971.20
Coupons 5M Canadian Pacific 6% Notes due 1924	5,000.00	5,104.38

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP, FEBRUARY 28, 1921

Alabama	153	Oregon	41
Alaska	1	Pennsylvania	2772
Arizona	47	Rhode Island	76
Arkansas	64	South Carolina	130
California	294	South Dakota	8
Colorado	105	Tennessee	90
Connecticut	291	Texas	485
Delaware	61	Utah	11
District of Columbia	102	Vermont	4
Florida	54	Virginia	332
Georgia	229	Washington	63
Idaho	13	West Virginia	103
Illinois	1392	Wisconsin	207
Indiana	264	Wyoming	1
Iowa	160	Australia	41
Kansas	32	Belgium	2
Kentucky	116	British Columbia	5
Louisiana	310	British West Indies	3
Maine	34	Canada	443
Maryland	710	Central America	2
Massachusetts	616	Cuba	2
Michigan	421	Denmark	1
Minnesota	199	Egypt	3
Mississippi	42	England	52
Missouri	241	France	3
Montana	37	Greece	1
Nebraska	102	India	1
Nevada	2	New Zealand	1
New Hampshire	16	Palestine	2
New Jersey	985	Panama	2
New Mexico	14	Philippine Islands	2
New York	3646	Portugal	1
North Carolina	157	Scotland	1
North Dakota	36	South Africa	40
Ohio	799	Spain	1
Oklahoma	100	Virgin Islands	1

Annual Members ($5 a year)	16,206
Library Members ($10 a year)	461
Patron Members ($20 a year)	48
Friends ($50 a year)	2
Life Members	63
Total Membership	16,780

Elections

The committee on nominations, consisting of Oscar Loeb, Walter Hart Blumenthal and Dr. Max L. Margolis, submitted the following names of officers and trustees who were unanimously elected, the Secretary being instructed to cast a ballot for the nominees:

President, Simon Miller, of Philadelphia.

First Vice-President, Abraham I. Elkus, of New York.

Second Vice-President, Horace Stern, of Philadelphia.

Trustees, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Joseph E. Hagedorn, of Philadelphia; S. Charles Lamport, of New York; Horace Stern, of Philadelphia; Seligman J. Strauss, of Wilkes-Barre; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, of New York.

Honorary Vice-Presidents, Rabbi Henry Cohen, of Galveston; S. W. Jacobs, of Montreal; Louis E. Kirstein, of Boston; Julian W. Mack, of Chicago; Simon Wolf, of Washington.

The election was presided over by Mr. Ephraim Lederer.

Amendment Adopted

Upon motion of Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen the following amendment to the by-laws was unanimously adopted:

"The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars, or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars, or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars, or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars, or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars, or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

I. George Dobsevage,
Secretary.

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars ($5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars ($100), or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars ($5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

LIST OF BOOKS

ISSUED BY

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES—(New Translation). Cloth, $1.25. Leather, $7.50.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE JEWS, Six Volumes.—By PROF. H. GRAETZ. Portrait; maps. Cloth, $18.00; fabuffing, $27.00; three-quarter leather, $36.00.

OUTLINES OF JEWISH HISTORY.—By LADY MAGNUS. 388 pp. $1.25.

JEWISH HISTORY.—By S. M. DUBNOW. 184 pp. $1.25.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND.—By S. M. DUBNOW. Volumes I, II, III. $2.00 each.

A SKETCH OF JEWISH HISTORY.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 109 pp. 75 cents.

JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 83 pp. 75 cents.

JEWISH LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 452 pp. $1.75.

THE JEWS AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.—By MAX RADIN. 422 pp. $1.75.

OLD EUROPEAN JEWRIES.—By DAVID PHILIPSON. 281 pp. $1.50.

THE MESSIAH IDEA IN JEWISH HISTORY.—By JULIUS H. GREENSTONE. 348 pp. $1.50.

JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION—AN ESTIMATE.—By JOSEPH JACOBS. 336 pp. $1.75.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—87 pp. 50 cents. (Out of print.)

WITHIN THE PALE.—The True Story of the Anti-Semitic Persecution in Russia.—By MICHAEL DAVITT. 300 pp. $1.50. (Out of print.)

THE VOICE OF AMERICA ON KISHINEFF.—Edited by CYRUS ADLER. 499 pp. $1.00.

BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

RASHI.—By MAURICE LIBER. Translated by ADELE SZOLD. 278 pp. $1.25.

MAIMONIDES.—By DAVID YELLIN and ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 239 pp. $1.25.

PHILO-JUDAEUS OF ALEXANDRIA.—By NORMAN BENTWICH. 273 pp. $1.25.

LIFE AND WORKS OF SAADIA GAON.—By HENRY MALTER. 446 pp. $3.50.

JOSEPHUS.—By NORMAN BENTWICH. 266 pp. $1.25.

LEON GORDON.—By ABRAHAM B. RHINE. 181 pp. $1.25.

SOME JEWISH WOMEN.—By HENRY ZIRNDORF. 270 pp. $1.25. (Out of print.)

SONGS OF EXILE. By Hebrew Poets. Translated by NINA DAVIS. 146 pp. $1.00.

JEWISH LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 404 pp. $1.75.

CHAPTERS ON JEWISH LITERATURE.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 275 pp. $1.25.

BY-PATHS IN HEBRAIC BOOKLAND.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 371 pp. $1.75.

THE BOOK OF DELIGHT.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 324 pp. $2.25.

THE RENASCENCE OF HEBREW LITERATURE (1743-1885). By NAHUM SLOUSCHZ. 307 pp. $1.75.

THE HASKALAH MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.—By JACOB S. RAISIN. 355 pp. $1.75.

THE STORY OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.—By MAX L. MARGOLIS. 136 pp. 75 cents.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES WITH COMMENTARY—MICAH.—By MAX L. MARGOLIS. 104 pp. $1.00.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS.—311 pp. Leather, $1.25; cloth, 75 cents.

THE TALMUD.—By EMANUEL DEUTSCH. 107 pp. 75 cents.

THE TALMUD.—By ARSENE DARMESTETER. 97 pp. 75 cents.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 294 pp. $1.00.

LEGENDS AND TALES.—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 260 pp. $1.00.

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JEWISH SERVICES IN SYNAGOGUE AND HOME.—By LEWIS N. DEMBITZ. 487 pp. $1.50.

POST-BIBLICAL HEBREW LITERATURE.—By B. HALPER. Hebrew Texts, $2.50. English Translation, $2.00.

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SELECTED ESSAYS BY AHAD HA-'AM.—Translated by LEON SIMON. 347 pp. $1.75.

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